AN ACCURATE

Deſcription and Hiſtory

OF THE

Cathedral and Metropolitical CHURCH of *St. PETER*, *YORK*,

From the firſt Introduction of CHRISTIANITY into the Northern Parts of this Iſland, to the preſent Time.

In which is given

A ſhort HISTORY of the LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS and DEANS;

A Catalogue of the ARCHDEACONS and PREBENDARIES;

ALSO

An Account of the Antiquity, Dignity, Juriſdiction, and Revenues of the See; and of the Charters, Privileges, and Immunities that have been granted at different Times to the Dean and Chapter of this Church.

VOL. II.

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By which is given

A short History of the Lives of the Archbishops and Deans;

A Catalogue of the Archbishops and Benefactors;

An Account of the Dignities, Prebends, Jurisdiction, and Peculiars belonging to the Chapter-Court, with divers Things not hitherto taken Notice of.

VOL. II.

TO

HIS GRACE

THE

ARCHBISHOP of *YORK.*

THIS little Volume, containing, among other Things relative to the See of York, *a ſhort Account of its* ARCHBISHOPS, *the Editor begs Leave to lay at your Grace's Feet, as a Teſtimony of the Reſpect he entertains for your illuſtrious Virtues.——May the See of* York *long flouriſh under your Government; and may the future Liſts of its Prelates be always cloſed with ſome Name of equal Dignity and Honour.*

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THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Metropolitical Church of YORK,

From the firſt Introduction of Chriſtianity into the Northern Parts of this Iſland; with the Lives of the ARCHBISHOPS *and* DEANS *of that See, from the Year 625 to the preſent.*

WE ſhall not attempt any Deſcription of the Religion of the antient *Britons*, but leave the Doctrines of their *Druids* to be diſcuſſed by the Doctors of the Chriſtian Church; amongſt whom the inimitable *Uſher* hath ſhewn us, as far as poſſible, the Religion and Rites of the primary Inhabitants of this Iſland in their naked Simplicity and Dreſs. *Milton*, with others, hath taken great Pains to deduce Prieſt-Craft, as they are pleaſed to term it, from this high Original *, by quoting Authorities, as they pretend, to prove that the *Druids*, or *Britiſh* Prieſts, never communicated any Thing to Writing, but inſtructed their Pupils and young Novices in the Myſteries of their Religion by Word of Mouth, with the ſtricteſt Injunction never to diſcloſe them but in the ſame Manner, for Fear the bigotted Populace ſhould detect the Cheat, and pay leſs Regard to their ſpiritual Directors. It is certain the *Pagan* Prieſts of all Denominations had no better Way to prevent the People from prying into and exploding their pretended Oracles and Illuſions; but the poor illiterate

* Introduction to *Engliſh* Hiſtory.

Britons may be ſaid to have been obliged to it, if they were, as it is verily believed they were, intire Strangers to Letters till the Coming of the *Romans* amongſt them. Nothing certain, either by Tradition, Hiſtory, or antient Fame, can be gathered to the contrary; for thoſe ſuppoſed *Britiſh* Coins, in the Collections of the Curious, are as diſputable as any other Marks of their Knowledge.

In this profound State of Ignorance did *Cæſar* find the Nations inhabiting *Britain*; expert in nothing but their Art of War, which their own home-bred Diviſions had ſufficiently taught them, as uncommon to the *Romans* as the *Romans* to them. The intire Conqueſt which the ſucceeding Emperors gained over the Natives may be ſaid to have paved the Way for the Chriſtian Religion to follow; which laſt found the eaſier Paſſage when the *Roman* Laws and Manners had, in ſome Meaſure, civilized the native Fierceneſs of theſe, before, untamed Iſlanders.

The learned Churchmen, *Uſher*, *Stillingfleet*, &c. have not wholly rejected the Hiſtory of the firſt Chriſtian King *Lucius*, and of his ſending over Ambaſſadors to Pope *Eleutherius*, the fourteenth Biſhop of *Rome*, including *Peter*, deſiring ſome Miſſionaries to inſtruct him in the Chriſtian Religion, *An.* 56. That the *Romans* ſuffered the *Britons* to enjoy a Succeſſion of their own Kings may be proved by Claſſical Authority; *Reges in* Britannia *Inſtrumenta Servitutis*, ſays *Tacitus*, Kings in *Britain*, as Means to keep the People Slaves; and themſelves indeed were little better. So *Cogidunus*, *Venutius*, *Praſutagus*, &c. are named by *Roman* Authors on the ſame Account; yet, ſuppoſe this *Lucius*, his Embaſſy, and the Return of two Miſſionaries to inſtruct him, true, we are not further to imagine his Territories ſo large, or his Power ſo great, under his *Pagan* Maſters, as to conſtitute Biſhops and Epiſcopal Sees; eſpecially, ſays an Author, at *York*, *the then Imperial City of* Britain. *

However this, it is plain that the Chriſtian Religion had Footing in *Britain* long before the Days of *Conſtantine the Great*, and in the Space of little above a Century, take it from the Time that Authors ſuppoſe this *Lucius* lived, to *Dioclefian*'s Perſecution, had gained conſiderable Ground in this Iſland. *Tertullian*, *Origen*, *Gildas*, and

* *Burton*'s Ant. Itin.

and *Bede* ſufficiently atteſt the Truth of this; but what puts the Matter out of all Doubt, is the Multitude of *Britiſh* Martyrs that ſuffered in the dreadful Perſecution under *Diocleſian* and *Maximian* his Colleague.

During this Interval the Church could not be without Teachers and Preachers of the Word, and even higher Orders of Prieſthood, as Biſhops, &c. But who they were, in thoſe dangerous Times, that durſt undertake the Governance of a Religion, invironed with ſo many mortal Enemies, was, no Doubt, then a great Secret, but muſt be a far greater now. It was then the *Nolo Epiſcopari* took its Riſe, and continued for ſome Ages to be the true Anſwer to the Queſtion put to him that was thought proper to defend the Church in its Infancy, againſt the ſtrongeſt Opponents, and even to die for it upon Occaſion. The *Romans* had in *Britain*, ſay our *Britiſh* Hiſtorians *, twenty-eight Flamins and three Archflamins. Where there were Flamins, add they, Biſhops were placed, and upon the Archflamins, Archbiſhops. The Sees of the latter are ſaid to be placed at *London*, *York*, and *Carleon* upon *Uſk* in *Wales*. Allow the Truth of this, and it is no ſmall Honour to our own, for the firſt has changed its Place, the laſt is long ſince quite extinct, *York* only, of the three, continues, as to Title, in its primitive State.

Whatever was the Caſe of the Sees, we muſt not look for the Names of any *Britiſh* Biſhops till *Conſtantine the Great* ſwayed the Imperial Scepter, *An.* 314. This Emperor, according as he himſelf † writes to *Chreſtus* Biſhop of *Syracuſe*, ſummoned a great many Biſhops from almoſt infinite Places to hear the Cauſe of the *Donatiſts*. The Council publiſhed at *Paris*, by *Jacobus Sirmondus*, and ſubſcribed by all or moſt of the Prelates preſent, carries the Names of theſe three from *Britain*.

Eborius *Epiſcopus de Civitate* Eboracenſi, *Provincia* Brit.

Reſtitutus *Epiſcopus de Civitate* Londinenſi, *Provincia ſuperſcripta*.

Adelfius *Epiſcopus de Civit. Col.* Londinenſium.

* *Gildas*, *Nennius*, *Galf. Mon.* See *Stillingfleet's Orig. Sacr.* on this Head, p. 77.

† *Euſebii* Hiſt.

The Diſpute lay what Part of *Britain* the laſt Biſhop repreſented; but the learned Dr. *Stillingfleet* has expounded it thus: "The two firſt were Miſſionaries from "that Diviſion of the Iſland, mentioned to be made by "*Conſtantine the Great*, viz. *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, the "Capital EBORACUM; *Britannia prima*, the Capital "LONDINIUM; and *Britannia ſecunda*, *Civitas Legionis* "*ad Iſcam*; whence ignorant Tranſcribers have wrote "*Civitas Coloniæ* Londinenſ. for what muſt have been "*ex Civitate Col. Leg.* 11. being the known Station of "that Legion." But to proceed:

This *Eborius*, ſays *Burton* *, may be called the firſt Biſhop of *Eboracum*, though neither mentioned by *Stubbs* in his Chronicle of the Biſhops of *York*, nor *Goodwin*. The laſt, however, has given us one *Taurinus*, placed here, as he ſays, by *Conſtantius*, the Father of *Conſtantine*. But he is deceived by *Harriſon* in his Deſcription of *Britain*, and both from reading a corrupt Copy of *Vincentius Bellucenſis*, where you have *Eboracenſis* miſprinted for *Ebroicenſis* in *Gallia*. Theſe two Sees have been frequently miſtaken for one another by ſeveral Authors.

In the Subſcriptions to this Council there are ſome Things to be obſerved: Firſt, that *York* was no Archbiſhoprick in thoſe Days; though moſt certainly then Primate of all *Britain*. Nor, as our Proteſtant Writers aſſert, was then *Rome* itſelf; ſince when, notwithſtanding, all Dignities and Titles have flowed. Our *Malmſbury* confeſſes it was not known where the Archbiſhoprick was in thoſe Times. *Sylveſter* the Pope, in the Subſcriptions above, allowing no Miſtake, is ſtyled but *Epiſcopus*. And long after this, when *Gregory* the Pope writes to *Auguſtin* †, who, *Bede* ſays, was conſecrated Archbiſhop of the *Engliſh* Nation by *Etherius* Archbiſhop of *Arles*, he ſtyles him no more than plain Biſhop; not even when he beſtowed the Pall upon him, and gave him Precedency over all the Biſhops in *England*.

In the next Place we muſt take Notice, that *Eborius*, Biſhop of *York*, precedes *Reſtitutus* of *London* in the Subſcription; where the Primacy remained till *Auſtin* tranſlated it to *Canterbury*. "For, ſays my Author ‡, tho' "*London* be at this Day, and hath been for many Ages, "the chiefeſt City in *Britain*, and was near 1300 Years "ago

* *Burton*'s Itin. † Epiſt. ad *Aug.* in Hiſt. *Bedæ*. ‡ *Burton*.

" ago *vetus Oppidum*, an old Town, and commended long " before by *Tacitus*, *as a Place of great Fame and Renown* " *for the Concourſe of Merchants, and Proviſions of all* " *Things neceſſary*; yet *Philip Berterius*, an excellent " Scholar, and a Writer of late Years, proves *York* to " be the antienter *Metropolis* of the Dioceſe of *Britain*; " not only becauſe it was a *Roman* Colony, which *London* " was not, but alſo the Emperor's Palace and *Prætorium*, " Tribunal or chief Seat of Juſtice was there; whence " it was called, by Way of Priority, or Eminence, CI- " VITAS by *Roman* Hiſtorians."

* Dr. *Stillingfleet* has taken no ſmall Pains to contradict the former Aſſertion; and prove that *London* was always the Metropolis of the *Roman* Government in *Britain*, as well as the Head of the *Britiſh* Church. But with humble Submiſſion to that ſuper-eminent Writer, who ſtands ſingle in this Opinion, nothing is ſo eaſy as to contradict the Arguments he brings; which, if he had been Dean of *York* inſtead of *Paul's*, would, we are perſuaded, never have been thought on.

He begins with telling us that the Superiority of one Metropolis over another depended on the Reſidence of the *Roman* Governor, the *Vicarius Britanniarum*; who, being a Civil Officer, wherever he reſided the reſt were ſummoned to attend upon extraordinary Occaſions at his *Conventus*; which made that Place the Metropolis of the whole Province of *Britain*. I take it that the *Dux Britanniarum*, as the Emperor's immediate Repreſentative, was the chief Officer in the Province; but allow the former, and the Doctor does not tell us, by any Authority, that the Vicar-General reſided at *London*. He ſays, indeed, that its admirable Situation for Trade and Commerce made it remarkable in thoſe Days; but does this prove it the Capital of *Britain*, when it never was ſo much as called a City by the *Roman* Hiſtorians? By the Situation of *York* it muſt be allowed to be the propereſt Reſidence for the Emperor's immediate Repreſentative; ſince we well know that they themſelves choſe it when in the Iſland. And tho' the Doctor ſays this was becauſe that they might be nearer the *Picts* and *Scots* in Caſe of an Irruption, or to ſend Orders from in Time of War, yet *York*, being placed near the Centre of the Iſland, in a

* *Stillingfleet's Orig. Sacr.*

Country newly conquered, and very hardly brooking *Roman* Slavery, muſt be allowed the moſt commodious for obſerving every Part, that they might ſend timely Succour to ſtop each Revolt at its firſt Appearance. We have *Roman* Authority for *Civitas*, *Palatium Imperatoris*, *Prætorium*, &c. the Doctor's whole Streſs lies upon the Title *Auguſta*, called ſo by one ſingle Author, which might allude to the Pride which Towns of ſuch great Trade and Commerce, by an Affluence of Riches and Vanities from abroad, are but too ſubject to import along with them. After all, where ſhould a Succeſſor of the great *Papinian* ſit to give Judgment, but in the ſame *Prætorium* that he did?

For *London*'s being ſole Metropolitan of the *Britiſh* Church, it is as impoſſible as the former. In the Diviſion of the Empire by *Conſtantine*, *York* had by far the largeſt Share of this Iſland for its Capital; whence this Diſtrict was called, in the ſuperlative Degree, *Maxima Cæſarienſis*. It was for this Reaſon, no Doubt, that the Biſhop, whom that Emperor ſummoned to attend the Council at *Arles* from *York*, by Way of Super-eminency ſigned firſt. A Man that knows this, and yet aſſerts to the contrary, as the Doctor does, muſt have ſtronger Reaſons than he has given to ſupport his Opinion: In the mean Time we ſhall diſcuſs it no farther, but proceed.

Dr. *Heylin*, in his Catalogue of the Archbiſhops of *York*, mentions *Sampſon*, by others *Sanxo*, to be placed here by King *Lucius*, as firſt Archbiſhop. Whether there ever was ſuch a Man is very uncertain; however, our Anceſtors thought fit to conſecrate a Church to him in *York*, which we believe is the only one in *England* of that Name. He who held out laſt in thoſe tempeſtuous Times was called *Tadiocus*. We have a *Conſtat*, adds the Doctor, only of two more, *viz.* *Taurinus* and *Pyrannus*; of all the reſt no Name nor Mention is to be met with amongſt all Writers whatſoever.*

It is certain the Biſhops of thoſe Days were not ſuch conſiderable Men as to deſerve being taken Notice of. At the Council above they were provided for at the Emperor's Coſt; and at home their Stipends were perhaps little better than thoſe *Iriſh* Biſhops whom *Adam Bremenſis* ſays he ſaw in *Germany*, at their Return out of *Italy*; which

* *Heylin*'s Church Hiſtory.

which was no more than three Milch Cows; and in Caſe any one of them became dry, their Pariſhioners were obliged to find them another. *Ammianus Marcel*, an Heathen Hiſtorian, gives this Account of the poor Country Biſhops in *Italy* in his Time, * whoſe ſpare Diet and moſt abſtemious Drinking, their Eyes caſt on the Ground, the Meanneſs of their Apparel, ever ſeeking God and his true Adorers, are reſpected as good and meek Men. Whether any in theſe Days would take this venerable Character and paſtoral Care under ſuch ſevere, but primitive, Reſtrictions, is foreign to theſe our Inquiries.

From what is ſaid before, may be eaſily conjectured that Chriſtianity was not only planted, but in a thriving Condition in this Iſland, before the Departure of the *Romans*, and it is very probable that the antient *Britiſh* Religion was entirely aboliſhed before the Arrival of the *Saxons*. But here a dreadful Change enſued. *Gildas* and *Bede* aſcribe the Calamities that befel the Nation at this Juncture to the profligate Lives of both Clergy and Laity, who, ſay they, ſtrove to outdo one another in all Manner of Wickedneſs and Vice. After the *Britons* had been moſt miſerably haraſſed by the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Saxons* were called in to their Aſſiſtance, who, of Friends, became their deepeſt and cruelleſt Enemies, and never left, till they had utterly deprived the poor *Britons* of all their Poſſeſſions in the Iſland, *Wales* and *Cornwall* excepted. *Bede*, who was himſelf a *Saxon*, and therefore cannot be ſuppoſed to exaggerate the Cruelties of his Countrymen, expreſſes himſelf thus: "By the "Hands of the *Saxons* a Fire was lighted up in *Britain*, "that ſerved to put in Execution the juſt Vengeance of "God againſt the wicked *Britons*, as he had formerly "burned *Jeruſalem* by the *Chaldeans*. The Iſland was "ſo ravaged by the Conquerors, or rather by the Hand "of God, making Uſe of them as Inſtruments, that "there ſeemed to be a continued Flame from Sea to Sea, "which burned up the Cities, and covered the Face of "the whole Iſle. Public and private Devotions fell in "one common Ruin. The Prieſts were murdered on "the

* *Quos tenuitas edendi potandique parciſſime, vilitas etiam indumentorum, et ſuperſcilia humum ſpectantia perpetuo numini veriſque ejus cultoribus, et puros commendabant et verecundos.* Ammian. Mar.

" the Altars; the Biſhop with his Flock periſhed by Fire " and Sword, without any Diſtinction, no one daring " to give their ſcattered Corpſe an honourable Burial." This terrible Cataſtrophe may ſerve to ſhut up the lame Account we have given of the *Britiſh* Church and *Britiſh* Biſhops to this Period of Time.

The *Saxons* being now (*Anno* 620) intire Lords and Maſters over *England*, and the Iſland divided into an Heptarchy, the Chriſtian Religion was every where torn up and aboliſhed by theſe Pagan Invaders, and their own Idols and Way of Worſhip eſtabliſhed. *Edwin*, ſurnamed the Great, was King of *Northumberland*, whoſe chief Reſidence was at *York*. Chriſtianity had again juſt raiſed its Head in the Southern Parts, for *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, was converted by *Auſtin*. But the Occaſion of this Father's Miſſion from *Gregory* Biſhop of *Rome*, to convert the *Engliſh* Nation, was by an Accident affecting our Northern Parts; and, though often told, yet muſt be inſerted to introduce the Sequel.

* *It happened at ſome Time, as it often doth,* ſays the *Saxon* Homily, *that ſome* Engliſh *Merchants brought their Merchandizes to* Rome, *and* Gregory *paſſing along the Street taking a View of the* Engliſhmen's *Goods, he there beheld, amongſt their Merchandizes, Slaves ſet out to Sale. They were white complexioned, and of pleaſing Countenance, having noble Heads of Hair.* Gregory, *when he ſaw the Beauty of the young Men, inquired from what Country they were brought, and the Men ſaid from* England, *and that all the Men in that Country were as beautiful. Then* Gregory *aſked whether the Men of that Land were Chriſtians or Heathens, and the Men ſaid unto him they were Heathens.* Gregory *then fetching a long Sigh from the Bottom of his Heart, ſaid, alas! alas! that Men of ſo fair a Complexion ſhould be ſubject to the Prince of Darkneſs. After that* Gregory *inquired how they called the Nation from whence they came, to which he was anſwered that they were called* Angli, (*which is* Engliſh) *then ſaid he, rightly they are called* Angli, *becauſe they have the Beauty of Angels, and therefore it is very fit that they ſhould be the Companions of Angels in Heaven. Yet ſtill* Gregory *inquired what the Shire was named from which the young Men were brought, and it was told him that the Men of that Shire*

* Mrs. *Elſtob*'s *Saxon* Homily.

Shire were called Deiri. Gregory *ſaid, well they are called* Deiri, *becauſe they are delivered from the Wrath of God,* de ira Dei, *and called to the Mercy of* Chriſt. *Yet again he inquired what was the Name of the King of that Province, he was anſwered that the King's Name was* Alla, *wherefore* Gregory, *playing upon the Words in Alluſion to the Name, ſaid, it is fit that* Hallelujah *be ſung in that Land to the Praiſe of the Almighty Creator.*

We have choſe to give the Reader the celebrated Mrs. *Elſtob*'s literal Tranſlation of the antient *Saxon* Homily, that he might have this odd Story, as near as poſſible, in its genuine Dreſs. And it is certain that the *Northumbrians* had at that Time a Cuſtom, which continued ſome Ages after, of ſelling their Children for a ſmall Value into foreign Lands. What followed was, that *Gregory* immediately applied to *Palagius* II. the then Pope, to be ſent a Miſſionary, in order to convert theſe Iſlanders to the Chriſtian Faith. The Pope conſented, but the Inhabitants of *Rome* would not ſuffer ſo learned a Doctor to leave them, and undertake ſo dangerous an Affair. Whilſt this was in Agitation the Pope dies, and *Gregory* was unanimouſly elected into the Chair; who having ſtill the Converſion of the *Saxons* at Heart, engaged ſix learned Prieſts to undertake the Miſſion. Their Names were *Auguſtinus, Mellitus, Laurentius, Petrus, Johannes,* and *Juſtus*. But the Story of *Auſtin*'s converting *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and the Succeſs the reſt met with, is foreign to our Subject; and we have barely mentioned it, only as introductory to what follows.

Auſtin having ſent an Account of his Succeſs to *Gregory*, he immediately orders him, in a * Letter to that Purpoſe, to erect Epiſcopal Sees in ſeveral Places; and particularly mentions *York*, where was to be a Metropolitan with twelve Suffragans, and to do the ſame by *London*. The Reaſon of this Preference in regard to *York*, ſays a modern † Author, was, becauſe it had formerly, even under the *Romans*, been an Archbiſhoprick, as well as *London* and *Caerleon*; which laſt Place being in the Hands of the baniſhed *Britons*, who denied *Auſtin*'s Authority, *Gregory*'s Intent was to reſtore Things, as far as poſſible, to their former State. Here it was the Church of *York* loſt the Precedency over all the *Britiſh* Churches; for

* Greg. *Epiſt.* Bede *l.* 1. *c.* 29. † *Rapin.*

for *Auſtin* perceiving he could not have the Superiority over *York*, whilſt the other Archbiſhoprick continued at *London*, got it removed to *Canterbury*, the Metropolis of the *Kentiſh* Kingdom; and had granted to him, by the ſpecial Favour of the Pope, not only to have the Juriſdiction over *York* and *London*, but over all the reſt of the Biſhops in *Britain*. This however was but for his Life; yet the *Northumbrians* not receiving the Goſpel ſo ſoon as that Pope expected, and again deſerting the Faith after *Paulinus* was driven out, the continual Troubles they were in hindered the firſt Biſhops of this See from taking Advantage of *Gregory*'s farther Regulation; * which was, that *Canterbury* and *York* ſhould be both Archbiſhops Sees, and that the eldeſt conſecrated ſhould always preſide. But continuing unexecuted, *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, took Advantage of the Remiſſion, and became poſſeſſed of all the Authority, as well over the Northern as Southern Churches. Thus his Succeſſors, making him their Precedent, lay Claim to the Primacy of all *England*, excluſive of the Archbiſhop of *York*; which, however, as the Reader will find in the Sequel, they have not had indiſputable Poſſeſſion of.

PAULINUS, *firſt Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 625.)

Paulinus was conſecrated Archbiſhop of *York*, or *Northumberland*, by *Juſtus*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* †. [*For the Account of his Journey to* Northumberland *with* Ethelburga,

* *Sit vero inter* Londoniæ *et* Eboracæ *civitatis epiſcopos in poſterum honoris iſta diſtinctio, ut ipſe prius habeatur qui prius fuerat ordinatus*, &c. *Epiſt.* Greg. Bede. The Bull of Pope *Alexander* long after this confirms it in theſe Words: Alexander *Papa. Antequam* Eboracenſis *eccleſiæ dignitatem integram conſervari auctore domini cupientes, et prædeceſſorum noſtrorum felicis memoriæ* Calixti, Honorii, Inocentii, Eugenii, Romanorum *pontificum veſtigiis inhærentes, auctoritate apoſtolica prohibemus, ne aut* Cantuarienſis *archiepiſcopus ab* Eboracenſi *profeſſionem quamlibet exigat, aut* Eboracenſis Cantuarienſi *exhibeat, neque, quod penitus a beato* Gregorio *prohibitum eſt, ullo modo* Eboracenſis Cantuarienſis *ditioni ſubjaceat, ſed juxta ejuſdem patris conſtitutionem, iſta inter eos honoris diſtinctio conſervetur, ut prior habeatur qui prius fuerit ordinatus.* Rad. de Diceto.

† Northhymbrum to Biſcope, *hoc anno* Juſtus *archiepiſcopus conſecravit* Paulinum *in archiepiſcopum* Northymbrorum. Saxon. *annal.*

Ethelburga, *Siſter to* Ebald *King of* Kent, *who were Chriſtians; his negotiating her Marriage with* Edwin *the Great*; Edwin's *Converſion to Chriſtianity; and of his being baptized at* York, [ſee Vol. I. p. 1 to 4.]

The *Northumbrians*, following the Example of their Monarch, came in by Thouſands at a Time (*An.* 627); and found the Archbiſhop Work enough to baptize and inſtruct the new Converts. In every River that he travelled by Multitudes had the ſacred Laver from his Hands. In one Day he is ſaid to have baptized ten thouſand in the * River *Swale* in this County. *Gervaſius, in Act. Pont. Cant.* makes St. *Auſtin* the Baptizer of this Multitude; from whom ſeveral others have copied; but the Error is refuted by Mr. *Smith*, in his Notes on *Bede*, that Father having been dead ſome Years before this Time. For ſix Years together did our holy Prelate continue his ſpiritual Function with vaſt Fatigue; when a new and unforeſeen Accident ſpoiled all his Harveſt, overthrew his Plantations, and made the painful Huſbandman to deſert his Flock, and ſeek Shelter in another Country.

Edwin, under whoſe Protection and Encouragement the Chriſtian Religion mightily flouriſhed, had many Enemies who maligned his Greatneſs; amongſt whom *Cadwallo*, the *Welſh* King, and *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, conjoining, came upon his Territories, and at *Hatfield* overthrew *Edwin*'s Army, ſlew himſelf, and afterwards laid his whole Kingdom in Aſhes (*Anno* 633). Our pious Biſhop had juſt Time enough to embark in a Ship from off the Eaſtern Coaſt, with the Queen and her Children, and ſailed into *Kent*; where they were all joyfully received by her Brother, King *Ebald*, and *Honorius*, Archbiſhop of that Country.

During theſe Calamities neither Prieſt nor Deacon had the Courage to preach the Goſpel in *Northumberland*. *James* the Deacon, whom *Paulinus* had left at *York*,

* Tradition tells us that this Ceremony was performed in the River *Swale*, nigh *Helperby*, which Town's Name is ſaid to bear ſome Alluſion to it. *Paulinus* preaching here to the Multitude, was aſked by them what Way they ſhould attain to that Salvation he ſpoke of? He anſwered, there is *Help-hard-by*, meaning the River, where he immediately conducted them. This Story, however ridiculous it may ſound to ſome, is freſh in the Mouths of the Country People thereabouts at this Day.

York, was by no Means able to ſtop the general Revolt. *Paulinus* continued in *Kent*, where the Church of *Rocheſter* wanting a Paſtor, he was prevailed upon by the Pope and King to undertake it. Here he continued for ſeveral Years, dying *October* 10, 644, and was buried at *Rocheſter*.

Bede writes that *Paulinus* preached the Word of God in the Province of *Lincoln*, on the South Side of the *Humber*. He converted the Governor of *Lincoln* City, with all his Houſe, to the Faith, and built a Church of Stone, of admirable Workmanſhip, in the ſame; whoſe Covering, adds he, being by long Neglect, or on purpoſe, thrown down, the Walls of it continue to this Day. The ſame Author gives this Deſcription of the Perſon of our Prelate, that *he was a Man of a tall Stature, a little ſtooping, his Noſe thin and hooked, lean-faced, and black-haired, of a Countenance terrible enough, but very reverend.* If the Reader would ſee more of the Life of this our primitive Prelate, he may find it at large *en les Vies des Saintes, par Monſieur* Baillet. The 10th of *October* was the Day aſſigned, in the *Engliſh* Calendar, for the annual Feſtival of this Saint.

CEDDA, *ſecond Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 666.)

After the Departure of *Paulinus*, the Church of *York* continued without a Paſtor for twenty, ſome ſay thirty Years. The continual Wars and Troubles in the North, and ſevere Pagan Perſecution impeding it; till at length *Egfrid*, a Chriſtian, being King of *Northumberland*, appointed one *Wilfrid* to the See of *York*, and ſent him to *Agelbert*, Biſhop of *Paris*, ſometime of *Wincheſter*, for Conſecration. *Wilfrid* ſtayed ſo long in *France*, that the King, out of all Patience, forced *Cedda*, Abbot of *Leſtingham*, a Man of devout Life, to accept of it, and thruſt him into the Chair due to *Wilfrid*. Having carefully attended his Charge about three Years, he was admoniſhed by *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, that he was not rightly and lawfully called to that See; whereupon the good Man preſently relinquiſhed it, and retired to his Monaſtery, from whence he was ſoon after, by Means of the ſaid *Theodore*, made Biſhop of *Litchfield*, *Anno* 669. *Bede* ſays he was a very godly and

and modeſt Man, and died *March* 2, 672. Buried at *Litchfield.*

WILFRIDUS, *third Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 669.)

* *Wilfrid* was born in the North of mean Parentage; the Time of his Childhood he loſt in his Father's Houſe, being uninſtructed in any Part of Literature till he was fourteen Years of Age; at which Time, not brooking the Frowardneſs of his Stepmother, he left his Home in order to wander about the World. At his firſt ſetting out he accidentally met with certain Courtiers, whom his Father had ſome Way or other obliged; and by them was preſented to the Queen as a Lad of Parts and Beauty, not unfit for her Service. The Queen, whoſe Name was *Eanfled*, queſtioning the Youth, found his Inclinations were for Learning, and being deſirous to have him a Scholar, ſhe ſent him to one *Cudda*, who, from being Counſellor and Chamberlain to the King, was become a Monk of *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy-Iſland*; under whom being diligently inſtructed, and having excellent natural Parts, he wonderfully improved.

About the Time that our *Wilfrid* was twenty Years old, there happened a great Contention in the Church about the Celebration of *Eaſter*. The Youth undertook to go to *Rome*, that he might be well inſtructed in the Controverſy. By Means of the Queen, his Patronneſs, and *Ercombert* King of *Kent*, he was equipped with all Things neceſſary for his Voyage, and ſent along with one or two Companions. In travelling through *France* he became acquainted with † *Dalſinus* Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, who greatly careſſed him, and retained *Wilfrid* ſome Time in his Family, to the great Increaſe of his Knowledge. This Biſhop was ſo fond of our Youth that he offered to adopt him for his Son, to ſettle a large Territory on him in *France*, and to give him his Niece, a beautiful young Lady, to Wife, if he would conſtantly reſide with him: But *Wilfrid*'s Thirſt after Knowledge and Travel made

* *E vita S.* Wilfridi *inter.* xx. *ſcriptores.*

† *Goodwin* calls him *Wulſinus*; but *Bede*, and alſo *Severtius*, who wrote the Hiſtory of *Lyons* from their own Records, and lived upon the Place, ſtile him *Dalſinus.*

him reject this Offer, and all the Prelate could prevail upon him to do was to make him promiſe he would call upon him at his Return. When he arrived at *Rome* he was preſented to Pope *Boniface* V. who, underſtanding the Reaſon of his coming, took Care to inſtruct him in all Points of the Controverſy, and after many Careſſes bleſſed him, and diſmiſſed him for his own Country.

At his Return to *Lyons* the Biſhop renewed his Endearments to him, and in all Probability had engaged *Wilfrid* to accept of his generous Offers, and never more to return into *England*, had not the reverend Prelate been ſnatched from him by a Perſecution raiſed by a furious Pagan Queen, whom *Bede* calls *Brunchyld*: For, amongſt ten Biſhops that fell a Sacrifice to her Cruelty, this *Dalfinus* was one; and thus our *Wilfrid* was at Liberty to purſue his Journey.

On his Return home King *Egfrid* gave him a Houſe and a Maintenance, and many Noblemen, admiring much his Learning and Eloquence, beſtowed divers rich Gifts upon him. Soon after he engaged *Colman*, with the *Scots* and *Iriſh* Biſhops, on the Subject of *Eaſter*, at a great Council called for that Purpoſe at the Abbey of *Streynſhall* *, the King, Queen, and all the Nobility being preſent. Here, though he could not convince *Colman* and the reſt of their Obſtinacy, yet he was allowed by all to have much the better of the Argument, inſomuch that, with one Conſent and general Applauſe, he was upon the Spot choſe Biſhop of this Province †.

But the Difficulty lay in the Conſecration, for he refuſed it at the Hands of the *Scots* Biſhops, looking on them to be little better than Schiſmaticks, as not agreeing with the Church of *Rome* in the Article of *Eaſter*. So he deſired to be ſent into *France*; which was accordingly done, and at *Paris* he was conſecrated by the Biſhop

* *Streanſhale*, *Sinus Phari*, *Preſtby*, now *Whitby*, a Monaſtery founded by St. *Hilda*, Siſter to *Edwin* the Great.

† *Eddius Stephanus*, who wrote the Life of this Prelate as early as the Year 720, ſtiles him no other than *Epiſcopus Eboracenſis*, Biſhop of *York*, throughout his Work. But the Titles of Biſhop and Archbiſhop were indifferently uſed in thoſe Days. The Pope himſelf had then no other Title than Biſhop of *Rome*; but in the *Saxon* Annals, to a Charter there recited of King *Ethelred*, this *Wilfrid* ſubſcribes himſelf Archbiſhop of *York*. Chron. *Saxon*. 43.

ſhop thereof with great Solemnity, no leſs than eleven other Biſhops being preſent at the Ceremony.

In *France* he ſtaid beyond the Time allowed him, being too much taken up with the Company of many learned Men of that Country; and, when he purpoſed to have returned, he was, by Streſs of Weather, driven into foreign Countries, and long retarded in his Voyage.

Coming home at length, and finding another Man in his Place, he betook himſelf for a Time to a private Life; from which Place he was often invited by *Wulphere*, King of *Mercia*, to the Biſhoprick of *Litchfield*. But, in the End, *Cedda* being removed, as ſaid before, he took Poſſeſſion of the Archiepiſcopal Chair at *York*, and *Cedda* was placed in *Litchfield*. During his Adminiſtration he was ſo well beloved by all Sorts of People, for his Gentleneſs, Affability, and Liberality, that many whilſt alive, but more at their Deaths, put their Children and all their Effects into his Hands. In a very ſhort Time he became exceeding rich, having a numerous Retinue of Servants to attend him; great Quantities of Plate, with other rich and ſumptuous Furniture. *Theodore*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, hearing of this, liked not the Rivalſhip, and it put him upon endeavouring to conſtitute two or three more Biſhopricks under *Wilfrid*, the Country he found being well able to ſuſtain them: Which when *Wilfrid* refuſed, and the other ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on, he appealed to the Pope, and purpoſed to do it in Perſon. Some inſinuate, though *Goodwin* thinks not juſtly, that *Wilfrid* had endeavoured to perſuade the Queen to forſake her Huſband, and to retire into a Monaſtery; and that the King, being greatly diſpleaſed therewith, firſt thought to diminiſh his Authority by making more Biſhops; and afterwards made ſeveral loud Complaints againſt him to the Pope, in order to have him deprived.

However this was, he ſet Sail for *Italy*, and meeting with a dreadful Storm at Sea he was driven into *Friezland*, where he ſtaid all Winter preaching to, and converting, the King and the Natives of that Country. The Pope was at the Council of *Conſtance*, when he reached him, from whom *Wilfrid* obtained an Order that the State of his Biſhoprick of *York* ſhould not be altered without his Conſent. But King *Egfride* ſo fa-

voured *Theodore*'s Scheme, that *Wilfrid* ſaw plainly, at his Return, that he muſt either ſubmit to it or leave the Country. The Prelate choſe Baniſhment, and went in great Poverty into *Suſſex*, where the Inhabitants, together with their King, were as yet all Pagans, and, whom, by Degrees, he brought over to the Faith. He had aſſigned him an Habitation in *Seolſey*, being a Peninſula, and contained eighty-ſeven Families: Here he built a Monaſtery, and eſtabliſhed an Epiſcopal See.

Amongſt all the Miracles recorded of *Wilfrid* by the Author of his Life, this, if true, was very extraordinary, and would go far to convert the moſt obdurate Pagan. It is ſaid that, at this Time, God ſo bleſſed the holy Man's Endeavours towards the Propagation of the Faith, that, on a ſolemn Day ſet for baptizing ſome Thouſands of the People of *Suſſex*, the Ceremony was no ſooner ended but the Heavens diſtilled ſuch plentiful Showers of Rain, that the Country was by it relieved from the moſt prodigious Famine ever heard of. So great was the Drought, and Proviſion ſo ſcarce, that, in the Extremity of Hunger, fifty at a Time would join Hand in Hand and fling themſelves into the Sea, in order to avoid dying by Famine at Land. But thus, by *Wilfrid*'s Means, their Bodies and Souls were both preſerved.

After he had ſtaid five Years in this Country, (the tenth of his Baniſhment) King *Edfrid** died, and *Alfred* ſucceeding him, ſent for our Prelate to return to his paſtoral Care at *York*; which he did, but continued not above five Years more in it, when this King alſo taking a Diſguſt againſt him, he was forced to go to *Rome* to purge himſelf, by Oath, of ſeveral Accuſations laid to his Charge: He obtained from thence the Pope's Letters in his Behalf, and, returning, was, by the Interceſſion of his Friends, with much ado, reinſtated in his Chair. Here at laſt he continued in Peace to the End of his Days, which was four Years after; and then concluded the

* This *Edfrid*, or *Ecfrid*, whatever he was to *York*, was a great Benefactor to the Church of *Durham*, even in this City; for we find this Note in *Leland*, *in vet. libros monaſt.* Dunelm. *ſcribitur rex* Edfridus *in civitate* Ebor, *dedit totam terram a muro eccleſ. S.* Petri *uſque ad magnam portam verſus occidentem, et a muro ipſius eccleſiæ uſque ad murum civitatis verſus auſtrum.* Coll. Tom. I. 369. But we cannot make out where theſe Lands lay.

the Courſe of a various Life, *Oct.* 12, *Anno* 711, in the ſeventy-ſixth Year of his Age, and forty-five Years after his firſt Conſecration. He was buried in the Monaſtery of *Ripon*, which he himſelf had founded; but the Church there falling down for Want of Reparation, *Odo*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, removed our Prelate's Bones to *Canterbury*, *Anno* 940.

The Life of this Prelate is wrote at large by *Eddius Stephanus*, printed in the xx *ſcript. ed. Gale.* There are alſo many Things to be met with about him in Venerable *Bede*, too copious for this Deſign *. His Epitaph, preſerved by the laſt-named Author, runs thus:

Wilfridus *hic magnus requieſcit corpore præſul,*
Hanc domino qui aulam, ductus pietatis amore
Fecit, et eximio ſacravit nomine Petri;
Cui claves cæli Chriſtus *dedit arbiter orbis;*
Atque auro et Tyrio *devotus veſtiit oſtro.*
Quin etiam ſublime crucis radiante metallo
Hic poſuit trophæum; nec non quatuor auro
Scribi Evangelii præcepit in ordine libros,
Ac thecam e rutilo his condignam condidit auro.
Paſchali qui etiam ſolemnia tempora curſus
Catholici et juſtum correxit dogma canonis,
Quem ſtatuere patres, dubioque errore remoto,
Certa ſuæ genti oſtendit moderamina ritus,
Inque locis iſtis monachorum examina crebra
Colligit, ac monitis cavit quæ regula patrum,
Sedulus inſtituit; multiſque, domique, foriſque,
Jactatus nimium per tempora longa periclis,
Quin decies ternos poſtquam egit epiſcopus annos,
Tranſiit, et gaudens cæleſtia regna petivit.
Dona, Jeſu, *grex ut paſtoris calle ſequatur.*

BOSA, *fourth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 677.)

After the firſt Departure of *Wilfrid* from his See to appeal to the Pope, *Theodore*, proceeding in his intended Alteration, divided the Dioceſe into four Parts; and planted *Eata* firſt at *Haguſtad*, then removed him to *Lindisfarn*, whom *Tumbert* ſucceeded at *Hagulſtad*, *Trumwyn* in the Province of the *Picts*, and *Boſa* here at

* See *Nicholſon*'s Hiſtorical Library. *Et vitam* Wilfridi *en vies des ſaintes, per* Baillet, *ſub* xii. Oct.

York. But, upon the Return of *Wilfrid*, *Boſa* was obliged to reſign; yet, upon his ſecond Exile, he was reſtored again, and died in Poſſeſſion of the See. He was eſteemed a very meek and devout Man. He lived ten Years after his firſt Conſecration, and was the firſt Archbiſhop buried in the Cathedral at *York*, *Anno* 687 *.

JOHANNES, *fifth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 687.)

John, commonly called St. *John* of *Beverley*, ſucceeded *Boſa* in *Wilfrid*'s Exile, and upon his laſt Reſtoration was continued by him therein; whilſt *Wilfrid*, for a Time, contented himſelf with *Hagulſtad*. *John* was a Gentleman, born of a very good *Saxon* Family at *Harpham*, ſays *Goodwin*; but at *Beverley*, according to *Stubbs*, which is more probable. He was brought up firſt under St. *Hilda*, the famous Abbeſs of *Whitby*, then under *Theodore* the fifth Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who preferred him to the Biſhoprick of *Hexam*, or *Hagulſtad*. He is ſaid to have been ſome Time a Student in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. Venerable *Bede* is copious in reciting many Miracles done by this holy Man, as the curing diverſe People, deſperately ſick, by Prayer, making a dumb Man ſpeak, *&c.* All which, the Hiſtorian ſays, he had of his own Knowledge, or elſe from ſuch as were Eye-Witneſſes of the ſame; for he not only lived in his Dioceſe, but alſo received the Order of Prieſthood at his Hands. But were the venerable old Man to return, and report the Miracles, *viva Voce*, they ſcarce would, in this unbelieving Age, find Credit; for which Reaſon we ſhall forbear a farther Recital. *John* was Archbiſhop of this Province above thirty-three Years, filling the

* St. *Cuthbert*, Biſhop of *Durham*, lived at this Time; of whom we find this Note in *Leland*'s Coll. worth inſerting, *Rex* Ecbertus *cum* Trumwino *epiſ. navigant ad* Farn. *i. e.* Holy Iſland, *et* Cuthbertum *nolentem volentem a ſolitari vita ad curam paſtor. abducunt. Nec multo poſt* Eata, *exactis in epiſcopatu* Lindisfarn. 14. *annis, reductus eſt ad ſedem* Hagulſtuldenſem, *et* Cuthbertus *fit epiſ.* Lindisfarn. *Conſecratuſque eſt* Eboraci *a* Theodoro *archiep.* Cant. *præſente rege* Ecberto *et* 7 *epiſcopis anno* 685, *et rege* Ecfridi 12. *Cui rex* Ecfrid *villam de* Crek, *vel* Creac, *nunc* Creyke, *et* 3 *in circuitu milliaria ei dedit, ut haberet* Ebor. *iens vel inde rediens manſionem ubi requieſcere poſſet. Vide Chron.* Sax. *hoc anno. Creyke*, about nine Miles from *York*, is ſtill in the County and Dioceſe of *Durham*.

the Chair with great Honour and Piety. At length, grown aged and infirm, he, with the Conſent of his Clergy, reſigned his Biſhoprick, and procured that his Chaplain, whoſe Name was *Wilfride*, ſhould be conſecrated in his Stead: After which he retired to *Beverley**, where he lived privately in a College of Prieſts of his own Foundation for four Years, and where, we ſuppoſe, he firſt drew Breath, he died *May* 7, *Anno* 721, and was buried in the Church Porch belonging to that College. Many Miracles were alſo reported to be done at his Tomb after his Death, and ſeveral Privileges were granted by divers Kings to the Church at *Beverley* for his Sake; amongſt which that of King *Athelſtane*'s is the moſt remarkable. In a Convocation held at *London*, *Anno* 1416, the aforeſaid Day of his Death was appointed annually to be kept holy as a perpetual Memorial of the Sanctity and Goodneſs of this Prelate; and alſo the Feaſt of his Tranſlation on the 25th of *October*, on Account of the Victory at *Agincourt* gained on that Day, as was believed, by the Merits of this Saint ‡.

‖ Biſhop *Nicholſon* ſays, that the Life of St. *John* of *Beverley* was firſt wrote at the Requeſt of *Aldred*, Archbiſhop of *York*, by *Folcard*, a *Benedictine* Monk, about the Year 1066; which was enlarged by *William Aſketel*, or *Chattel*, Clerk of *Beverley*, *Anno* 1320. Another Draught of him was taken by *Alfred*, Canon of that Church, and Treaſurer, in the Beginning of the twelfth Century; and a third or fourth, by an anonymous Writer, about 1373.

§ *Bale* has aſcribed theſe Writings to St. *John* of *Beverley*,

Pro Luca exponendo lib. 1. *ad Bedam.*
Sæpe quidem tuæ ſancte frater ———
Homilias Evangeliorum. lib. 1.
Ad Hildam abbatiſſam epiſ. plures.
Ad Herebaldum diſcip. ep. 1. *Ad Andænum et Bertinum, ep.* 1.

WIL-

* Deirwold *locus memoroſus, i. e. Silva* Deirorum, *poſtea* Beverlac, *quaſi locus vel lacus caſtrorum, dictus a caſtoribus quibus* Hulla *aqua vicina abundabit. Ex vita S.* Johannis *epiſ.*

‡ *Linwood*'s *Provinciale*, p. 104. See the Annals of this Work.

‖ Hiſt. Library.

§ Baleus *de ſcript.* Brit.

WILFRID II. *ſixth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 718.)

Wilfrid, Chaplain to his Predeceſſor, ſucceeded, but has very little ſaid of him. He ſat in the Archiepiſcopal Chair, ſome ſay eleven, others fifteen Years, and died *Anno* 731, without any Thing memorable; except that this *Wilfrid* began the grand Diſpute betwixt the two Metropolitan Sees about Priority, which continued to diſturb the whole *Engliſh* Church ſome Ages *. The *Saxon* Annals relate the Ceſſion of *John* and the Succeſſion of this *Wilfrid*, in the *Latin* Verſion, after this Manner: *Poſtea capeſſit* Johannes Eboracenſem *epiſcopatum, quippe* Boſa *epiſcopus deceſſerat. Deinde* Wilferthus *ejus Preſbyter conſecratus eſt in* Eboracenſum *epiſcopatum, et* Johannes *ſe recepit ad monaſterium ſuum de* Derawude. We mention this, becauſe the See of *York* is here twice called only *Ceaſtre-Biſcopdome.* †

EGBERTUS, *ſeventh Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 731.)

Egbert, Brother to *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland*, was preferred to this See; who, by his own Wiſdom and the Authority of the King, greatly amended the State of the Church in theſe Parts. This Prince and Prelate bears a wonderful Character in Hiſtory, for Learning, Piety, and Beneficence. He procured the Archiepiſcopal Pall to be reſtored to the Church of *York*, which had been with-held from it, ever ſince the Days of *Paulinus*, by the Machinations of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; whence ſome ‡ take the Liberty to call this *Egbert* the firſt Archbiſhop of this See. He founded a famous Library in his Cathedral Church. This Prelate was not only a Favourer and Encourager of Learning in others, but was himſelf a great Proficient in Arts and Sciences.

Bale has preſerved the Titles of ſeveral Tracts wrote by our Archbiſhop as follow:

Pœnitentiale quoddam, lib. 1.—*Conſtitutiones eccleſiæ, lib.* 1.—*Eruditiones diſcipulorum, lib.* 1.—*Homilias et lectiones,*

* Gul. Malmſ. † *Saxon* Ann. p. 46. *Gibſon.*
‡ *Inett's* Church Hiſtory.

lectiones, lib. 1.—*Ad eccleſiarum paſtores, lib.* 1.—*Ad* Zachariam *pro pallio, epiſ.* 1.—*Ad Eadbertum, fratrem regem, epiſ.* 1.—*Ad* Alcuinum *diaconum epiſ. plures.*

Egbert, after he had filled the Chair thirty-ſix Years with much Honour, died *November* 19, 766, and was buried in the Porch of his Cathedral Church, near his Brother. Chron. *Saxon.*

It will not be improper, in this Place, to give ſome Deſcription of the Pall which *Egbert* procured from *Rome* to the Church of *York*, and which coſt his Succeſſors ſome Trouble, but more Money, to obtain. The antient Pall, from the *Latin Pallium*, was an entire and magnificent Habit, deſigned, ſays our Authority *, to put the Biſhop in Mind that his Life ſhould correſpond with the Dignity of his Appearance. But the chief Thing or Symbol of Sovereignty, was a white Piece of Woollen Cloth, about the Breadth of a Border, made round and thrown over the Shoulders. Upon this are two others of the ſame Matter and Form, one of which falls down on the Breaſt, and the other on the Back, with each of them a red Croſs; ſeveral Croſſes of the ſame Colour being likewiſe on the upper Part of it round the Shoulders. This Pall is laid upon St. *Peter*'s Tomb by the Pope, and then ſent away to the reſpective Metropolitans; which, till they have received from the See of *Rome*, they cannot call a Council, bleſs the Chriſm, conſecrate Churches or a Biſhop, ordain a Prieſt, *&c.* At the Delivery of it they were to ſwear Fealty to the Pope. By Virtue of this Pall, and the Extent of their Juriſdictions, the Archiepiſcopal Power was very great in thoſe Days. *William* of *Malmſbury* ſays, that the Archbiſhop of *York* had formerly all the Biſhops on the North of the *Humber* ſubject to his Authority; as, at this Time, were the Biſhops of *Ripon*, *Hagulſtad*, or *Hexam*, *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy Iſland*, the Biſhop of *Whitehaven*, and all the Biſhops of *Scotland* and the *Orcades*. This laſt Power continued long in the See of *York*, till the Wars, during the Reigns of the three *Edwards* of *England*, made the *Scots* throw off their Subjection to it. Sir *Henry Spelman* has preſerved ſome Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitutions made and publiſhed by this Archbiſhop *Egbert*, which he has given us in his Councils under this Title: *Excerptiones D.* Egberti *Archiep.*

* *Petrus de Marca.*

chiep. Ebor. *a dictis et canonibus ſanctorum patrum concinnatæ et Eccleſiaſticæ politiæ inſtitutionem conducentes* *.

ALBERTUS, ADELBERTUS *or* ÆTHELBERHTUS, *eighth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 767.)

To *Egbert* ſucceeded *Albert*, called, by *Florence* of *Worceſter*, *Cæna*. He was conſecrated *April* 24, *An.* 767, and received the Pall from Pope *Paul* I. He ſat 14 Years, and died at *Cheſter*, ſays *Goodwin*, in 781, without any other Memorial that we can learn of him. Our Author here is miſtaken by taking *Geaſter* for *Cheſter*, when it is *York*, and is ſo tranſlated in the *Latin* Verſion of the *Saxon* Annals, *Anno* 780.

EANBALDUS, *ninth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 780.)

Cæna yet living; but whether he reſigned or took him for a Coadjutor, is uncertain, ſays *Goodwin*. *Eanbald*, being an old Man, was conſecrated Archbiſhop, and lived after his Conſecration ſeventeen Years; when he is ſaid to die in the Monaſtery of *Arleet*, or *Atleet*, and was buried very honourably in his own Cathedral †. This Prelate was a Diſciple of our famous *Aleuin*, who, in an Epiſtle to him from *France*, writes thus: *Laus et gloria Deo, in proſperitate bona conſervavit, ut in exaltatione filii mei chariſſimi gauderem, qui laboraret vice mea in eccleſia*, ubi ego nutritus et eruditus fueram ‡.

EANBALDUS II. *tenth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 797.)

Another *Eanbald* ſucceeded; who, *Hoveden* ſays, was a Prieſt of the Church of *York*, and was conſecrated in the Monaſtery of *Socaburg* §, *Nov.* 19, 797. Before the End of his firſt Year, *Stubs* writes, that he called a Synod, or Convocation, of his Clergy at *Pinchambalch* ‖, in which he cauſed

* Spelman *concilia*, p. 258, *&c.*

† *Stubbes wit. pont.* Ebor. But we find no Mention of any ſuch Monaſtery either in the *Monaſt.* or elſewhere.

‡ Gul. Malmſ. *de pont.* Ebor.

§ *Hodie* Socburn *in agro* Dunelm.

‖ *Hodie* Finkley *in eodem com. Vide Chron.* Saxon. *in nom. locorum.*

cauſed divers Things amiſs to be reformed. What Time he died, or how long he ſat, we cannot find.

WULSIUS, *eleventh Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 812.)

Wulſius occurs next in the Catalogue, who came in *Anno* 812, and enjoyed his Honour nineteen Years. He died *Anno* 831.

WIMUNDUS, *twelfth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 831.)

Wulſius was ſucceeded by *Wimundus*, who governed the Church about twenty Years; and died, as *Mat. Weſtminſter* informs us, *Anno* 854.

WILFERUS, *thirteenth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 854.)

Wilfere is next, who was Archbiſhop of this Dioceſe, as ſome write, 46 Years, in a moſt terrible and turbulent Time; for now the *Danes* made their firſt Invaſion, and drove all before them with Fire and Sword. *York*, the chief City of the Province, felt their Fury in a more eſpecial Manner, having burned and waſted all round it for many Miles. The two Kings *Oſbright* and *Ella* were ſlain in the City itſelf; but the Archbiſhop eſcaped the Slaughter, and fled to *Adyngham*, where he was kindly received by *Eurrbed* King of *Mercia*. In the Year following the *Daniſh* King *Rieſius*, being converted to Chriſtianity, recalled the Archbiſhop and placed him on his Throne. But their Ravages had ſo ſpoiled the Profits of the Archbiſhoprick, that it was then, and ſome Time after, augmented with the Commendam of *Worceſter*. He died about the Year 900, or, according to *Mat. Weſtminſter*, whoſe Computation is very uncertain, 895*.

ETHELBALDUS†, *fourteenth Archbiſhop.* (*An.* 900.)

REDWARDUS, *fifteenth Archbiſhop*, called, by *Stubbs*, *Leodwardus*. (*Anno* 921.)

WULSTANUS, *ſixteenth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 941.)

By the Favour of King *Athelſtane*, *Wulſtan* was made Archbiſhop, and that King likewiſe augmented the Revenues

* *Obiit.* 892. *pont. ſui* 39. Sim. Dunelm.
† *Ordinatur archiep. ann.* 900. Sim. Dunelm.

nues of the Church by the Donation of all *Agmondexneſs* to it, which he had bought of the *Danes*. But the Prelate repaid this high Generoſity with great Ingratitude, for not long after he was convicted of a very heinous Offence, unbecoming his Office, his Allegiance, and his Country. He ſided with the *Danes* againſt his own Countrymen the *Saxons*, aſſiſted the *Pagans* againſt the *Chriſtians*, and was in Arms againſt his own natural Prince *Edred*, Brother to his Benefactor *Athelſtane*; for which Fact he was committed cloſe Priſoner by *Edred*, but the Year after was releaſed, and reſtored to his Epiſcopal Dignity at *Dorcheſter* *. *Mat. Weſtminſter* tells us, that the Occaſion of his Impriſonment was, that he had cauſed to be ſlain ſeveral Citizens of *Thetford*, in Revenge of the Death of one *Adelm*, an Abbot, whom they had murdered without Cauſe. But the former is more likely from the Account given of *Edred* in the Annals, and what *Simeon* of *Durham* relates, which the Reader may pleaſe to obſerve under this Note †. He lived two Years after his Releaſe, and then died on St. *Stephen*'s Day, *Anno* 955, and was buried at *Oundle*, in *Northamptonſhire*. Mr. *Willis* ‡, ſays this Archbiſhop obtained to his See *Beverley*, *Ripon*, *Biſhop-Wilton*, *Otley*, *Cawood*, and the Barony of *Shireburn*.

The Laws of the *Northumbrian* Prieſts are ſuppoſed to have been firſt made at *York*, *Anno* 950, under this *Wulſtan*, or *Oſkytel*, Archbiſhop, *Anlaff* then being King of *Northumberland*. Theſe are taken Notice of both by Sir *Henry Spelman* and *Somner*, and have lately had an *Engliſh* Verſion from the *Saxon* by a reverend Divine §. They are a curious Body of Laws; the laſt of which is ſomewhat remarkable; which recites, "Let Landlord's right-"ful Gift be firmly maintained; and eſpecially one Chri-"ſtianity, and one Monarchy, in the Nation for ever." But whether this reſpects the Kingdom in general, or only that of

* Rog. Hoveden. Gul. Malmſ.

† *Anno Dom.* 949. Wulſtanus Ebor. *archiepiſcopus, procereſque* Northumbrenſes, *omnes in villa quæ dicitur* Taddeneſſcylf *egregio regi* Anglorum Edredo *fidelitatem juravere ſed non diu tenuerunt. Adſcriptum erat in margine per* Lelandum, Taddeneſſcylf *tunc erat villa regia quæ nunc vocatur* Romané Pontfract; *Anglice* Kirkeby. Lell. *Coll. Tom.* II. *p.* 359.

‡ *Willis* on Cathedral Churches.

§ *John Johnſon*, M. A. See his Preface to the Laws.

of *Northumberland*, which had juſt then ſuffered by having two Kings, we ſhall not determine.

OSKITELLUS, *ſeventeenth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 955.)

Oſkitell ſucceeded, a Man of very good Life, and well learned; he is ſaid to govern the See wiſely ſixteen Years, and died in 971. *Willis* writes that this Biſhop procured to his See the Manor of *Southwell*. We find by the *Saxon* Chronicle that he was buried at *Bedford*.

ATHELWOLDUS, *eighteenth Archbiſhop.* (*An.* 971.)

Next followed *Athelwold*; but he, not affecting Greatneſs, reſigned his Biſhoprick, and made Choice of a retired Obſcurity.

OSWALDUS, *nineteenth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 971.)

In the Space of one Year the See of *York* had three Archbiſhops, *Oſkitell*, lately deceaſed; *Athelwold*, who abdicated; and this *Oſwald*, who was near Kinſman to *Oſkitell* his Predeceſſor, but much nearer to *Odo* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, being his own Nephew, called, by *Bayle*, *Oſwaldus Odonius*. By his Uncle's Means he was firſt made Canon of *Wincheſter*, and after Dean of the ſame; for at that Time the Cathedral Church of *Wincheſter* had no Monks, but maintained a Number of Secular Prieſts. But the Monks beginning now to gain great Eſteem by their regular Lives and great Temperance, compared to the other Clergy, *Oſwald* was adviſed by his Uncle to leave his Place at *Wincheſter*, and travel to the Monaſtery of *Floriack*, in *France*; which he did, and entered himſelf a Monk of that Society. He continued in this Situation five or ſix Years, during which Time the Archbiſhop, growing very old and infirm, wrote often to him to return, but could never prevail till he ſent him Word of his laſt Sickneſs, whereof ſoon after he died. *Oſwald* now made Haſte to to ſee his Uncle, but came too late; ſo *Oſkitell*, Archbiſhop of *York*, entertained him, as another Kinſman, till by the Means of *Dunſtan*, *Odo*'s Succeſſor, he was, in the Year 960, preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*. Here he built the Church dedicated to St. *Mary*, and placed Monks

therein, which was juſt by the Church of St. *Peter* in that City.

About this Time the See of *York* becoming void, King *Edgar*, ſtudious to prefer a fit Perſon to the Care of theſe Northern Parts, which were then very rude and barbarous, offered it to *Oſwald*, who ſeemed to decline the Acceptance, as loth to forſake *Worceſter*; wherefore the King was content that he ſhould hold both. He reigned Archbiſhop of this Province twenty-one Years, and died ſuddenly at *Worceſter*, having waſhed the Feet of certain poor Men, as was his daily Cuſtom; after which, kneeling down to pray without any precedent Sickneſs, he gave up the Ghoſt, *February* 27, 992. *Malmſbury*, who reports this of him, ſays alſo that, the Day before his Death, he told ſeveral of his Friends that he ſhould die the next Day.

He was one of the principal Founders of the Abbey of *Ramſey*, in the Iſle of *Ely*; and was a very liberal Benefactor to the Monaſtery of *Floriack*, where he had lived. For the Integrity of his Life he was much valued in his Time. *Goodwin* ſpeaks well of him, and ſays he was a very learned and good Man, and that he had but one Fault, which was his great Vehemence in oppoſing the Marriage of the Clergy. But *Bayle* has a terrible Fling at him upon that Account, and in a moſt outrageous Manner inſults the Memory of our dead Prelate for joining with *Dunſtan* in prohibiting the Marriage of the Clergy, or excluding them the Church; *ut deinceps ſub religioſo cælibatus titulo ſodomitice viverent.*

Divers Miracles, however, were ſaid to be done at his Tomb after his Death, and his Succeſſor took Care to build a very coſtly Shrine over it, which was in the Church of his own Foundation at *Worceſter* *: He is alſo honoured with a ſolemn Day in the *Engliſh* Calendar, appointed in Commemoration of him †. His Life is wrote at Length by *Eadmer*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, which is printed in *Wharton*'s *Anglia Sacra*, p. 2; wherein he has a much better Character than the Proteſtant Biſhop of *Oſſory* will allow him, who calls him the *Archflamen* of *York*, and his Writings

* *Hujus infula purpurea auro et gemmis ornata, et priſca fulgitudine fulgida,* Beverlacenſi *adhuc reſervatur eccleſia.* Stubbii *act. pont.* Ebor.

† *Oct.* x. *Vita ejus en les vies des ſaintes, par.* Baillet.

Writings the *Dregs of a depraved Genius.* They are theſe: *Ad Abbonem monachum, epiſt.* 1. *Præſcientia Dei monachus* Oſwald.

Ad ſanctos dum eſſet Floriaci, *lib.* 1. Oſwaldus *ſimplex monachus. Statuta ſynodalia, lib.* 1.

ADULFUS, *or* ALDULFUS, *twentieth Archbiſhop. (Anno* 992.)

Adulf, Abbot of *Peterborough*, ſucceeded *Oſwald* in both his Sees of *York* and *Worceſter*; a holy and reverend Man, ſays *Malmſbury*, and one who ſtrove to outdo his Predeceſſor in his Liberality to the Monaſtery of *Floriack*. In any Thing elſe Hiſtory is ſilent. He died *May* 6, *Anno* 1002, and lies buried in St. *Mary*'s Church in *Worceſter* *.

WULSTANUS II. *twenty-firſt Archbiſhop. (Anno* 1002.)

Another *Wulſtan*, by the Favour of King *Knute*, held both the Sees as formerly, for the which *Malmſbury* blames him, *quod contra regulas canonum duas ſedes tenuerit.* He died *May* 28, 1023, and was buried in the Monaſtery at *Ely*; where, Mr. *Willis* ſays, is yet a painted Repreſentation of him againſt the Wall in the North Tranſept of the Choir under the Lanthorn.

ALFRICUS PUTTOC, *twenty-ſecond Archbiſhop: (Anno* 1022.)

Alfric Puttoc, Provoſt of *Winchester*, was made Archbiſhop of *York*. Some ill Things are reported by *Malmſbury*, &c. of this Prelate; as that, becauſe he miſſed the holding the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter* in Commendam, as three of his Predeceſſors had done, upon a ſlight Pretence, he urged King *Hardiknute*, with whom he was a great Favourite, to ſet the City on Fire; which was done, to the no ſmall Damage of the Citizens. As alſo that he cauſed the dead Body of *Harold*, the King's Brother, to be dug up, decapitated, and caſt into the *Thames*, for what Reaſon we know

* We have ſeen a curious Original Deed in the Poſſeſſion of *James Weſt* of the *Temple*, Eſq; being a Charter of King *Ethelred*'s, dated *Anno* 998, to which this Prelate ſubſcribes himſelf *Ægo* Aldulfus Eboracenſis *baſil. prim. hoc eulogium agie crucis taumate confirmavi* †.

not. This ſeems to be an idle Story; but it is not to be wondered that old *William* and his Brother Monks bore hard upon this Archbiſhop, who gave ſo much to Churches in the Poſſeſſion of Secular Clergy, and nothing to them. He was very liberal to the Church and College of *Beverley*, and firſt built a moſt magnificent and coſtly Shrine over the Tomb of their Saint; alſo a Hall and a Dormitory in their Beddern, and turned it into a Houſe for their Provoſt. He conſtituted three Offices in that Church, a Sacriſt, a Chancellor, and a Precentor. He likewiſe obtained from King *Edward the Confeſſor*, that three annual Fairs ſhould be held in *Beverley*; and inſtituted a Cuſtom, that the principal Inhabitants of that Town, and the neighbouring Gentlemen, ſhould thrice every Year follow the Reliques of St. *John* in and about the Town, faſting and barefoot *.

Alfric purchaſed Lands at *Middleton*, *Holm*, and *Fridaythorp*, which he ſettled on his Church at *York*. He was alſo a great Benefactor to that at *Southwell*. At which laſt Place he died, *Jan.* 22, *Anno* 1050, and was buried at *Peterborough*. Neither did this Church want a Taſte of his Generoſity, for he gave to it many Ornaments of Gold and Silver, and ſeveral rich Copes. †

KINSIUS, *twenty-third Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1050.)

Kinſius, or rather *Kinſine*, Chaplain to *Edward the Confeſſor*, ſucceeded. He is ſaid to have been a Man of great Auſterity of Life, and would walk barefoot in his parochial Viſitations. He was another ſpecial Benefactor to the Church at *Beverley*, where he built a high Tower, and placed two great Bells in it. Two of the ſame Mould he likewiſe gave to *Southwell*, and two more to the Church at *Stow*. He alſo gave many Books and Ornaments to *Skyreſton*, and other Churches in his Dioceſe. To *Peterborough* he gave Ornaments to the value of 300 *l.* but Queen *Edgit* afterwards took them away from thence ‡.

Of this Biſhop it was the common Opinion, ſays *Stubbs*, that he was not born, but came into the World by the *Cæſarian* Section. He died at *York*, *December* 22, 1060, and was

* *E vita S.* Johan. Bever. *in Coll.* Lelandi.
† *Ex libro* Hugonis *mon.* Peterbur. *Coll.* Lelan.
‡ *Ex eodem.*

was buried at *Peterborough*, where he had formerly been a Monk.

The Tombs of theſe two laſt Prelates are yet to be ſeen behind the Altar in the Church at *Peterborough*; on which ſome much later Perſon has put the two following Inſcriptions:

Hic ſepulta ſunt oſſa ELFRICI, *Archiepiſcopi* Ebor. *Anno* 1050.

Hic ſepulta ſunt oſſa KYNSII, *Archiepiſcopi* Ebor. *Anno* 1061.

ALDREDUS, *twenty-fourth Archbiſhop. (Anno* 1061*).*

The See of *York* falling void by the Death of *Kinſius*, *Aldred*, who was firſt a Monk of *Wincheſter*, then Abbot of *Taviſtock*, afterwards Biſhop of *Worceſter*, making his Way by Money and Bribes, ſays *Malmſbury*, which he liberally beſtowed on the Courtiers, got hold of the Archbiſhoprick of this Province. The Prelate had no ſooner Poſſeſſion of it, but he prevailed upon King *Edward* to let him hold *Worceſter* in Commendam alſo, as four of his Predeceſſors had done. Having gained ſo far on holy *Edward*'s Goodneſs, he ſet out, nobly attended, to fetch his Pall from *Rome*.

Along with *Aldred* went *Toſty*, the furious Earl of *Northumberland*, Brother to the Queen; *Giſo*, Biſhop of *Wells*; and *Walter*, Biſhop of *Hereford*. At his Arrival in *Rome* the Pope, *Nicholas* II. who had been informed of his *Simoniacal* Contrivances, not only refuſed to confirm him in the Archbiſhoprick, but alſo deprived him of that he had before. The other two Biſhops were received and entertained with great Honour.

They all ſet out together to return to *England*, but with very different Affections; *Giſo* and *Walter* much elated with the Honour lately done them, but *Toſti* and *Aldred* chagrined to the laſt Degree. Travelling from *Rome* over the *Alps* they were met by a Band of Robbers, who took from them all they had, except their Cloaths; ſo that they were obliged to go back to *Rome* to get a farther Supply for their Journey.

Now it was that *Toſti* let looſe his fiery Diſpoſition, and really played the Bully for his Friend: For he ſtuck

not with open Mouth to rail againſt the Perſon of the Pope; declaring how unreaſonable it was for them to be obliged to come ſo far, at ſo vaſt an Expence and Trouble as ſuch a Voyage muſt neceſſarily coſt, and then to be without Security or Protection for their Return; that when the King of *England* ſhould hear of this Uſage, *Nicholas* might depend upon it he would withdraw the Tribute due to the holy Chair. The Thunder of theſe Threats, ſays * *Malmſbury*, frightned the Pope, and at laſt his Deſire was granted, and the Pall delivered to *Aldred*, on Condition that he ſhould quit *Worceſter*; which at his Return he accordingly did.

Being ſeated quietly in his Chair at *York* he began to do ſome good Things, for he built an Hall for the Canons to dine together in, and another at *Southwell*. At *Beverley* the Hall begun by his Predeceſſor, but left imperfect, he finiſhed. The Preſbytery there he raiſed from the very Foundation, and alſo rebuilt the new Cathedral Church at *Glouceſter*, deſtroyed by the *Danes*. Another of his meritorious Actions was his obliging the Clergy of his Province to wear an uniform and decent Sort of Habit; whereas, before, the Laity and they were indiſtinguiſhable. In the Year 1050, when he was Biſhop of *Worceſter*, he undertook a Pilgrimage to *Jeruſalem* through *Hungary*; a Thing which no Biſhop of this Realm ever attempted before him. Theſe are all or moſt of the Virtues which his Panegyriſt *Stubbs* aſcribes to his Sanctity; who ſeems fond of his Memory, becauſe he was the laſt Archbiſhop of the *Saxon* Race.

But view this Prelate in a political Light, and he greatly belies the Character *Stubbs* beſtows on him, and appears what he really was, a mere Worldling and an odious Time-ſerver. No ſooner was *Edward*, his Patron, dead, but *Harold*, Earl *Goodwin*'s Son, reached at the Crown without the leaſt Title to it, and, by Means of our pious Archbiſhop, obtained it. He ſolemnly crowned him with his own Hands, and ſwore Allegiance to him. After this, when the Conqueror had waded through a Sea of Blood, and laid as juſt a Title to the Crown as his Predeceſſor †, our

* *Hæc rex* Anglorum *audiens, ait* Toſti, *tributum S.* Petri *merito* Nicholao *ſubtraheret. Hoc minarum fulmine* Romani *territi paſſim flexerunt.* Gul. Meldun.

† *Fabian*'s Chron.

our Prelate had made a firm Compact with the *Londoners*, that, if *Harold* ſhould be worſted, they ſhould immediately proclaim *Edgar Atheling* King. Yet, when *Stigand*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, refuſed to crown *William* *, our good Archprelate run in with the Stream, and performed the Ceremony; only exacting a fooliſh Oath from the *Norman*, that he would love and protect the *Engliſh* equal with his own natural Subjects. This when he found, after Poſſeſſion, that *William* little regarded, why then, truly, he thundered out an Excommunication againſt him; which the Conqueror ſome ſmall Time after, for a round Sum of Money, it is ſuppoſed, bought off. But when the *Daniſh* Invaſion came on, and the Citizens of *York*, with the *Northumbrians*, &c. had declared for Prince *Edgar*'s Title, the Prelate ſickened at the News, and, either † through Fear or Remorſe, or both, gave up the Ghoſt, *September* 10, 1069, juſt before the *Danes* landed, and was buried, according to our Writers, in his Church at *York*; though Mr. *Willis* ſuppoſes that he lies in his own Church at *Glouceſter*.

We cannot take Leave of this Prelate without giving the Reader a Taſte of his ſpiritual Pride, which *Stubbs* is pleaſed to call Conſtancy, in a Story recorded of him by that Author. It ſeems a great Quantity of Proviſions was bringing towards the Biſhop's Offices at *York*, when the High Sheriff of the County met them on the Road, ſtopped the Carts and Horſes, and aſked who they belonged to? The Men that conducted them anſwered, They were Servants to the Archbiſhop, and were carrying thoſe Proviſions for his Uſe. But the High Sheriff, deſpiſing both the Prelate and his Servants, ordered the Officers who attended him to ſeize upon the Carriages, *&c.* and convey them to the Caſtle of *York*, and place them in the King's Granary. The Archbiſhop, when he heard of this, ſent ſeveral of his Clergy and Citizens to demand Reſtitution

* *Et quia* Stigandus *tunc* Cantuarienſis *archiepiſc. viro tam cruento et* alieni juris invaſori *manus imponere recuſavit, ab* Aldredo *tunc* Ebor. *archiepiſc. magnifice coronatus regni diadema ſuſcepit. Chron.* T. Wykes, *inter.* v. *ſcript. Hiſt.* Ang.

† *De quorum omnium adventu* Ebor. *arch.* Aldredus, *valde triſtis affectus, in magnam decidit infirmitatem, et decimo anno ſui epiſcop. vitam finivit; et in eccleſia S.* Petri *ſepult. eſt.* Simeon Dunel.

Reſtitution from the High Sheriff, and threatned that, if he did not make Satisfaction to St. *Peter* and his Vicar, he ſhould act in another Manner towards him. The Sheriff ſet at nought his Threats, and returned him Word, that he might do his worſt. The Prelate, upon this Anſwer, haſtens up to *London*; where, when arrived and habited *in Pontificalibus*, attended with a numerous Suit of Biſhops and other Eccleſiaſticks in Town, he went directly to *Weſtminſter*, where the King then was in Council. The Monarch no ſooner caſt Eyes upon the Prelate, than he aroſe up to ſalute him as uſual; which the latter put by with his Croſier, and taking no Notice of the King's ſtanding, nor of all his Croud of Courtiers, he addreſſed himſelf to him in theſe Words: *Hear me*, William, ſays he, *Since thou art an Alien, and God has permitted thee, for our Sins, and through much Blood, to reign over us; I anointed thee King, and placed the Crown upon thy Head with a Bleſſing; but now, becauſe thou deſerveſt it not, I ſhall change that Bleſſing into a Curſe, as a Perſecutor and Oppreſſor of God and his Miniſters, and a Breaker and Contemner of Oaths and Promiſes which thou ſworeſt to me before the Altar of St.* Peter. The King, aſtoniſhed at theſe Menaces, threw himſelf at the Archbiſhop's Feet, and humbly begged to know wherein he had offended him to deſerve ſo ſevere a Sentence. The Noblemen in the Preſence were irritated to a high Degree at the Prelate's Arrogance, to ſuffer ſo great a King to lie at his Feet and not raiſe him. But he modeſtly ſaid to them, *Let him alone, Gentlemen, let him lie; he does not fall down at my Feet, but at the Feet of St.* Peter; and after ſome Time thought fit to raiſe him, and told him his Errand. The King was too much frightned to deny his Requeſt. He rewarded the Prelate with rich Gifts, ſent him honourably away, and at the ſame Time diſpatched an Expreſs to the High Sheriff, with a Mandate for the Reſtitution of the Goods; which were punctually reſtored, ſays our Author, even to the Value of a Sackſtring *.

Another Story out of *Malmſbury* ſhall conclude the Account of this Prelate.

Urſus, Earl of *Worceſter*, had built a Caſtle to the Prejudice of a neighbouring Monaſtery; for the Ditch of the ſaid Caſtle took off Part of the Church-yard belonging to the Monks.

* *Ad ligamen ſacci.*

Monks. *Aldred* had often admoniſhed the Earl by Letters to do Juſtice to the Monks: But finding that Courſe would not anſwer, he went to him in Perſon, and aſked *Urſus*, whether it was by his Appointment that this Encroachment was made? The Earl not denying the Fact, the Prelate ſaid, * HIGHTEST THOU URSE? HAVE THOU GOD'S CURSE; *and know aſſuredly that thy Poſterity ſhall not inherit the Patrimony of St.* Mary. This Curſe, ſays our Author, ſeemed to take Effect, for *Urſus* died ſoon after; and *Roger* his Son enjoyed his Father's Honour but a very ſmall Time; for, having ſlain an Officer of the King's, he was forced to fly his Country.

† *Fulchard*, a Monk of *Durham*, at the Inſtigation of *Aldred*, wrote the Life of St. *John* of *Beverley*, and dedicated it to him.

THOMAS, *twenty-fifth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1070.)

The See being vacant, the Conqueror appointed one *Thomas* his Chaplain, a *Norman*, and Canon of *Bayeux*, to fill the Chair. *Thomas*, though but a Canon, was very rich, and aſſiſted the Duke, in his Enterpriſe againſt *England*, with all his Fortune; for which he promiſed him a Biſhoprick, if he ſucceeded, and paid him with *York*. *Goodwin* writes that he was the Son of a married Prieſt. *Thomas* was educated in the Schools of the *Saxons* in *France*, ſays *Goodwin*, (but what Schools they were we know not) and ſpent ſome Time in *Spain* and *Germany*, in order to finiſh his Studies.

This Prelate bears an excellent Character in Hiſtory, for not only being a very learned Man, but of a mild and gentle Diſpoſition, both in Words and Behaviour. He had a ſweet and amiable Countenance, and a goodly Perſonage ‡. In his Youth he was beautiful, in his Age florid, and his Hair as white as Snow. Add to theſe, that, through the whole Conduct of his Life, he was of an unblemiſhed Character as to Chaſtity.

At

* *Highteſt thou* Urſe, in old *Engliſh*, means, art thou called *Urſe*?

† Baleus *de ſcript.* Brit.

‡ *Elegantia perſonatus, ſpectabilis, deſiderio videntibus erat; juvenis vigore et æqualitate membrorum commodus ſenex vividæ faciei et capillis cygneus.* Malmſ.

At his firſt Entrance to the See he refuſed Profeſſion of Obedience to *Lanfranc*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: On which a Conteſt began, which continued with equal Warmth in their Succeſſors for ſome Ages. *Goodwin* quotes an anonymous Author for ſaying that, before the Conqueſt, the two Metropolitans of *England* were not only equal in Authority, Dignity, and Office, but alſo in Number of Suffragan Biſhops. But at this Time the *Cantuarians* perſuaded the King that *York* ought to be ſubject to their See; and that it was for the Good and Safety of the whole Kingdom that the Church ſhould be obedient principally unto one, leſt one of them ſhould ſet the Crown on one Man's Head, and the other do as much for ſomebody elſe. This Advice did not diſpleaſe *William*; and *Thomas*, though overborn by the King's and *Lanfranc*'s Authority, however appealed to the Pope. To *Rome* the two Archbiſhops travelled; where *Lanfranc* alledged Preſcription for his Right, and offered to make Proof of the ſame. *Thomas* was as ready as he to plead his own Cauſe; but the Pope, unwilling to concern himſelf in this nice Affair, remitted the Hearing thereof back again to the King, who, partially enough, in the Year 1070, gave it for *Canterbury* *.

† *Thomas* had a more difficult Affair to manage than his Opponent, ſays *Eadmer*, becauſe moſt of the antient Charters and Privileges granted to the See of *York* were deſtroyed by Fire a little before his coming to it. The ſeparate Titles for Primacy, as drawn up by *Fuller* in his Church Hiſtory, may not be unacceptable to the Reader. But the whole Controverſy about the Bones of St. *Wilfrid*, ſaid to be removed by *Odo*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and which may properly be ſaid to have been *Bones of Contention*; as alſo the Affair at Length, relating to the Diſpute about Primacy, from the firſt to the final Determination under *Edward* III. may be ſeen in *Wharton*'s *Ang. Sac. Tom.* I.

CANTER-

* *Cauſa de primatu inter archiepiſcopos ventilata eſt coram rege in civitate* Wynton; *poſtea determinata eſt apud* Wyndeſor † *ſig.* Willielmi *regis* † *ſig.* Mathildis *reginæ, ex autographo in archivo eccleſ.* Cantuar. *Vide* Malmſ. *lib.* 3. *p.* 117.

† *Qui eo quidem magis in iſto laboravit, quod antiqua ipſius eccleſiæ privilegia in ea conflagratione quæ eandem eccl. conſumpſit, pene omnia perierant.* Eadmeri *Hiſt.*

CANTERBURY.

1. No Catholick Perſon will deny but that the Pope is the Fountain of ſpiritual Honour, to place and diſplace at Pleaſure. He firſt gave the Primacy to *Canterbury*, and wherefore, as the proper Place of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in a general Council, was next the Biſhop of St. *Ruffinus*; *Anſelm* and his Succeſſors were advanced by Pope *Urban* to ſit at the Pope's Right Foot, as *alterius urbis papa*.

2. The *Engliſh* Kings have ever allowed the Priority to *Canterbury*; for a *Duarchy* in the Church, *viz.* two Archbiſhops, equal in Power, being inconſiſtent with a Monarchy in State, they have ever countenanced the Superiority of *Canterbury*, that the Church Government might be uniform with the Commonwealth.

3. Cuſtom has been accounted a King in all Places; which, Time out of Mind, hath decided the Precedency to *Canterbury*.

YORK.

1. When *Gregory the Great* made *York* and *Canterbury* Archbiſhops Sees, he affixed Precedency to neither, but that they ſhould take Place according to the Seniority of their Conſecrations, until *Lanfranc*, Chaplain to King *William*, thinking it but Reaſon that he ſhould domineer over all the Clergy, as his Maſter did over the Laity of *England*, uſurped the Superiority over the See of *York*.

2. If Antiquity be to be reſpected, long before *Gregory*'s Time *York* was the See of an Archbiſhop, whilſt as yet *pagan Canterbury* was never dreamed of for that Purpoſe; *Lucius*, the firſt Chriſtian *Britiſh* King, founding a Cathedral therein, and placing *Sampſon* as Archbiſhop of the ſame, who had *Taurinus*, *Pyranus*, and *Tadiacus* for his Succeſſors.

3. If the Extent of the Juriſdiction be meaſured, *York*, though the leſſer in *England*, is the larger in *Britain*, as having the entire Kingdom of *Scotland* ſubject to it. Beſides, if the three Biſhopricks, *viz.* *Worceſter*, *Litchfield*, and *Lincoln*, formerly injuriouſly taken from *York*, were reſtored unto it, it would vie, even *Engliſh* Latitude, with *Canterbury* itſelf.

After the King had given Sentence againſt him, *Thomas* repaired to his See at *York*, where he found the whole State of his Dioceſe, the City and Cathedral Church eſpecially, in a forlorn and miſerable Condition. The Fire that had happened at the taking of the Caſtles of *York* by the *Danes*, had conſumed the Church, and well nigh laid the whole City in Aſhes. And *William*'s Barbarity coming

ming on the Neek of this, had done as much for the Country round it. Seven poor hunger-ſtarved Canons were all that were left, the reſt being either dead, or, through Fear and Want, gone into a voluntary Exile. However the Prelate ſet himſelf heartily to reſtore all again. The Church he rebuilt, called back the Canons, as many as he could find, to their Stalls, or placed others in their Room: Then he took Order for a competent Proviſion for them. He built them a Hall and a Dortoir; and appointed one of them to be the Provoſt or Governor of the reſt. Certain Manors and Lands of his own he ſettled on them; and took Care to get reſtored what had been unjuſtly, in the late Troubles, taken from them. And at length, finding it inconvenient for them to live together on the common Charges of the Church at one Table, like the Fellows of Houſes in our Univerſities, he thought fit to divide the Lands belonging to his Cathedral Church into independent Prebends, and to allot a particular Portion for the Subſiſtence of each Eccleſiaſtick, that they might better improve the Lands which were waſted, by every Perſon's building upon and cultivating his own Share.

The ſeveral Offices of Dean, Treaſurer, Precentor, and Chancellor, were now appointed. He likewiſe conſtituted Archdeacons, and ſent them through his Dioceſe to ſee that good induſtrious Prieſts were every where encouraged. To the Church newly built by him he added a Library, and furniſhed it with good and uſeful Books; with a Schoolmaſter to teach and inſtruct the Youth in Languages. The Church he repleniſhed with all Kinds of neceſſary Habits and Ornaments; but his more eſpecial Care was, that it ſhould be filled with learned, honeſt, and ſound Divines; which he alſo took Care to ſee planted through his whole Dioceſe.

Thus did this truly provident Paſtor attend his Flock, and ſpent his Time amongſt them; ſometimes converſing with one of his Prieſts, and then with another, partly for his own Amuſement, and partly to know their Worth, that he might place each Man according to his Merit. He was himſelf a great Proficient in Arts and Sciences; he wrote ſeveral Things, and is ſaid, by *Hoveden*, to have been an excellent Muſician, and could not only play well upon the Organ, but did compoſe and ſet many Pieces of Church-

Church-Muſick *. *Bayle* has injudiciouſly given this Faculty to his Succeſſor, *Thomas* II. who, he ſays, compoſed, for the Uſe of the Church of *York*,

Cantus eccleſiaſticos, lib. 1.
Officiorum ejuſdem ecc. lib, 1.

But it is a Miſtake in that Author, for it was this *Thomas* that had that Turn to Muſick; a Faculty very rare in thoſe Days.

Thirty Years did this worthy Prelate fill the Archiepiſcopal Chair at *York*; none before or ſince, even down to the preſent, with more Honour and Credit to it. At length, after he had lived to crown King *Henry* I. on the 5th of *Auguſt*, 1100, the 18th of *November* following he finiſhed the Courſe of a virtuous and painful Life at *Ripon*; and was buried in his own Cathedral, which he lived to finiſh, next unto *Aldred*, his immediate Predeceſſor. The Epitaph following is aſcribed by ſome to his Succeſſor *Thomas* II. but by ſeveral Things in it, as the Date of his Death, Deſcription of his Perſon, *&c.* it ought to belong to this *Thomas*; and here accordingly we place it.

Orba pio, viduata bono, paſtore, patrono,
Urbs Eboraca *dolet, non habitura parem.*
Qualia vix uni, perſona, ſcientia, vita,
Contigerat Thomæ, *nobilis, alta, bona.*
Canities, hilaris facies, ſtatura venuſta,
Angelici vultus ſplendor et inſtar erat,
Hic numero atque modo doctrinæ ſeu probitatis
Clericus omnis erat vel magis omnis homo.
Hæc domus et clerus ſub tanto præſule felix,
Pæne quod eſt et habet muneris omne ſui eſt;
Octavis igitur Martini *tranſiit ille*
Qui pietate Deo ſit comes in requie.

GERARDUS, *twenty-ſixth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1100.)

After the Death of *Thomas*, *Gerard*, Nephew to *Walkling*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and Chancellor of *England*, in the Time of *William* I. and *William Rufus*, having been ſome

* Of what Antiquity Organs and Church-Muſick are, ſee the Reverend Mr. *Johnſon*'s Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Laws, *&c. ſub Anno* 1305, who has made a learned Remark upon this Subject. *London* 1720, 2 vols. 8*vo*.

ſmall Time Biſhop of *Hereford*, was elected to *York*. He, like his Predeceſſor, denied to pay Obedience to *Canterbury*, for which Reaſon he was not conſecrated of a long Time, till, being commanded to it by Letters from the Pope, he at length ſubmitted. This Prelate alſo was a great Benefactor to the Church at *York*, for he obtained from the King the Grant and Impropriation of the Church of *Laughton*, which he gave to the Chapter, and it was annexed to the Chancellorſhip. He got into his Hands likewiſe the Churches of *Driffield*, *Killam*, *Pocklington*, *Pickering*, and *Burgh*, which he beſtowed in like Manner upon that Church; *Snaith* alſo he had the Poſſeſſion of; but this he gave to the Abbey of *Selby*.

Theſe were his Benefactions. But *William* of *Newborough* accuſes him for living an unſteady Life, and ſpunging, by very indirect Methods, the Purſes of his Clergy and Subjects. He allows him, however, to be a ſenſible and learned Man. He ſat Archbiſhop ſeven Years and almoſt ſix Months, and died ſuddenly in his * Garden at *Southwell*, at a Time when Nobody was preſent, *May* 21, 1108; for which Reaſon he was not ſuffered to be buried in his Church at *York*, but only in the Church-yard. But *Thomas*, his Succeſſor, cauſed his Body to be removed, and placed behind the high Altar, under a Stone which had an Inſcription on it, as *Leland* informs us; but what, he ſays not. *Stubbs* writes, that he was a Man of great Learning, and for Eloquence admirable. But *Goodwin* is offended at him, as he was before with St. *Oſwald*, his Predeceſſor, for his Acerbity to the married Prieſts. *Bayle* has a worſe Fling at him, for the ſame Reaſon, and ſticks not to lay Sorcery and Conjuration to his Charge, becauſe the Biſhop happened to have a Volume of *Firmicus*, on Aſtrology, found under his Pillow †.

THO-

* *Apud* Southwellum *cum pranſus in horto juxta cubiculum clericis prope ſpatiantibus ſuper cervical ſub dio quieſceret letali ſopore diriguit. Corpus raro agmine* Ebor. *delatum extra eccleſiam ſine honore ſepultum, neque clericis nec civibus cum pompa exequiali ex more occurrentibus, ſed pueris, ut dicebatur, ſandapilam lapidantibus ſine honore ſepulturæ traditum.* Gul. Newburg.

† This Book of Conjuration may be ſeen in Manuſcript, intitled *Julii Firmicus de aſtrologia*. *In Catal.* Kenelmi Digby. Wanley, 2813, 212.

THOMAS II. *twenty-ſeventh Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1108.)

Thomas, the ſecond of that Name, and Chaplain to King *Henry* I. ſucceeded. He was Nephew to the former *Thomas*, Son unto *Sampſon*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and Brother to *Richard*, Biſhop of *Bayeux*. He is ſaid to have been a very corpulent Man, and but young in Years when he was elected Biſhop. Yet he was of ſuch good Parts and Proficiency in Learning, that he was called from the Provoſtſhip of *Beverley* to the See of *London*, then vacant by the Death of *Mauritius*; and had juſt accepted of it, when, *York* falling too, he was tranſlated to that See, and conſecrated *June* 26, *Anno* 1109. Like his Predeceſſors, he was very unwilling to bow the Knee to *Canterbury*, though often ſummoned by Archbiſhop *Anſelm* to that Purpoſe, which he as often excuſed. *Anſelm* at length falling ſick, and perceiving his End to draw nigh, wrote unto all the Biſhops in *England*, commanding them not to conſecrate *Thomas* before he had made his Profeſſion, on Pain of Excommunication and the Cenſures of the Church. The Curſe of Father *Anſelm*, on this Occaſion, is ſo remarkable, that we have tranſcribed great Part of it from *Eadmer*, and the Reader will find it under this Note *. *Anſelm* dying, the King commanded the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, whoſe Son our Elect was, to conſecrate him; but the Biſhop refuſed it, and ſaid, he would not do a Thing whereby he might incur Father *Anſelm*'s Curſe for any worldly Profit or Preferment. But in the End, *Thomas* being perſuaded to

* Anſelmus *miniſter eccleſiæ* Cant. Thomæ *elect. archiep.* Ebor. *Tibi* Thomæ *in conſpectu omnipotentis Dei, ego* Anſelmus *archiep.* Cant. *et totius* Britanniæ, *primas loquor. Loquens ex Parte ipſius Dei, ſacerdotale officium, quod meo juſſu in parochia mea per ſuffraganeum meum ſuſcepiſti, tibi interdico atque præcipio ne te de aliqua cura paſtorali ullo modo præſumas intromittere, donec a rebellione quam contra eccleſiam* Cant. *incepiſti, diſcedes, et ei ſubjectionem quam anteceſſores tui,* Thomas *videlicet et* Gerardus *archiep. ex antiqua anteceſſorum conſuetudine profeſſi ſunt, profitearis; quod ſi in iis quæ cœpiſti magis perſeverare quam eis deſiſtere delegeris, omnibus epiſcopis totius* Britanniæ *ſub perpetuo anathemate interdico, ne tibi ullus eorum munus ad promotionem pontificatus imponat, vel ſi in externis promotus fueris, pro epiſcopo vel in aliqua chriſtiana communitate te ſuſcipiat. Tibi quoque,* Thoma, *ſub eodem anathemate ex parte Dei interdico, ut nunquam benedictionem epiſcopatus* Ebor. *ſuſcipias niſi prius profeſſionem, quam anteceſſores tui* Thomas *et* Gerardus *eccleſiæ* Cant. *fecerunt, facies, &c.* Eadmeri *Hiſt.*

yield * as others had done before him, he had Conſecration, *June* 27, 1108, by the then Biſhop of *London*; making his Profeſſion with this Clauſe, ſaving his Obedience to the Pope and King, and the Right of his Church of *York*.

This Prelate conſtituted two new Prebends in his Church, of which *Weighton* is ſuppoſed to be one. He placed Canons at *Hexam*; he gave ſeveral Parcels of Land to the College of *Southwell*, and purchaſed from the King the like Privileges and Liberties for them, which the Prebendaries of *York*, *Beverley*, and *Ripon* enjoyed. He ſat but a little above five Years, for he died *February* 16, *Anno* 1114, and was buried in his Cathedral Church at *York*, next to his Uncle.

We muſt not omit to mention what ſeveral Hiſtorians have thought fit to record of this Archbiſhop, that he was a moſt eminent Example of an unſpotted Chaſtity; for, falling into a very bad State of Health, he was told by his Phyſicians, it is ſuppoſed on Account of his groſs Habit of Body, that if he would uſe *the Company of Women* he need not doubt of his Recovery; otherways nothing was to be looked for but inevitable Death. The Prelate rejected the Preſcript, and choſe rather to die than to pollute his high and ſacred Calling with ſo foul and heinous an Offence †.

THURSTANUS, *twenty-eighth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1114.)

Thomas dying, as is before related, *Thurſtan*, a Canon of St. *Paul*'s, and Chaplain to King *Henry* I. ſucceeded ‡. This Man, after his Election, made a ſtronger Puſh to obviate the Profeſſion claimed by *Canterbury* than any of his Predeceſſors: For, when by no Means he could gain Conſecration from *Rolph* the Archbiſhop without it, he renounced and forſook the Benefit of his Election. But remembring

* *Ceſſit ille, non rationi ſed potentiæ, factaque profeſſione ſuſcepit a miniſtro* Richardo *ſcil.* Lond. *epiſ. quod detractaverat a magiſtro*, as *Malmſbury* in a pretty Turn expreſſes it.

† *Verba* Thomæ Ebor. *arch. morituri quia recuſabat concubitum mulieris*, Propter ſalutem carnis tandem morituræ immortale pudicitiæ decus non omittam. *Gul. Newburg.*

‡ *Eligitur die aſſumptionis S.* Mariæ, *Anno* 1114. Hoveden, 271. *n.* 3. Sim. Dun. *c.* 236.

membring himſelf at laſt, he travelled to *Rome* to plead his Cauſe, and the Cauſe of the See, before the Pope; and him he ſatisfied ſo well in the Juſtice of it, that *Thurſtan* returned with Letters both to the King and Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in his Favour. Yet theſe Letters not prevailing, that Prelate being reſolute to oppoſe him, and *Thurſtan* as reſolved to deny Subjection, the See remained void a long Time.

At laſt it happening that a general Council was ſummoned to be held at *Rheims*, *Thurſtan* aſked Leave of the King to attend it; but could not obtain that Favour before he had promiſed that he would not receive Conſecration at it. This Promiſe, however, he little minded, but plied his own Buſineſs ſo well, that, before any of the *Engliſh* Biſhops came over, he was a Biſhop ready conſecrated as well as they, and had that Dignity conferred on him by the Hands of the Pope himſelf. Thus *Thurſtan*, of all the Archbiſhops of *York* ſince the Conqueſt, was the only Man who never made Profeſſion of Subjection to the See of *Canterbury*. This Biſhop *Goodwin* aſſerts; but it muſt be a Miſtake, in Part, for the Counil at *Rheims* was not held till 1148, ſome Years after our Prelate's Death.

The King hearing of this Affair of *Thurſtan*'s, was highly diſpleaſed at him, and forbad his Return into the Realm of *England*; neither could the Pope, meeting with the King at *Giſors*, ſo pacify his Diſpleaſure that he would recall him. Five Years he continued in Baniſhment, and might have done ſo to the end of his Days, had not the holy Father raiſed the Apoſtolical Thunderbolt in his Favour, which he threatned to throw both againſt the King and the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, if they refuſed him any longer Admiſſion to his See and Charge. This Method prevailed, *Thurſtan* was recalled, and ſoon after reconciled intirely to the King.

This Prelate is much praiſed by Hiſtorians for his Learning, great Wiſdom, and Diſcretion; as alſo for his Induſtry, Diligence, his Care and Painfulneſs in well executing his Epiſcopal Charge. He was very kind to his Canons, unto whom, amongſt other Things, he granted this Privilege, that the yearly Profit of their Prebends being divided into three Parts, it ſhould be lawful for any Canon to bequeath two Parts of the Year

next enſuing his Death to his Heirs; allotting the remaining Part to the Fabrick; that is, to the Reparation of the Church. This Order he fixed not only at *York*, but at *Beverley*, *Southwell*, and *Ripon*, which were Colleges founded by Archbiſhops of *York*, and likewiſe in the free Chapel of St. *Oſwald*'s, in *Glouceſter*, which was under the ſole Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhop of *York*, being originally granted by the King, in Conſideration of the Archbiſhop's Conſent to the Removal of the Epiſcopal See from *Dorcheſter* to *Lincoln*. But if our Prelate was thus kind to the Regular Clergy, he was much more beneficent to the Seculars; for he is ſaid to have either founded, or renewed and repaired, no leſs than eight Monaſteries; amongſt which the Abbey of *Fountains*, near *Ripon*, valued at the Diſſoluion at 1173*l.* 7½*d. per Ann.* was very conſiderable.

It was the Cuſtom in his Time, and after, for the Kings of *England* to be ſolemnly crowned at the three great Feſtivals every Year; and *Henry* I. having ſummoned all the Prelates and Nobility of the Realm to *Windſor* on that Occaſion, our Archbiſhop appear'd, and would there have crowned the King equally with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; but he was rebuffed, and the Bearer of his Croſs, together with the Croſs itſelf, was thrown out of the King's Chapel; for it was alledged that no Metropolitan, out of his own Province, could have any Croſs borne before him.

Grown old and very infirm, having ſat in the Chair twenty-ſix Years, that is, from his firſt Election to it, he determined to forſake the World, and become a Monk in a Monaſtery dedicated to St. *John*, of the *Cluniack* Order, in *Pontfrete*; and accordingly he reſigned his Biſhoprick, *Jan.* 15, 1143. But his Cowl was ſcarce warm on his Back, ſays *Goodwin*, when Death altered his Condition on the 5th of *February* following, and he was buried in the Church belonging to that Monaſtery at *Pontfrete*. We made a Search for his Grave, near a Place in the Wall on the South Side of the Choir of this Church, which is now in Ruin; but, inſtead of the Prelate, we found vaſt Numbers of human Sculls and Bones, all regularly piled up, and laid in admirable Order: A pious Action of the Monks, and which has been met with in the Ruins of ſeveral other Monaſteries in this King-

Kingdom. The Life of this Prelate was alſo wrote by two Monks of this Priory, the manuſcript Copy of which is in the *Cotton* Library, but ſomewhat damaged by the Fire. *

HENRICUS MURDAC, *twenty-ninth Archbiſhop, (Anno* 1144.)

King *Stephen* had a Nephew called *William*, Son unto *Emma* his Siſter, by Earl *Herbert*; being a Man, ſays *Stubbs*, no leſs noble in Mind and Virtue than Stock and Lineage. From being Treaſurer of *York* he was elected Archbiſhop, and having alſo obtained Conſecration he ſent to *Rome*, according to Cuſtom, for his Pall. But his Suit was there retarded, by reaſon of ſome Adverſaries who made ſeveral Objections againſt him; and at length a Proceſs came out from the *Vatican*, to warn him to come thither and anſwer in Perſon to the Things laid to his Charge. At his Arrival in *Rome* he found his Adverſaries more in Number and more powerful than he expected; amongſt whom St. *Bernard* was none of the leaſt. *Eugenius*, the then Pope, had been brought up in the Abbey of *Clareval*, under this Abbot *Bernard*, together with *Henry Murdac* †, afterwards Abbot of *Fountains*, whom *William*'s Opponents had ſet up againſt him; and, notwithſtanding all he could do or ſay, this *Henry* was conſecrated Archbiſhop of *York* by the Pope himſelf, and ſent into *England* with his Pall.

King *Stephen* hearing of this, was much troubled at the Diſgrace his Nephew had met with at *Rome*, (*Anno* 1147) and therefore ſtood upon Terms with the new Prelate, requiring him to ſwear Fealty to him in an extraordinary Manner; which being refuſed, the King took hold of that Occaſion to quarrel with him. In this Interval our Prelate remained at *Hexam*; and when he would have made his Entrance into *York*, he was not only oppoſed by the Canons of the Cathedral Church, but

* *Vita S.* Thurſtani *arch.* Ebor. *partim oratione ſoluta, partim ligata per* Hugonem de Pontefracto *monachum, et* Galfrid. de Nottingham. Titus, A. xix. 13.

† *Chron.* Gervaſii *monach.* Cant. Hen. de Murdac, *abbas de* Fontibus *electus et conſecratus arch.* Ebor. *per papam oct. S.* Andr. *anno* 1147. Chron. de Mailroſs.

but the Citizens *, ſiding with the King, ſhut him out of the City; upon which he retired to *Beverley*. It is ſaid that in this Tumult an Archdeacon, a Friend to Archbiſhop *Murdac*, was taken and beheaded in the City. From *Beverley* he thundered out his Anathemas againſt them all, and not only ſuſpended the Canons of the Church, but laid the whole City under an Interdict. *Euſtace*, Son of King *Stephen*, was then at *York*, and endeavoured to perſuade the Prelate to remit his Sentence; but when he could not prevail with him to take off the Interdict, of his own Power and Authority he cauſed Proclamation to be made in the City, that all divine Offices ſhould be performed as uſual.

Theſe Contentions laſted two or three Years, and much Miſchief enſued upon them, till at laſt the King was in ſome Meaſure reconciled to him, ſo that he continued Archbiſhop peaceably the reſt of his Life; but never entered the City to the Day of his Interment. He ſat, according to *Stubbs*, ſeven Years, by others ten, and died at *Beverley* †, *Oct.* 14, 1153, and was buried in the Cathedral at *York*.

GULIELMUS *Sanctus, thirtieth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1153.)

William ‡, immediately after his Deprivation at *Rome*, being greatly moved with the falſe Calumnies caſt upon him by his Enemies, retired into *England*, and betook himſelf, with much Patience and Reſignation, to the Monaſtery at *Wincheſter*, where he ſpent moſt of his Time with his Uncle *Henry*, the Biſhop of that See, who firſt conſecrated him. It chanced, a little before *Henry Murdac* died, that Pope *Eugenius*, his old Acquaintance, as alſo St. *Bernard*, Preceptor to them both, departed this Life. *William*, upon this Turn, was much encouraged by his Friends to make Complaint unto *Anaſtaſius*, the new Pope, of the Wrong done him by his Predeceſſor: With much importuning he was prevailed upon to undertake the Journey, but had ſcarce begun to ſtate his Caſe, when he had certain Information of the Death of his

* *Cont. Hiſt.* Sim. Dunelm.

† *Stubbs* ſays *Shireburn*; but *John* the Prior of *Hexam*, Contemporary, makes him die at *Beverley*.

‡ *Sim. Dunelm*, 276, 279. *Mon. Ang.* Vol. I. p. 749.

his Rival and Adverſary *Murdac*. Following the Advice of one *Gregory*, a Cardinal, as it is ſaid, with little Trouble he was reſtored unto all his Honours, and had the Pall alſo delivered to him.

Returning into *England* before *Eaſter*, he kept that Feſtival with his Uncle of *Wincheſter*, and then ſet out for his Dioceſe. On the Road he was met by *Robert de Gaunt*, Dean of *York*, and *Oſbert*, Archdeacon of the ſame, who poſitively forbad him Entrance into their Church: For what Reaſon we know not; but the Prelate, taking no Notice of them, continued his Journey, and was met on the Confines of his Province by all the reſt of his Clergy, with Commonalty innumerable.

Polydore Vergil writes, that *William* paſſing the River at *Ferrybridge*, near *Pontfrete*, ſo great a Croud of People preſſed after him that the Bridge, then made of Wood, gave Way, and fell into the River with all the Company upon it. The pious Biſhop beholding this Diſaſter, tho' ſafe himſelf from it, yet greatly commiſerating the Caſe of ſo many poor Mortals who came to do him Honour, inſtantly fell on his Knees and implored the divine Goodneſs to preſerve their Lives; which, adds our Authority, was granted, for not one of the whole Multitude periſhed, but all got ſafe to Shore.

Our *Italian* Author, an excellent Miracle-Writer, has catched this Story upon the Rebound, and given it a new Sanction from the Name of *Pontefract*, a Town, as he ſays, truly, not far from *Ferrybridge*: But *Pontefract*, or rather the *Norman Pontfrete*, took its Name from a different Occaſion, as we could ſhew, were it to our Purpoſe in this Place to do it.

Brompton, who writes this Story at large, ſeems to make *York* the Place where this Miracle happened; *Cum autem* civitatem Eboracenſem *intraret, et pontem poſt patrem effrenata multitudo filiorum populorum tranſire vellet*, &c. Now *civitas Eboracenſis*, in this Place, moſt certainly ſignifies the City itſelf. There is no Room to ſuſpect the old Monk for imitating *Cæſar* and *Tacitus* in their Signification of *civitas*; and he would undoubtedly have mentioned what River or Bridge, if it was in the County at large. But *Stubbs* puts the Matter out of all Diſpute, and expreſsly mentions the City of *York*, and the River *Ouſe* over which this wooden Bridge then ſtood, whereon

whereon a Chapel was built, and dedicated to this Saint, which ſtood till the Reformation; and in all Probability was firſt erected in Memory of the Accident. The Reader may find the Story recorded by *Brompton* and *Stubbs*. *

Having been received with great Honour in his Metropolitical City, our Prelate began a mild and gentle Government, ſuitable to the Sweetneſs of his natural Diſpoſition; nor did he ſhew any Token or the leaſt Appearance of Gall or Malice againſt his moſt inveterate Enemies. He is reported to have laid Schemes for doing many good Works in his Dioceſe, but was ſnatched away by Death before any of them was finiſhed. He fell ſick ſoon after *Whitſuntide*, of a Kind of an Ague, as ſome write, and within a Day or two after departed this Life, *June* 8, 1154.

The Suddenneſs of his Death occaſioned a Report to go that he was poiſoned in the Chalice at Maſs. *Hoveden* writes, that the Poiſon was conveyed into the Water in which he waſhed his Hands before Conſecration †; but

* *Cum autem* civitatem Eboracenſem *intraret, et pontem poſt patrem effrenata filiorum multitudo populorum tranſire vellet, ponderoſitate rupta eſt lignei pontis compago, itaque, quod horrendum eſt viſu, et ſtupendum relatu, multitudines virorum, mulierum, et præcipuè infantium, caterwatim inter rabida fluvii fluenta ceciderunt. Ubi profunda fluminis habebatur altitudo, mixtis hominibus equis phaleratis. Converſus vir Dei ad populum inſanis undis undique involutum ſalutifero ſigno crucis eos inſignivit, et reſolutus in fletum orationes Deo obtulit ne profunda abſorberet eos aqua. Quod et factum eſt ita, quod nec anima una periclitavit.* Brompton *inter* x. *Script.*

Venit autem Eboracum *die dominica prox. ante feſt. aſcenſionis Domini 7. id.* Maii, 1154, *et maxima cum devotione cleri et populi ſibi occurrentis ſuſceptus in civitatem perductus eſt. Cum autem ultra pontem Uſæ, tunc ligneum, comitante plebe tranſiret, dirupta præ populi ponderoſitate lignei pontis ſtructura, magna virorum et mulierum et præcipuè infantium multitudo in profundo fluminis ex alto corruens inter rabida fluvii fluenta periclitando volutabat. Quod cum audiſſet ſanctiſſimus pater* Willielmus, *fuſa cum lachrymis ad Dominum oratione, ne pro eo Deum laudantes profundum abſorberet, ſubmerſo ſigno crucis ſignavit, et mox orationis ſuæ virtute, univerſos a periculo mortis ſuccurrente divina pietate liberavit.* Stubbs *Act. Pont.* Ebor. *in Vita S.* Willielmi.

† *Eodem anno, ſcil.* 1154. Willielmus *arch.* Ebor. *in ſedem ſuam honorifice ſuſceptus eſt; ſed non multo poſt, proditione clericorum ſuorum, poſt perceptionem euchariſtiæ infra ablutiones liquore lethali infectus, extinctus eſt.* R. Hoveden.

In

but *Neuburgenſis* denies both. However it is certain, ſays *Stubbs*, that ſeveral Symptoms the Biſhop had before he died, rendered it ſuſpicious, inſomuch that his Chaplain adviſed him to take ſome Antidote againſt Poiſon, which ſome ſay he did; others, that he would not *antidotum humanam adjicere divino*, alluding to the Sacrament that he had taken it in. His Teeth and Nails turned black before he died. Authors accuſe no Perſons by Name for this Fact; but, allowing it true, the Dean and Archdeacon before-mentioned may be greatly ſuſpected for it. Part of the Anthem appointed to be ſung at his Feſtival, after our Archbiſhop was canonized, infers as much, which Biſhop *Goodwin* gives as follows:

Eboracum *præſul redit,*
Pontis cauſus nullum lædit,
De tot turbæ millibus.
In octavis Pentecoſtes
Quidem malignantes hoſtes,
In eum pacificum,
Et ut ipſum privent vita,
Celebrantes aconita,
Propinant in calice.
Toxicatur a profanis
Ille potus, ille panis,
Per quem perit toxicatum, &c.

William's Death happening on the 8th of *June*, 1154, as has been obſerved, his Body was buried in his Cathedral; and his exemplary Piety having gained him a great Character in his Life-time, his Tomb could not fail being viſited, according to the Cuſtom of that Age, after his Death. It was not long before ſeveral Miracles were atteſted to have been done at his Grave; from whoſe Body, ſays *Stubbs* *, diſtilled a moſt ſalutiferous Oil, which God, for his Merits, ſuffered to perform many wonder-

In ſacra ſolempnitate Pentecoſtes *inter miſſarum ſolempnia veneno infectus eſt; et poſt paucos dies migravit ad Dominum.* *Chron.* Gervaſii *ſub rege* Hen. II.

Vide epiſt. 122. Joh. Sariſburienſis, *ubi de accuſatione clerici ſuper crimine veneficii.*

* *Quo in loco effluente de ſacro corpore ejus oleo ſalutifero, Deus maximus pro ejus meritis plurima infirmis operatus eſt miracula.* Stubbs *Act. Pont.* Ebor. *in Vita S.* Willielmi.

wonderful Cures on ſeveral infirm Perſons. The Credit of this gained him the Honour of a red Letter in the Calendar; for, about 150 Years after his Death, Pope *Nicholas*, at the earneſt Requeſt of *Stephen Mauley*, then Archdeacon of *Cleveland*, canonized our Archbiſhop, and appointed the aforeſaid 8th of *June* for the annual Celebration of his Feſtival. The ſaid Pope alſo granted an Indulgence of a Year and forty Days Relaxation of Sins to all ſuch as ſhould devoutly viſit his Tomb eight Days after his Feſtival, and pray to him in theſe Words:

O Willielme, *paſtor bone,*
Cleri pater, et patrone
Mundi, nobis in agone
Confer opem, et depone
Vitæ ſordes, et coronæ
Celeſtis da gaudia, &c.

The Table of the Miracles aſcribed to this Saint, which are thirty-ſix in Number, with the Indulgence of Pope *Nicholas*, are yet to be ſeen in our Veſtry; but Time, and of late Years no Care, has ſo obliterated them, that a perfect Tranſcript cannot be had of them; inſtead of which we think proper to give Part of the Anthem ſung at the Feaſt of his Tranſlation, which was ſolemnized annually on the 7th of *January*; and which, if true, proves our Saint to be as good a Miracle-Worker as any in the Calendar.

* *Claudi recti redeunt, furor effagatur,*
Epilepſis paſſio ſanitati datur.
Purgantur ydropici, laudes fantur muti,
Dat paralyticis ſuis membris uti.
Lepra tergit maculas, membra dat caſtratis,
Lumen dat pluribus ſine luce natis.
Pii patris hodie corpus eſt tranſlatum,
Quod in imo jacuit in alto eſt locatum.
Quondam theſaurarius, jam theſaurus
Cleri,
Dedit opus medici non dat opem veri, &c.

At

* *Ex breviario in uſum inſignis metrop. eccl.* Ebor. *&c. pro temp. hyemali. Imp.* Pariſ. *an.* 1526. *N. B.* This Book was lately given to the Church Library, and it is remarkable the Prayers, *&c.* for the Feſtivals of St. *Thomas*, Martyr, St. *William*, St. *Cuthbert*, and St. *Wilfrid*, are all of them blotted out of the Book.

At *William*'s Canonization his Bones were taken up from the Place where they were firſt laid, and depoſited in the Nave of the Cathedral by *William Wickwane*, then Archbiſhop of this See, the King, (*Edw.* I.) the Queen, eleven other Biſhops, with the whole Court, attending the Solemnity. Over theſe Bones the ſaid Archbiſhop built a moſt coſtly Shrine, which was afterward enriched with Plate and Jewels, as appears by the Inventory, to a very great Value. At the Reformation the Shrine was demoliſhed, and no Remembrance left of the Place, but a Tradition that this Saint laid under a long ſpotted Marble Stone in the Nave of the Church.

May 27, 1732, at the laying the new Pavement in the Cathedral, a Search was made under this Stone, the Reverend the Dean and ſome other Gentlemen being preſent; at the raiſing of it they found that the Stone had been inverted, and, by the Mouldings round the Edge, it appeared to have been an Altar-Stone. Upon digging about a Yard deep, the Workmen came to a Stone Coffin ſix Feet ſix Inches long, the Lid arched, on which was a Croſs the Length of the Coffin. When the Lid was turned aſide, there appeared a ſquare Leaden Box, three Quarters of a Yard long, about eight Inches Diameter at the Top, and gradually decreaſing to the Bottom. In this Box the Bones were depoſited: It had been cloſely ſoldered up, but was decayed in many Places, and was eaſily opened with the Fingers; the ſmaller Bones, and thoſe of the Scull, which were broken, were wrapt in a Piece of doubled Sarcenet, which had acquired the Colour of the Bones it contained; ſome of which Sarcenet, for Curioſity's Sake, was taken out: The larger Bones were put down to the Bottom of the Box, and, by the Menſuration of a Thigh-Bone intire, our Prelate appears to have been about five Feet ſix Inches high. On the Middle of the Box was a ſmall plain Croſs made of two Pieces of Lead of equal Bigneſs; and at the End was laid a Piece of Stuff, which mouldered upon touching. There was nothing like an Inſcription either within or without the Box, or upon the Altar-Stone, that could be found, to denote that it was the Saint looked for; but, the Circumſtances put together, the Matter ſeems indiſputable. The Remains of this once-famous Prelate were carefully repoſited in the Coffin, and the Grave filled up.

ROGERUS, *thirty-first Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1154.)

Roger, commonly called of *Biſhop-Bridge*, (the Place, we ſuppoſe, where he was born) Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and Chaplain to King *Henry* II. was, by Means of *Robert* the Dean of *York*, and *Oſbert* the Archdeacon, who ruled all now in the Chapter, elected into the Chair. He was conſecrated by *Theobald* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at *Weſtminſter* *, *October* 10, 1154, but made no Profeſſion to that See.

The Character of this Prelate is variouſly related by the Monks and Seculars; the latter praiſing him ſo high as to give him the Surname of *Bonus*; whilſt the former charge him with Avarice, Hatred to Monks, clipping of their Privileges, and that he minded the ſhearing more than the feeding the Sheep committed to his Care †.

The amaſſing of Riches ſeems, indeed, to have been his chief Guſt; for we find in the *Scots* Chronicle, that, in the Days of their King *Malcom*, this *Roger* was conſtituted the Pope's Legate, but was not ſuffered to enter that Kingdom, by reaſon he was a Man, ſay they, much defamed for covetous Practices, and would inrich himſelf by any unlawful Means. The Legate however was even with them for this Piece of Preſumption, for he excommunicated their King, and laid the whole Kingdom under an Interdict. ‡

A remarkable Inſtance of the Pride of this Prelate is recorded in our own Chronicles, which carried him far beyond the Rules of Decency and good Manners. A great Convocation of Clergy being called to *Weſtminſter*, where the Pope's Legate was preſent, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* took Place at the Legate's Right Hand, which when our Archbiſhop perceived, diſdaining to take the Left, he came in a rude Manner and clapped his Bum betwixt the Legate and his Brother; who not readily giving Way to him, he ſat him down upon *Canterbury*'s Knee. This when ſeen by the reſt of the Biſhops and Clergy of that Province, ſcandalized to the laſt Degree at the Affront offered to their Metropolitan, they came and pulled off *Roger*, and threw him on the Ground, and,

* *In feſto S.* Paulini. R. de Diceto.

† Gul. Neuburgen. *Is vitem autem magis tondendis intendit ovibus quam paſcendis.* Brompton *inter* x. *ſcript.*

‡ Stubbs *in vita* Rogeri.

and, not content with that, laid on him with Fiſts and Sticks unmercifully, inſomuch that *Canterbury* was fain to interpoſe, and protect his Brother from further Violence. *Roger* got up, and, and with his Cope and Habit half torn off, ran ſtraight to the King, and made a grievous Complaint againſt his Maltreaters, which the King at firſt took gravely; but, upon a Rehearing of the whole Matter, our Prelate got nothing for his Pains, but to be well laughed at into the Bargain. This Story is given by moſt Hiſtorians of thoſe Times.

Roger was violently ſuſpected to have a Hand in the Murder of *Thomas à Becket*, and was for ſome Time ſuſpended by the Pope for it; but upon his taking a ſolemn Oath that he neither, by Word, Writing, nor Deed, was the leaſt concerned in that Matter, he was reſtored to his Poſſeſſions. Yet it appears that at this Time there was no ſmall Suſpicion of it, for when he was mobbed, as above, for his ill Manners to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, he was upbraided with theſe Words, *Vade, vade, Traditor Sancti* Thomæ: Begone, begone, thou Traitor to St. *Thomas*. *

Roger ſat twenty-ſeven Years in this Archbiſhoprick, when, being very aged, he fell into his laſt Sickneſs at *Louth*, in *Lincolnſhire*, and ſent for many Abbots, Priors, and other Religious, to help to make his Will, and adviſe him in the beſt Manner how to diſpoſe of the vaſt Fund of Wealth which he had accumulated. It was firſt ordered by him that great Sums of Money ſhould be diſtributed to the Poor, and other good Purpoſes; that the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, *Rheims*, and *Roan* ſhould have each 500*l.* given to them for that Purpoſe; and to almoſt every Biſhop in *England* and *Normandy* he gave a proportionable Sum for the ſame Uſe. After this he removed to *York*, (*Hoveden* ſays to *Shireburn*) and there died on *Sunday*, *Nov.* 22, 1181, and was buried by *Hugh* Biſhop of *Durham*, near the Door of St. *Sepulchre's* Chapel in the Cathedral, which himſelf had founded. Immediately after his Demiſe the King ſeized on all his great Riches and Effects, which are ſaid, by *M. Paris*,

* M. Parker, *de arch.* Cant. *ed.* Drake, *in vita* Richardi *arch.* Cant. *Rapin* ſays, that he told the King that as long as *Becket* lived it was impoſſible for *England* to be at Peace. *Hoveden* remarks that *Roger* bore an antient Hatred to him.

to be eleven thouſand Pound* in Silver and three hundred in Gold, beſides an infinite deal of Plate and ſumptuous Houſhold-Stuff, and converted them all to his own Uſe.

It ſeems *Roger* had procured from Pope *Alexander* this Privilege, that if any Clergyman died in his Province, and delivered not his Goods away by Hand before his Death, that the Archbiſhop ſhould have the Diſpoſal of them. The King made Uſe of this Pretence to lay Claim to *Roger*'s Effects, and ſaid, *It was unreaſonable his Will ſhould ſtand good, who had diſannulled the Teſtaments of ſo many others* †.———This Prelate's Buildings, *&c.* reſpecting the particular Hiſtory of the Fabrick, may be found under that Head, Vol. I. p. 7. His Tomb, tho' the oldeſt in the Church, is yet to be ſeen; the Coffin of Lead ſeems to have been laid in the Wall, for it may be knocked againſt with a Stick through the Openings of the Fret-Work. This Kind of Sepulture in the Wall may be one Reaſon why his Bones have lain quiet ſo long, for they cannot be diſturbed without endangering that Part of the Fabrick of the Church.

GEOFFRY PLANTAGENET, *thirty ſecond Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1190.)

Henry II. having ſeized the Temporality of the See of *York*, kept them in his Hands during the Remainder of his Reign, and no Biſhop was elected till under King *Richard* I. his Succeſſor; who underſtanding that the People murmured at this long Vacancy, which was no leſs than ten Years, thought fit to kill two Birds with one Stone; that is, to fill up the vacant Chair, and at the ſame Time to provide a good Benefice for *Geoffry*, his natural Brother.

§ *Geoffry* was baſe Son to *Henry* II. by the celebrated *Roſamond.*

* *Quorum ſumma* undecim millia librarum argenti *et* auri tricenta, *cuppa aurea et argenteæ ſeptem, cyphi argentei novem, tria ſalſaria argentea, tres cuppæ myrtinæ, cochlearia quadraginta, octo ſcutellæ argenteæ, pelvis argenteus, et diſcus magnus argenteus,* M. Paris.—It is to be noted that a Pound of Silver in thoſe Days was a Pound Weight, which is equal to three Pounds of our Money; ſo a Pound of Gold in Proportion. † *Brompton.*

§ *Natus eſt* 5 Hen. II. *factus eſt miles* 25 Hen. II. *elect. in epiſcop.* Lincoln. 28 Hen. II. *ſed non conſecratus, et* 1 Ric. I. *elect. eſt in archiep.* Ebor. *Chron. de* Kirkſtall, Domitian A. 12. *De appellatione contra ejus elect. propter abſentiam decani, et quia homicida et* natus in adulterio. *Vide* Brompton, 1169.

Roſamond. The warmeſt Love betwixt two ſuch extraordinary Perſonages could not produce an ordinary Offspring; and our *Geoffry*, being a ſprightly Youth, was well taken Care of by his Father in his Education. Being arrived at Man's Eſtate, though very young ſtill, he was firſt made Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, and afterwards elected to that Biſhoprick, by the Power of his Father, whilſt a Layman. *Geoffry* made no Haſte to be conſecrated to it, but contented himſelf with the Revenues of that rich See, which he enjoyed, after this Manner, for ſeven Years. At the End of which Time the King, his Father, finding no Inclination in him to be conſecrated, he called him to Court, and, after a Reſignation of his Intereſt in *Lincoln*, gave him the Seals, and conſtituted him Lord-Chancellor of *England*; which great Office he held eight Years, that is, to his Father's Death, which happened *Anno* 1181.

Richard his Brother ſucceeding to the Crown, he removed *Geoffry* from the Chancellorſhip; but, to make him Amends, got him, though with ſome Difficulty, elected Archbiſhop by the Chapter of *York*. He was firſt ordained Prieſt by *John*, the Suffragan Biſhop of *Whithern*, or *Candida Caſa* *, at *Southwell*, and was conſecrated *Aug.* 18, 1191, at *Tours*, by the Archbiſhop of that See; for which Slight put upon the Metropolitan, *Baldwin*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, appealed to *Rome*. Immediately after his Conſecration he came over into *England*, contrary to a ſolemn Oath he had made the King at his going to the Holy War; for *Richard* had been told that, if *Geoffry* came into *England* in his Abſence, he would ſooner bring a Sword than an Olive Branch along with him ‖. At his landing at *Dover* he was clapped up cloſe Priſoner in that Caſtle, by Command of the Biſhop of *Ely*, then Lord-Chancellor and Regent; but being ſoon after releaſed he came down to his Dioceſe, and was ſolemnly inſtalled in his own Cathedral with great Splendor.

He proved a better Biſhop, ſays *Stubbs*, than was expected, governing his Province very commendably and well. He praiſes him much for his Temperance, Sobriety, and Gravity, both of Countenance and Behaviour; but that Author has made Saints of every Prelate he writes on. It is plain that his Canons had not the ſame good Opinion of him, for they exhibited numberleſs Complaints againſt

* *Brompton. M. Paris.* ‖ *Hoveden.*

Geoffry, both to the Pope and King, which muſt make him very uneaſy in his Station; of all which *Roger Hoveden* is very particular in the Recital. The Origin of theſe Squabbles and Diſſentions betwixt the Prelate and his Chapter was about the Election of a Dean. It ſeems *Geoffry* had a Brother of the ſame Blood as himſelf, called *Peter*; him he propoſed for that Office, but was oppoſed in it by his Canons, who choſe one *Simon* their Dean, in Deſpight to the Archbiſhop and all he could do or ſay in it. This produced Appeals from both Sides to *Rome*, Excommunications, and Interdicts; but a further Account of theſe Eccleſiaſtical Heats and Animoſities will fall apter in the hiſtorical Remarks on the Deans of this Church.

As *Geoffry* was ſufficiently embroiled in theſe Church Diſputes, ſo was he no leſs unfortunate in being embarraſſed in State Affairs: For King *Richard*, at his Return from the *Holy-Land*, took from him all his Lay Poſſeſſions *, and being at that Time under a Suſpenſion from the Pope, his Spiritualities were alſo ſeized into the King's Hands ‡; for the

* The temporal Eſtate which was given him by his Father conſiſted of theſe, *viz. Villa de* Wicumbe, *cum pertinentiis, in* Anglia; *et in* Normannia *comitatum* Giſfardi, *et in* Andigavia *honorem de* Blangery. *R. Hov.*

‡ It may not be unacceptable to the Reader to give him the Value of the Rents of the whole Archbiſhoprick at this Time, as *William de Stoutevile, &c.* accounted for it to the King for one Year, whilſt it remained in the King's Hands, extracted from the *Pipe-Rolls*, as follows:

Willielmus de Stoutevile, Jordanus Clericus, *et* Philippus Eſcrop *red. computum de uno anno archiepiſcopatus* Eboraci.

De nundinis Beverlaci	xl *ſ.*
De firma de Burton	xii *l. et de* vii *l.* vii *ſ.*
Redd. de Shetebi	x *l.*
De firma de Wetwang	xii *l.* xvii *ſ.* i *d.*
Firma de Wilton	v *l.* vii *ſ.* v *d.*
Firma de Chalde	vii *l.* i *ſ.* iii *d.*
Firma terrarum juxta civit. Ebor	ii *l.* viii *ſ.* vi *d.*
Firma de Ripun *infra burgum dim. anni*	xxxvi *l.* xiii *ſ.* iii *d.*
Et firma terrar. archiepiſc. juxta burgum	xiv *l.* xii *ſ.* ix *d.*

Et de iiii *l. et* xii *d. de paſſuagio prædictarum terrarum.*

Et de xx *mar. de decima lane q.* Will. de Bolonia *aſportavit per breve* H. Cant. *archiepiſcopi.*

Idem red. compt. ut cuſtos de xlviii *l. et* xiv *ſ. et* x *d. de firma de* Beverlaco *et de terris ad eam pertinentibus.*

De telonio ejuſdem ville xii *l.*

Idem red. com. de xxx *l. et* v *ſ. et* x d. *de firma de* Paterington.

Idem

the former of which he was fain to compound and pay down the Sum of 3000 *l. Sterling*, as a Fine to the King; the Suſpenſion he found Means to get releaſed from ſome Time after. *John*, the ſucceeding King, had alſo a very bad Opinion of him; and his Reſentment ran ſo high againſt him, that in the ſecond Year of his Reign he commanded the High Sheriff of *Yorkſhire* to ſeize upon all the Goods and Lands of our Archbiſhop, and to return the Profit into the Exchequer; which was done accordingly. The Archbiſhop excommunicated *James de Poterne* the High-Sheriff, and all his Officers concerned in this Buſineſs. by Bell, Book, and Candle, with all thoſe who had adviſed the King in this Affair, which only ſerved to raiſe the King's Anger more againſt him. The Reaſons *John* had to uſe him thus, are ſaid to be many *; that the Archbiſhop throughout his Province hindered the Sheriff from collecting a Tax of 3 *s.* on each ploughed Land, which the King had laid on all the Lands in *England*; that he refuſed to go over with the King into *Normandy*, in order to ſettle a Marriage betwixt the *French* King's Son and his Niece; and, laſtly, the Excommunication of his Officer, and his laying the whole Province of *York* under an Interdict, made the King almoſt implacable to him †. Notwithſtanding all this the Archbiſhop found Means, at the King's Return out of *Normandy*, to be in ſome Meaſure reconciled.

Idem red. comp. de xxiii *l. de firma de* Elegeton.

Idem red. comp. de xviii *l. et* xii *ſ. et* iiii *d. de nundinis et firmis domorum archiepiſcopi infra civitatem.*

Idem red. comp. de xliii *l. et* xiii *ſ. et* iiii *d. de firma de* Extoldeſham *cum pertinentiis.*

Idem red. comp. de xxviii *l. et* viii *ſ. de denariis S.* Petri.

Idem red. comp. de xx *l.* iiii *ſ. et* vii *d. de placitis de herbariis et perquiſitionibus predictar. terrarum.*

Idem. red. comp. de c. *et qt. r.* xx *l. et* x *ſ. et* iii *d. de inſtauramentis archiepiſcopi venditis.* Rot. Pipe 6 Ric. I.

* *Cauſa multiplex erat.* Paris.

† A Letter from the King to the Dean and Chapter of *York*, on this Occaſion, Mr. *Maddox* has given us in theſe Words:

Rex S. [Simon de Apulia] *decano et capitulo* Ebor. *Sciatis quod pro debitis quæ* Eboracenſis *archiepiſcopis et pro defaltis et aliis cauſis rationabilibus cepimus in manum noſt.* Baroniam *et regalia quæ archiep.* Ebor. *de nobis tenet. Et hoc fecimus* per judicium curiæ noſtræ. *Nos autem contra eundem archiep. ad dominum* papam *appellavimus pro nobis et noſtris et pro ſtatu regni noſtri. Teſte* G. Filio Petri *com.* Eſſex. *apud* Cuneſburgum v. *die* Martii. Charta 2 *Joh.* m. ii. dorſo. *Maddox* Exchequer, *p.* 696. *(p)*

conciled to him; and, upon the Payment of 1000 *l. Sterl.* had his Temporalities reſtored, after they had been detained from him a whole Year. But his moveable Goods he never ſaw again; nor was the King's Anger ſo far leſſened as not ſtill to watch all Opportunities to be farther revenged of him.

However, he ſat ſtill and quiet at *York* for ſix or ſeven Years more, when a freſh Accident happened to diſturb him. *John* being much ſtraitned for a Supply towards carrying on the *French* War, called a Council of the Eſtates, and demanded a Subſidy of the thirteenth Shilling out of all the moveable Goods, both of Clergy and Laity, in *England*. This was openly oppoſed by none, though many inwardly murmured at the Exorbitancy of it, but our Archbiſhop, who not only refuſed his Conſent to it, but forbad his Clergy, on the ſevereſt Penalties, to pay it. An Oppoſition like this provoked *John* to the laſt Degree, and the Prelate finding that this Kingdom would ſoon be too hot for him, withdrew privately into *Normandy*, excommunicating, before he went, ſuch of his Juriſdiction as had either paid, or were any ways inſtrumental in gathering this Tax. He lived in Exile ſeven Years, ſays *Paris*, and died at *Groſmont*, in *Normandy*, *Anno* 1212, having been ſomewhat more than twenty-one Years Archbiſhop of this See.

This Prince and Prelate's Life is wrote at Length by *Giraldus Cambrenſis* *, who gives a different Character of him than what is gone before. Being deſcended from a King, and a Daughter of the illuſtrious Family of *Cliſford*, the Blood which ran in his Veins might make him a little too headſtrong; but his Poſitiveneſs ſeems to be wholly on the Side of his Country. § *Polidore Vergil* ſays, that he only reprehended his Brother *John* for his ſhameleſs Exactions on the People, when he took ſuch a Revenge on him for it. And adds, that after having ſuffered a ſeven Years Baniſhment from his Country, for exerting himſelf in the Liberties of the Church and the Execution of Juſtice, he ended his Days with Honour ‖.

It

* *Wharton's Anglia Sacra*, Tom. I.

§ *In qua re cum a* Gaufrido *fratre antiſtite* Ebor. *reprehenderetur, tantum abfuit ut eum ſpoliarit, ab ſeque ablegarit; nec ullo obſequio placari, leniri, mitigari deinde potuerit, ut ante duodecim menſes in gratiam reciperet.* Pol. Verg.

‖ *Poſtquam per ſeptenniam pro libertate eccleſiæ et executione juſtitiæ exilium paſſus eſt, diem clauſit extremum. Idem et* M. Paris.

It muſt not here be omitted, that in this Archbiſhop *Geoffry*'s Time, and probably whilſt he laid under Suſpenſion from the Pope, *Hubert Walter*, who had been Dean of *York*, and was then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, thought fit to hold a general Council for the whole Kingdom at *York*; but particularly, it was ſaid, to reform the Manners of that Church. This was the firſt and laſt Inſtance of any Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſitting in Council at *York*; and had it not been for *Geoffry*'s Diſgrace, we are perſuaded it would never have been ſuffered. *Hoveden* relates the Fact in this Manner:

"*Hubert* had been conſtituted by the Pope his Legate *à* "*Latere*, and was at the ſame Time Chief Juſtice of *Eng-* "*land*; a Man repreſented to be very magnificent and ge- "nerous in his Expences and Works, but withal had an "immoderate Affectation of ſecular Power and Grandeur. "By the Authority he had from the Pope, he ſent out his "Letters Mandatory to the Dean and Chapter of *York* to "convene themſelves and the whole Province together, and "to receive him at his coming with the Honours due to an "Apoſtolical Legate. They anſwered they would receive "him as ſuch, but not as Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, or "their Primate. *Hubert* accordingly came to *York* on the "Feaſt of St. *Barnabas*, being *Sunday*, in the Year 1195, "and the ſeventh of King *Richard* I. and was recei- "ved by the Clergy in ſolemn Proceſſion, and introdu- "ced into the Cathedral Church. On *Monday* he cauſed "Aſſizes *de noveil Diſſeiſin*, and *de mort d'Anceſtre*, and of "all Pleas of the Crown, to be holden by his Officers; but "he and his Officials held Pleas of *Chriſtianity**. On *Tueſ-* "*day* he proceeded to viſit, as a Legate, the Abbey of St. "*Mary*'s, *York*, and was received alſo by the Monks in ſo- "lemn Proceſſion. Then he went into the Chapter-Houſe "of the Abbey, and upon the Monk's Complaint that *Ro-* "*bert* their Abbot, by reaſon of his Weakneſs and bodily "Infirmities, was capable of doing no Good to their Houſe, "he depoſed him from his Care and Adminiſtration of the "Houſe; who made great Outcries, and appealed to his "Lord the Pope. On the following *Wedneſday* and *Thurſ-* "*day*, having aſſembled together, in the Church of St. *Peter* "at

* The Juriſdiction of Prelates, together with all their Privileges, often paſſes under the Name of *Chriſtianity*; and the Eccleſiaſtical Court was frequently called the *Court-Chriſtian*.

"at *York*, *Simon* Dean of the ſaid Church, *Hamo* Precen-
"tor, *William Teſtard* and *Geoffry de Muſchamp*, Arch-
"deacons of *Nottingham* and *Cleveland*, *John* the Chan-
"cellor, and *Robert* Provoſt of *Beverley*, with ſome Canons
"of the ſame Church, almoſt all the Abbots, Priors, Of-
"ficials, Deans and Parſons of Churches in the Dioceſe
"of *York*, the ſaid Legate himſelf, ſitting in a Chair aloft,
"celebrated a moſt famous Council, in which he ordained
"certain Decrees to be kept."

The Decrees themſelves are too long to inſert; but the Reader may find them in *R. Hoveden*, *Pars poſterior*, *p.* 430, called *Decreta* Eboracenſis *Concilii*; Sir *H. Spelman*'s Councils, Vol II. p. 121; or in a late Book publiſhed by *J. Johnſon*, Vicar of *Cranbroke*, where the Articles are tranſlated into *Engliſh*, being nineteen in Number §.

In the Year 1201, and during the Hierarchy of *Geoffry Plantagenet*, happened another extraordinary Thing of this Nature at *York*, though acted by a Perſon of much leſs Authority than the former †. One *Euſtace* *, Abbot of *Flay*, came into *England*, and took upon him to terrify Men into a Ceſſation from Labour from Three o'Clock on *Saturday* till Sun-riſing on *Monday*. He ſhewed a Letter written from *Chriſt*, and found on the Altar of St. *Simon* at *Golgotha*, containing ſevere Objurgations againſt *Chriſtians* for their Negligence in obſerving the Lord's Day and Feaſts of the Church. Charged with this extraordinary Embaſſy he came to *York*, as *Hoveden* writes, and was received by Archbiſhop *Geoffry*, the Clergy and People, with great Honour. Here he ſhewed his Credentials, and preached to the People on the Subject; he gave Abſolution, and injoined Penance to thoſe who confeſſed their Guilt in this Reſpect. He injoined his Penitents to give a Farthing out of every five Shillings of their perſonal Eſtate, for buying Lights to the Church and for burying the Poor; had a Box placed in every Pariſh Church for the collecting of it, and an

§ A Collection of Eccl. Laws, *London* 1720, 2 vols. 8*vo*.

† Rog. Hoveden, *Pars poſt.* *p.* 467. Sir *H. Spelman*, Vol. II. p. 128.

* This *Euſtace*, Abbot of *Flay*, in *Normandy*, had been in *England* with another Story, the Year before, about bleſſing of Springs, *&c.* Here *Roger* reports a Miracle of his, ſo monſtrouſly abſurd and beyond Credit, as to outdo the beſt Monkiſh Miracle-Writer that ever undertook to deceive Mankind by ſuch Inventions. *Vide* R. Hov. *Pars poſt.* p. 457.

an Alms-Diſh for the Tables of the richer Sort, in which a Share of Victuals was to be put for their poor Neighbours; and he forbad buying and ſelling and Pleadings in Churches and Church Porches. But as the Devil, the Enemy of Mankind, adds *Hoveden*, would have it, theſe pious Precepts were little regarded; and thoſe who undertook to interrupt Men in tranſacting their Buſineſs on the Lord's Day, were called to an Account for it by the Civil Power. But *Roger* has taken Care to record ſeveral Miracles, which, if true, muſt be evident Tokens of the divine Miſſion of Abbot *Euſtace*. A Carpenter of *Beverley*, having preſumed to work after Three o'Clock on *Saturday*, was ſtruck with a dead Palſy. A Woman, weaving after the ſame Hour, was taken in like Manner. At *Nafferton*, a Village belonging to *Roger Arundel*, ſays *Hoveden*, a certain Man made a Cake, baked, and eat Part of it at the ſame Time as the former, which when he broke the Remainder the next Day, Blood flowed from it. He who ſaw this, adds he, bore Teſtimony of it, and his Teſtimony is true. At *Wakefield*, when a certain Miller would grind his Corn after Three o'Clock on *Saturday*, the Corn was turned into Blood, inſomuch as to fill a large Veſſel, and the Wheel of the Mill ſtood immoveable againſt the Force of the Waters. A Woman put her Paſte into the heated Oven at this Time, and when ſhe thought it baked, found it Paſte ſtill. Another Woman, by the Advice of her Huſband, kept her Paſte till *Monday* Morning, wrapt up in a Linen Cloth, and they found it ready baked. Thus the old Monk runs on with his Miracles.

WALTER GREY, *thirty-third Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1216.)

The See of *York* continued void, after the laſt Prelate's Death, four Years. But in that Space *Simeon de Langton*, Brother to *Stephen Langton*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, had found Means to get himſelf elected by the Chapter. King *John*, who was then on good Terms with the Pope, ſet aſide this Election, alledging how dangerous it would be to the State to have the whole Church of *England*, that in the South, and this in the North, governed by two Brothers. Whether it was by reaſon

reaſon of the King's old Grudge to *Stephen Langton*, or his Deſire to have his Chief Counſellor, *Walter Grey*, Biſhop of *Worceſter*, removed to this See, is uncertain; but the Canons of *York*, when they declared their Election of *Simon* to the Pope, found him ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed againſt it; not only diſannulling their Election, but threatning, if they did not immediately nominate another, he himſelf would do it for them. Upon which, knowing it was the King's Deſire, *Walter Grey* was pitched upon for the Man; and when preſented to the Pope for his Approbation, the Orator, who recommended him for his other good Qualities, thought fit to mention his extraordinary *Chaſtity, having never known Woman from his Cradle. By St.* Peter, ſays the Pope, *Chaſtity is a very great Virtue, and therefore you ſhall have him.*

Walter was Biſhop of *Litchfield*, *Anno* 1210; from thence he was tranſlated to *Worceſter*, *Anno* 1214; and, in the Year 1216, was conſecrated Archbiſhop of *York**. The Conditions which the Pope made him agree to for his Exaltation to this Dignity, were very extraordinary. *M. Paris* affirms that he was obliged to pay 10,000 l. *Sterling* for his Pall. An exceſſive Sum in thoſe Days; and which ſtraitned his Circumſtances ſo much to raiſe, that he was long after obliged to live in the moſt penurious Manner in order to retrieve it. This gained him the infamous Character, eſpecially for a Biſhop, of being a covetous Worldling, a Griper and Oppreſſor of the Poor; and the ſame Author gives an odd Story, invented perhaps by the Country People, of a ſingular Judgment on his Oppreſſions. In the Year 1234, ſays *Paris*, was a great Dearth and Scarcity of Corn throughout the whole Kingdom, but more eſpecially in the Northern Parts of it. For three Years after a great Mortality raged; Multitudes died as well of Peſtilence as Famine, the great Men of that Time taking no Care to relieve them. Our Archbiſhop had then, in Granaries and elſewhere, a Stock of Corn, which, if delivered out, would have ſupplied the whole Country for five Years: But whether they did not offer him Price enough, or for ſome other Reaſon, he would not part with

* *Anni pontificat. ſui ſuper eccleſiam* Ebor. *numerantur a* 10, *vel* 11, *die* Novem. 1215; *ut patet ex rotulo ſuo majori in eccleſia* Ebor. *reſervato.*

with a Grain of it. At length being told that the Corn-ſtacks and great Ricks would ſuffer for want of threſhing, being apt to be conſumed by Mice and other Vermin, he ordered it ſhould be delivered to the Huſbandmen who dwelt in his Manors, upon Condition they ſhould pay as much new Corn for it after Harveſt. Accordingly ſome of his Officers went to *Ripon*, where his largeſt Stores were repoſited, and coming to a great Stack to take it down, they ſaw the Heads of many * Snakes, Adders, Toads, and other venomous Creatures peeping out at the End of the Sheaves. This being told to the Archbiſhop, he ſent his Steward, and others of good Credit, to inquire into the Truth of it; who finding it true, would nevertheleſs force ſome of the Countrymen to mount to the Top with Ladders and throw down the Sheaves. They had no ſooner aſcended but a thick black Smoke ſeemed to ariſe from the Midſt of the Corn, which made ſuch an intolerable Stench that it ſoon obliged the Huſbandmen to come down again, declaring they never ſmelt any Thing like it before. As they deſcended they heard a Voice ſay, † *Let the Corn alone, for the Archbiſhop, and all that belongs to him, is the Devil's Due.* In fine, they were obliged to build a Wall about the Stack, and then ſet it on Fire, leſt ſuch a Number of venomous Creatures ſhould get out and infeſt the whole Country. This is the honeſt Monk of St. *Alban*'s Story, which, without any Paraphraſe, we ſhall leave to the Reader's Judgment.

However, this Archbiſhop is not without his Commendations. *Mat. Weſtminſter* inſtances his great Wiſdom and Government, and his ſteady Loyalty to his Prince ſhewn on ſeveral publick Occaſions. When Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry* III. was intruſted by her Huſband with the Government of the Realm during his Stay in *France*, our Prelate was alſo left as her principal Counſellor. And when ſhe went thither to the King, to confer with him about ſome extraordinary Matters, he was, with much Perſuaſion, prevailed upon to under-

* *Capita vermium, ſerpentium, ſcilicet, colubrorum, bufonum terribillum, &c.* M. Paris.

† *Vocem autem audierunt ſibi dicentem ne ad bladum manus apponerent, quia archiepiſcopus, et omnia quæ habebat, Diaboli poſſeſſio erat.* Mat. Paris.

take the ſole Regency, being then both old and very infirm. This occurred *Anno* 1253; but we find by *Paris* that he had been intruſted in that high Office, *Anno* 1241. And this Writer himſelf, who has ſo handſomely given him to the Devil in the foregoing Story, gives quite a different Character of our Prelate in the grand Entertainment he made the whole Court, at the Nuptials of *Henry*'s Daughter to the King of *Scotland* at *York*. The Archbiſhop, ſays he, like a Northern Prince, beſtowed the greateſt Hoſpitality on his Royal Gueſts. At the firſt Courſe of one Dinner were ſerved up the Carcaſes of 60 fat Oxen. The whole of this and his other Entertainments coſt him 4000 Marks; which, adds he, was ſown on a barren Soil, and never roſe to his Profit; except that, by this Magnificence, he added to his *uſual Character*, and ſtopped the Mouths of all invidious Slanderers.

Near forty Years *Walter* governed this See, and did many Things for the Good of his Church and Dioceſe. He founded the Subdeanery and Succentorſhip with the Prebends of *Wiſtow* and *Fenton*. He purchaſed the Manor of *Thorp*, with the Church of the ſame, which he gave to this See in Effect; but, *verbo tenus*, to the Dean and Chapter; taking Aſſurance of them that they ſhould always grant it over to the Archbiſhop for the Time being. This Courſe he took to the End that, if the Temporalities of the Archbiſhoprick ſhould be ſeized into the King's Hands, either *ſede plena*, which ſometimes happened, or *ſede vacante*, which was then conſtantly practiſed, with this Manor the King's Officers ſhould have no Right to meddle. To this wiſe Precaution his Succeſſors owe their preſent, and now only Archiepiſcopal Palace; which, in all Probability, would have been ſtripped from them had it been held under any other Tenure. This Prelate erected many Chantries in divers Places; he gave to the Cathedral at *York* thirty-two rich and ſumptuous Copes. He bequeathed to his Succeſſors a large Stock of Cattle, procuring the King to confirm the Gift, and to take Care that every ſucceeding Archbiſhop ſhould leave as many on the ſeveral Manors of the See. It was this Prelate who purchaſed the Houſe, now called *Whitehall*, of the *Friars-Preachers* in *Weſtminſter*, which *Hubert de Burg* built and gave them.

them. From hence it was called *York-Place*, and was always the Palace where the Archbiſhop of *York* reſided when in *London*, till, by Cardinal *Wolſey*'s Diſgrace, it fell into the Hands of *Henry* VIII. who obliged *Wolſey* to give it him. It then became a Royal Palace, and continued to be the principal Seat of the Kings of *England*, till of late Years it was caſually conſumed by Fire.

Nor was our Prelate unmindful of his Family as well as his Church; for, during his long Prelacy here, he had acquired a vaſt temporal Eſtate, which he procured to be ſettled on his Brother Sir *Richard Grey*, with Remainder to his Nephew Sir *Walter Grey*, the Son of the former, by a Charter of King *Henry* III. This Charter of Confirmation we have copied from the Record in the *Tower*; and though very long, yet it being very particular in the Recital of all theſe Eſtates in the Neighbourhood of *York*, have thought proper to give a Copy of it as under *.

* *Chart.* Hen. III. Walter Grey *archiep.* Ebor. *de diverſis terris et aliis reddit. conceſſ. dom.* Roberto de Grey *fratri ejus* †.

" HEN. Dei gratia rex *Anglie*, &c. archiepiſcopis epiſcopis abbatibus prioribus comitibus baronibus juſtic. vic. prepoſitis miniſtris et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam quam venerabilis pater *Walterus Ebor.* archiep. *Anglie* primas fecit *Roberto de Grey* fratri ſuo in hec verba, Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus viſuris vel audituris *Walterus* Dei gratia *Ebor.* archiep. *Anglie* primas ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis me dediſſe conceſſiſſe et preſenti carta confirmaſſe *Roberto de Grey* fratri meo pro homagio et ſervitio ſuo totum manerium de *Upton* cum pertinentiis quod habui de dono *Galfridi de Reynevill*, et totam terram redditum molendinum et pratum cum pertinentiis in *Stivelingflet* que habui de dono *Normanni de Haſelerton*, et totum boſcum cum pertinent. in eadem villa quem habui de dono *Willielmi de Albiniacho* et *Agatha* uxore ejus, et totum boſcum cum pert. quem habui de dono *Roberti Truſſebut* in eadem villa, et totum boſcum cum pertin. quem habui de dono *Willielmi de Ros*, et unam bovatam terre cum pertin. in eadem villa quam habui de dono *Radulphi de Thorp*, et unam bovatam terre cum pertin. in eadem villa quam habui de *Philippo* vicario eccleſ. de *Stivelingflet*, et totam terram cum pertin. in *Morby* quam habui de dono *Agnetis* de *Morevill*, et homagium et ſervitium *Willielmi* filii *Thome de Belkertorp* de toto tenemento quod tenet in altera *Morby* que habui de dono ipſius *Agnetis*, et totum pratum cum pertinen. in *Naburn* quod habui de dono *Willielmi de Paumes*, et totam terram et pratum in eadem villa quod habui de dono *Ricardi de Maunſel*, et terram

" cum

† *Rot.* 36 Hen. III. *m.* 13.

Our Archbiſhop, at laſt grown very aged, took his Death-Bed Sickneſs at *York-Place, Weſtminſter*; and removing to *Fulham* for the Benefit of the Air, was attended on with great Care by the Biſhop of *London*: But three Days after his Arrival, and on *May* 1, 1255, he died. His Body, being * embalmed, was brought down to his own Cathedral, and there with all due Honours was interred before the Altar of St. *Michael*, in the

" cum pertinent. in *Dringhuſes* quam habui de priore et conven'u
" *S. Trinitatis Ebor.* et totam terram cum pertinentiis quam habui
" de dono *Willielmi de Gygleſwyk*, et totam terram redditum pratum
" et gardinum cum pertinent. in *Boyſtardthorp* que habui de dono
" *Petri de Knapeton*, et totum pratum cum pertin. in eadem villa
" quod habui de priore et conventu S. *Andree Ebor.* et totum pra-
" tum cum pertin. in eadem villa quod habui de dono *Henrici de*
" *Karleton*, et totum pratum cum pertin. in *Thorpmalteby* quod ha-
" bui de priore hoſpitalis *Jeruſolumitan.* in *Anglia*, et totam terram
" cum pertin. in *Thorp* S. *Andree* quam habui de dono *Galfridi de*
" *Thorney* cum molendino ad ventum ſuper eandem terram ſito, et
" totam terram cum pertin. quam habui de abbate et conventu de
" *Kirkeſtall* in villis de *Thorp* S. *Andree* et *Thorpmalteby*, excepto
" vivario ad opus meum reſervato et molendino aquario ſuper idem
" ſito, et excepta tota terra verſus auſtrum in campo de *Thorp* S.
" *Andree* de cujuſcunque dono fuit ſicut *Kaldekoteſiks* deſcendit de
" boſco ejuſdem *Thorp* per bercariam meam uſque ad predict. viva-
" rium, et totam terram cum pertinentiis quam habui de dono ab-
" batis et conventus de *Maleby* in *Greneruding* in villa de *Stiveling-*
" *flet*, et duas acras et dimid. de waſto in eadem villa in quibus do-
" mus ipſius *Roberti* ſite ſunt quas habui de conceſſione *Willielmi*
" *de Stutevill* et aliis dominis ejuſdem ville, et unam bovatam terre
" cum pertin. et unam acram prati quas habui de dono *Nicholai*
" filii *Hugonis Palmeri* in villa de *Morby*, et totum pratum quod ha-
" bui de *Willielmo Fayrfax* cum pertin. in territorio de *Stivelingflet*
" et *Morby*, et totum pratum quod habui de dono *Henrici Neve* in
" villa de *Acaſter*, et unum molendinum ad ventum quod habui de
" dono *Hugonis* filii *Serlonis* de *Northſtrete* capellani in *Dringhuſes*,
" et totam terram cum pertinent. que habui de *Henrico Boyſtard* in
" *Boyſtardthorp* et in *Dringhuſes*. Habenda omnia et tenenda eidem
" *Roberto* et heredibus ſuis de capitalibus dominicis ſingulorum feo-
" dorum ſupradict. libere quiete et integre jure hereditario in perpe-
" tuum. Faciendo capital. dominis qui pro tempore fuerint pro
" manerio de *Upton* ſervitium feodi dimidii militis, et pro terre red-
" ditu molendino et prato in *Stivelingflet* que habui de dono *Nor-*
" *manni de Heſelerton* ſervitium feodi dimidii militis pro omni ſervi-
" tio, et reddendo ad luminare eccleſ. beate *Marie* de *Stivelingflet*
" unum denarium annuatim pro predicta bovata terre quam habui
" de dono predict. *Philippi* vicarii de *Stivelingflet*, et faciendo ſo-
" rinſecum ſervitium quantum pertinet ad duas carucatas terre de
" quibus duodecim caruçate terre faciunt feodum unius militis pro
" predict. terra homagio et ſervitio *Willielmi* filii *Thome de Belker-*
" *thorp*

* *Anatomia facta*, ſays *Paris*.

the South End of the croſs Iſle, which he himſelf had erected. His Tomb [See Vol. I. p. 65.] is a curious *Gothick* Performance, of grey, but what others call factitious, Marble: And Tradition has conſtantly averred that his Body was depoſited in the Canopy over the Pillars, as dying under Sentence of Excommunication from the Pope, and therefore not ſuffered Burial in Holy Ground. We are ſorry to be the Occaſion of

" *thorp* que habui de dono ſupradicte *Agnetis de Morvil* in duabus " *Morbyes* ſupradictis, et reddendo unam libram incenſi vel duos " denarios eccl. *S. Trinitatis Ebor.* in die *S. Trinitatis* pro predicta " terra cum pertin. quam habui de dono *Willielmi de Gygleſwyk*, et " reddendo duodecim denar. ſupradicto *Petro de Knapeton* ad duos " terminos annuat. viz. ad *Pentecoſten* ſex denar. et ad feſtum S. " *Martini* in hyeme ſex denar. pro predictis terre redditu prato et " gardino que habui de dono ipſius *Petri de Knapeton* et reddendo " unum denar. et unum par chirothec. in die *Paſche* Domino de " *Acaſter Malebiſſe* pro predict. terra cum pertinentiis quam habui " de *Galfrido de Thorenny* in *Thorp* S. *Andree* pro omnibus conſue- " tudin. exaction. demandis et rebus aliis. Omnia vero predictas " terras tenementa prata molendina boſcos redditus et gardina cum " omnibus pertinent. ſupradict. capitales domini et heredes ſui, prout " in cartis particularibus eorum quas mihi fecerunt de warrantiza- " tione mihi et heredibus meis et aſſignatis meis facienda contine- " tur, ſupradicto *Roberto de Grey* et hered. ſuis contra omnes et ſingu- " los homines et feminas warrantizabunt. Et ut hec mea donatio " conceſſio et confirmatio perpetuum robur obtineant, preſentem " cartam ſigilli mei munimine duxi roborare. Hiis teſt. dom. *Ful-* " *cone Baſſeth* decano *Ebor.* magiſtris *Laurentio de Lincoln.* et *Ro-* " *berto Hageth* archidiacon. *Ebor.* et *Richmund* magiſtris *Sewallo de* " *Bovill.* canon. *Ebor.* et *Willielmo de Senedon*, dominis *Galfrido de* " *Booland* et *Alano de Waſſand*, domino *Willielmo de Wydinton*, *Willi-* " *elmo de Bradeleys*, *Petro de Kaywill*, *Falcone de Wakfeld*, *Michaele* " *de Hek*, *Galfrido de Baſing* et aliis. Inſpeximus etiam aliam car- " tam quam idem archiep. fecit predict. *Roberto de Grey* fratri ſuo in " hec verba: Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum " pervenerit *Walterus de Grey* Dei gratia *Ebor.* archiep. *Anglie* primas " ſalut. in Domino. Noveritis me conceſſiſſe, dediſſ. et preſenti car- " ta noſt. confirmaſſe dilecto fratri noſt. dom. *Roberto de Grey* unam " carucat. terre cum omnibus pertinentiis in villa de *Couthorp* quam " habuimus de dono *Alexandri* filii *Willielmi* parſone de *Fangefeſſe* " quietam a ſolutione redditus viginti ſolidorum quos idem *Alexander* " ſolvere conſuevit *Juliane de Newtona*, quem quidam redditum vi- " ginti ſolidorum dicta *Juliana* nobis conceſſit et quietam clamavit. " Homagium, &c. *Gilberti de Hopertona* et *Amabilis* uxor. ſue cum " ipſorum et heredum ſuorum ſervitio, videlicet quinque ſolidor. per " annum quorum homagium et ſervitium habuimus de dono dicte " domine *Juliane de Newtona*. Preterea unum toftum in *Couthorp* " quod *Robertus Lanoc* quondam tenuit et duas acras terre cum perti-

" nentiis

overthrowing this fine Story, which has ſo long been a great Embelliſhment to the Deſcription our Vergers give of the Church and Monuments; but in Reality the whole is falſe. Indeed *M. Paris* ſays, that the Pope was much offended at our Prelate for refuſing to admit Foreigners into his Benefices at his Requeſt; and took away his Croſs, which was uſually carried before him by the chief Clergyman of his Church; but the Pope's Reſent-

" nentiis in eadam villa, quam terram cum tofto habuimus de dono
" *Erneburge* de *Fangefeſſe*, ſimiliter unam bovatam terre et dimid.
" cum prato in *Coutborp* quam habuimus de dono *Nicholai de Hugat*
" et *Aceline* uxoris ſue. Inſuper unam bovatam terre cum pertinen-
" tiis ſuis in *Yolthorp*, quam habuimus de dono et conceſſione *Ade*
" filii *Alani* et *Alicie* filie et heredis *Willielmi de Ergum*, ſecundum
" quod in cartis omnium predict. ſuper hoc nobis confectis plenius
" continetur. Et preterea omnes terras quas in eiſdem villis de *Yol-*
" *thorp* et *Coutborp* de emptione habuimus vel adquiſitione cum omni-
" bus pertin. ſuis. Habendas et tenendas eidem domino *Roberto de*
" *Grey* et hered. ſuis libere quiete integre et pacifice cum omni-
" bus libertat. et conſuetudin. ad predict. terras pertinent. faciendo
" inde forinſecum ſervitium capitalibus dominis quantum pertinet.
" ad terras predictas pro omni ſervitio. Et ut hec noſt. conceſſio
" donatio et confirmatio perpetuum robur obtineant preſenti ſcripto
" ſigillum noſt. duximus apponend. Teſt. magiſtris *Roberto Hageth*
" canon. *Ebor.* et *Willielmo de Wyſebeth* canon. *Beverlac. Johan. del*
" *Ecbbrec* canon. *Ebor. Willielmo de Veſcy* canon. *Ripon*, magiſtro
" *Ricardo de Watlington* et *Ricardo de Lethebroc* canon. *Beverlac.*
" *Willielmo de Martel*, *Willielmo de Wydinden*, *Rogero de Oſeberton*,
" *Roberto de Boelton*, *Thoma de Stanford* et *Reginaldo de Stowa* cleri-
" cis et aliis. Dat. apud *Suwell* quinto decimo kal. *Octob.* anno
" Dom. milleſimo ducenteſ. tricеſ. quinto. Inſpeximus etiam aliam
" cartam quam predict. archiep. fecit predict. *Roberto de Grey* fratri
" ſuo in hec verba: Omnibus Chriſti fidel. ad quos &c. *Walterus de*
" *Grey* Dei gratia *Ebor.* archiep. &c. Noveritis nos conceſſiſſe dediſ-
" ſe et preſenti carta noſt. confirm. dilecto frat. noſt. dom. *R. de*
" *Grey* pro homagio et ſervitio ſuo totam terram quam *Willielmus de*
" *Boelton* nob. conceſſ. et quiet. clamav. in *Boelton* et *Japum* cum
" homagiis et ſervitiis et reddit. et villenagiis et omnibus pertin. ſuis
" ſine aliquo retenimento. Similiter et duas bovat. et octo acras
" terre cum pertin. quas *Thomas de Bubwyth* et *Agnes* ſoror. pred.
" *Willielmi de Boelton* nob. conceſſerunt et quietum clamaverunt, et
" decem bovatas terre cum manſa et tofto et omnibus pertinent.
" ſuis in *Japum* quas *Petrus de Wyverthorp*, nobis dimiſit et conceſſit
" et quiet. clamavit prout in cartis predict. *Willielmi de Boelton*,
" *Thome de Bubwith* et *Agnetis* ſororis ipſius *Willielmi Petri de Wy-*
" *verthorp*, *Stephani de Baugi* et *Rog. de Baugi* nob. ſuper hoc con-
" fectis quas quidem eidem *Rob. de Grey* reddidimus plenius conti-
" netur. Tenend. et habend. de nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſt. etiam et
" heredibus ſuis cum omnib. pertin. ſuis libere integre et quiete ab
" omni

Reſentment did not run to an Excommunication againſt him. And further, being deſirous to know whether the Body was laid in that *Depoſitum* or not, Leave was obtained of Dean *Oſbaldeſton* to open it at the End of the Window; when the Workman pierced near a Yard into it, and found it was all ſolid. The Tomb has no Manner of Epitaph, wherefore Mr. *Willis* ſays he found, in the *Cotton* Library, a Manuſcript, which had this Jingle inſtead of one:

Ille ſuis ſumptibus villam adeptavit
Thorp, *et ſucceſſoribus ſuis aſſignavit.*
Obiit catholicus preſul et fidelis,
Ad altare ponitur ſancti Michaelis.

In the Year 1250, this *Walter Grey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, publiſhed ſome Conſtitutions, which are ſtiled *provincial*, as being clearly intended to be obſerved by the whole Province of *York*, though publiſhed by the ſole Authority of the Archbiſhop before named. There are other Inſtances beſides this of Archbiſhops making Conſtitutions without Conſent of Synods. I the rather

" omni ſervitio et exact. faciendo inde ſervitium annuatim nobis et " ſucceſſoribus noſt. et aliis predict. terrarum dominis quod predicti " *Willielmus Thomas* et *Agnes Petrus Stephanus* et *Rogerus* nobis et " predeceſſ. noſt. et aliis dict. terrarum dominis facere conſueverint " pro omni ſervitio. Et ut hec noſt. conceſſ. donat. et carta noſt. " confirm. perpetuum robur obtineant preſenti ſcripto ſigillum no- " ſtrum duximus apponend. Teſtib. magiſtris *Laurentio de Lincoln.* " canon. *Ebor.* et *Roberto Hageth* canon. *Hertforden. Galfrid. de Bec-* " *land* canon. *Baverlac. Willielmo de Veſcy, Odone de Richmund, Wil-* " *lielmo de Wyndendon, Ada de Stavel, Henrico Walens, Reg. de Oſ-* " *berton* et *Reginalda de Stowa* cleric. et aliis. Dat. apud *Scroby* ſept. " kal. *Maii* pontif. noſt. anno decimo octavo. Nos autem dona- " tiones et conceſſiones predict. ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nob. " et heredibus noſt. *Waltero de Grey* filio et heredi predict. *Roberti* " *de Grey* concedimus et confirmamus, ſicut carte predicti archiep. " quas idem *Walterus* filius et heres predict. *Roberti* inde habet ra- " tionaliter teſtantur.

" Hiis teſt. venerab. patre *Waltero Wygorn.* epiſcopo *Ricardo de* " *Clare* comite *Glouceſtre* et *Hereford, Simone de Monteforti,* " comite *Leyceſtre, Rogero de Quency* com. *Wynton. Guydone de* " *Laziman* fratre noſt. *Petro de Sabaud. Johanne Manſell* prepo- " ſito *Beverlac.* magiſtro *Willielmo de Kilikenny* archidiacono " *Coventrien. Bertramo de Crioll, Ricardo de Grey, Johan. de* " *Grey, Gilberto de Segrave,* magiſtro *Simone de Wanton, Egidio* " *de Erdington, Roberto le Noreys* et aliis.

" Data per manum noſt. apud *Weſtm.* viceſ. nono die *April.* an- " no regni noſt. triceſimo ſexto.

ther place it, says Mr. *Johnson*, amongst the Provincials, because it will appear, that some Constitutions of the greater Province of *Canterbury* were copied from those of Archbishop *Grey*. The Preamble runs thus:

The Decree of the Lord *Walter Grey*, formerly Archbishop of *York*, Legate of the Apostolical See, published at *York*, at the Time of his Visitation, to the Honour of God, and the present Information of the Church of *York*, and to the Memory of all that are to come.

Whereas, *&c.* *

SEWAL DE BOVIL †, *twenty-fourth Archbishop.* (*Anno* 1256.)

During the long Reign of *Henry* III. all the Bishopricks in *England* had, at one Time or other, become void, from whence he had reaped no small Profit to his Treasury. *Walter Grey*'s Longevity kept him out of *York*, till at length, the Death of this Prelate also happening, the King was in no Haste to supply the Vacancy; but kept the Temporalities in his own Hands for at least three Years and three Months ‡. *Sewal*, Dean of *York*, was, in this Time, elected by the Chapter, but they could not procure the King's Consent to it, he still alledging that *Sewal* was a Bastard, which was very true, and therefore incapable, by the Canons, to enjoy the Dignity. *Sewal*, upon this, was obliged to have a Dispensation from *Rome*, and at last, by the § Pope's Power, he had Consecration in his own Church, says *Goodwin*, by the Suffragan Bishops of his Province, *July* 23, *Anno* 1256.

Sewal was educated in the University of *Oxford*, and was a diligent Hearer of *Edmund de Abingdon*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and canonized, at the Time he read Divinity Lectures in that University. This learned Man used often to say that his Scholar, *Sewal*, would be a great Proficient, but, without Dispute, would die a Martyr. During his short Government of this See he

* See *Johnson*'s Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, *&c.* Sir *H. S.* Vol. II. p. 290.

† Chron. *T. Wykes*, *Sewal de Bainill.*

‡ *Ait enim rex: nunquam illum archiepiscopatum antea in manu tenui, ideo cavendum est ne nimis cito illabatur.* M. Paris.

§ *Sic, nolente volente rege, obtinuit et pontificatum et pallium.* Stubbs,

he underwent much Trouble and Affliction for oppoſing the Preferment of Foreigners, eſpecially of one *Jordan*, whom the Pope had conſtituted Dean of *York*, and who, by a Wile, had alſo got himſelf inſtalled to it. The Archbiſhop ſtoutly withſtood this Innovation of the Pope's, even to a Sentence of Excommunication, which was thundered out againſt him. The Prelate ſtill ſtood the Shock, and would not conſent that an *Italian*, and one who was found to be altogether illiterate, ſhould have the ſecond Place to him in his Church. *M. Paris*, who is very particular in this Affair, ſays, that the *Italians* had then, in *England*, 70,000 Marks *per Annum*, in Eccleſiaſtical Revenues; that they held all the beſt Livings in the Kingdom, kept no Hoſpitality, and were moſt, or all, of them, Boys or Blockheads.

This Sentence, by Bell, Book, and Candle,* as *Paris* ſtiles it, laid heavy on our Archbiſhop, which, notwithſtanding, he bore with great Patience and Reſignation; and being ſtrengthned, adds our Author, by the Example of the bleſſed *Thomas* the Martyr, by that alſo, and the Doctrine which he had learned from his Preceptor, St. *Edmund*, and likewiſe by the Example of the bleſſed *Robert Groſthed*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, he withſtood this † Papal Tyranny to the laſt. *Stubbs*, a more partial Writer to the See of *Rome*, affirms, that our Prelate began to ſqueak at laſt, and called out loudly for Abſolution on his Death-Bed. But *Paris*, who was contemporary with him, and muſt undoubtedly have known this whole Affair, gives us his laſt remarkable Words in this Manner. And now, ſays he, our holy Prelate, when he ſaw Death inevitably approaching, raiſing himſelf up in Bed, joining his Hands, and caſting up his weeping Eyes towards Heaven, ſaid, "O Lord *Jeſus Chriſt*, the juſteſt of "Judges, thy infallible Diſcernment muſt know that "the Pope, whom thou haſt permitted to be the Head "of thy Church, has much haraſſed my Innocence; for "that, which God knows, and the World is not igno-"rant of, I would not admit unworthy and ignorant "Perſons to the Rule of thoſe Churches which thou haſt "committed to my Care: Nevertheleſs, leſt, by my Con-"tempt of this Papal Decree, this unjuſt Sentence ſhould "be

* *Accenſis candelis et pulſatis libris et campanis.* M. Paris.
† *Omnem papalem tyrannidem patienter ſuſtinendo.* Idem.

" be thought juſt upon me, I humbly beg to be looſed " and abſolved from theſe Bonds. But before the moſt " high and incorruptible Judge of all Men, I call the " Pope, that both Heaven and Earth may be Witneſſes " how much he has injured me, and many Times pro- " voked and offended me, *&c.*"

Sewal, during his ſhort Reign, corrected and reformed many Abuſes in his Church and Dioceſe. He erected ſeveral Vicarages in impropriate Churches, which, till that Time, were very ill ſerved. He cauſed likewiſe the Stipends of the Prieſts of St. *Sepulchre*'s Chapel to be increaſed, and appointed them to be called Canons. He did many other Things worthy of Notice, and would have done more, had not Death deprived his Church of its beſt Friend on *Aſcenſion-Day*, *Anno* 1258. He was buried in the Cathedral, on the Right Hand of his Predeceſſor, where a plain Tomb remains ſtill over him, but without any Inſcription. [See Vol. I. p. 63.]

His Sepulchre was much frequented after his Death by the common People, who had him in high Veneration for his Sanctity and Sufferings, and reported many Miracles to be done at it. *Paris* ſays that he perform'd a Miracle of turning Water into Wine in his Life-time, which may be as eaſily credited as thoſe after his Death. Many Diſputes have aroſe about the Conduct of this Archbiſhop betwixt the Popiſh and Proteſtant Clergy; the former blaming him for his Obſtinacy, and the latter praiſing him for his Conſtancy *. *Bayle* commends him highly; and *Goodwin* ſays he deſerved canonizing much more than any of his Predeceſſors, becauſe he couragiouſly and reſolutely withſtood the Power of the Pope, ſcorning to condeſcend to his Command, or be terrified by his Fulminations. A ſpecial Plea at *Rome* to gain the Honour of a red Letter in their Calendar.

The Writings which *Bayle* and *Pitts* aſcribe to this Prelate are theſe: *Breviloquium ad* Alexandrum *Papam*, *lib.* 1.—*Statuta Synodalia*, *lib.* 1.—*Ad ſuos Sacerdotes*, *lib.* 1.—*Sermones et Epiſtolæ*, *lib.* 1.

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The Pope and Conclave at *Rome* being vexed at the Obſtinacy of *Sewal*, had made an Ordinance, a little before his Death, that every Elect Biſhop of *England* ſhould, before his Conſecration, appear there in Perſon, and take the Pope's Approbation from thence. The firſt who obeyed this Mandate was *Godfrey de Kimeton*, alias *Ludham*, Dean of *York*, whom the Chapter had elected Archbiſhop on the Death of *Sewal*. *Godfrey* travelled to *Rome*, at great Coſt and Expences, and there received Conſecration, *September* 23, 1258*. At his Return to *England* he came to *London*, where the Court then was, and had his Croſs borne before him quite through the City to the King; of whom, being honourably received, he took Leave and ſet out for his Dioceſe.

In the Year 1260, at the Beginning of *Lent*, ſays *Stubbs*, this Prelate laid the whole City of *York* under an Interdict, which continued till the 3d of *May* following; but for what Reaſon we are ignorant. He appropriated *Mexborough* to his Church, which is now annexed to the Archdeaconry of *York*; and dying, *January* 12, 1264, was buried in the Cathedral; but the particular Place of his Interment is unknown. He governed this See ſix Years three Months and ſixteen Days.

WALTER GIFFARD, *thirty-ſixth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1265.)

After the Death of *Godfrey*, *William de Langton*, Dean of the Church, was elected by the Chapter to ſucceed him†: But the Pope rejected him, and gave it to one *Bonaventure*, who reſigned it again to his Holineſs; who then thought fit to tranſlate *Walter Giffard*, formerly his own Chaplain, after Canon of *Wells*, then Treaſurer and Chancellor of *England*, from the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells* to *York*. He was elected to the former, *May* 15, 1254, and tranſlated hither *October* 15, 1265. He died *April*

* *Circa nativitatem conſecratur.* M. Paris.

† Gulielmus *de* Ruderfeld, *alias* Langton, *elect. in archiep.* 4 *id.* Maii, 1264. *Sed caſſata electione* Willielmi *decani* Ebor. *Papa contulit archiepiſcopatum cuidam fratri de ordine Minorum dicto* Bonaventuræ *qui timens pelli ſuæ, &c. reſignavit.* Chron. T. Wykes, *An.* 1265.

" be thought juſt upon me, I humbly beg to be looſed " and abſolved from theſe Bonds. But before the moſt " high and incorruptible Judge of all Men, I call the " Pope, that both Heaven and Earth may be Witneſſes " how much he has injured me, and many Times pro- " voked and offended me, *&c.*"

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After the Death of *Godfrey*, *William de Langton*, Dean of the Church, was elected by the Chapter to ſucceed him†: But the Pope rejected him, and gave it to one *Bonaventure*, who reſigned it again to his Holineſs; who then thought fit to tranſlate *Walter Giffard*, formerly his own Chaplain, after Canon of *Wells*, then Treaſurer and Chancellor of *England*, from the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells* to *York*. He was elected to the former, *May* 15, 1254, and tranſlated hither *October* 15, 1265. He died *April*

* *Circa nativitatem conſecratur.* M. Paris.

† Gulielmus *de* Ruderfeld, *alias* Langton, *elect. in archiep.* 4 *id.* Maii, 1264. *Sed caſſata electione* Willielmi *decani* Ebor. *Papa contulit archiepiſcopatum cuidam fratri de ordine Minorum dicto* Bonaventuræ *qui timens pelli ſuæ*, &c. *reſignavit. Chron.* T. Wykes, *An.* 1265.

April 25, 1279, and lies buried, ſays *Goodwin*, in the Cathedral, near the Eaſt Window. *Leland* mentions this Inſcription legible on his Grave-Stone in his Days. †

WALTER GIFFARD OBIIT VII KAL. MAII. MCCLXXIX.

WILLIAM WICKWANE, *thirty-ſeventh Archbiſhop.*

(Anno 1279.)

The Dean and Chapter of *York*, ſoon after the Death of the laſt *Walter*, elected *William Wickwane*, Chancellor of the Church, for his Succeſſor, and he had Confirmation accordingly*. Of this Prelate little is recorded; but that, in the firſt Year of his Government, he removed the Bones of his Predeceſſor, St. *William*, and placed them in a coſtly Shrine, as we have before related, with great Solemnity. He likewiſe provided, with the Conſent of his Chapter, that thirty-two Oxen, fifty-four Plough-Horſes, and a thouſand Sheep ſhould be aſſigned of his Goods to his Succeſſors. He got the Royal Aſſent to this, and that his Succeſſors ſhould be obliged to keep the ſame Stock upon the Manors belonging to the See *in perpetuum*.

Having ſat about ſix Years and an Half, this Prelate thought fit to reſign his Charge ‡, and retiring beyond Sea he fell ſick of a deſperate Diſeaſe at *Pontiniac*, in *Normandy*, departed this Life, *April* 27, 1285, and was there buried in the Abbey. The People of that Country, ſays *Stubbs*, report many Miracles to have been done at his Tomb; for which that Author has dignified him with the Appellation of *Sanctus*.

JOHN *le* ROMAINE, *thirty-eighth Archbiſhop.* §

(Anno 1285.)

On the 29th of *October* following the Demiſe of the laſt, *John Romaine*, Chanter of the Church of *Lincoln*, and

† Walterus Giffard *elect.* Ebor. *ſcribit priori et convent.* Bathon. *Vobis denunciamus die beati* Thomæ *Apoſt. nos ceſſiſſe et curam* Ebor. *eccl. recepiſſe, ut de elect. futuri pont. cogitetis.* C. Bathon. *in biblioth. hoſpitii* Lincoln. *p.* 96.

* *Temporalia reſtituta* Oct. 28, 1279, *pat.* 7 Ed. I. *m.* 9. *Rex adhibuit aſſenſum election. magiſt.* Willielmi *cancellarii* Ebor. *in archiep. et hoc ſignificat. eſt papæ quod ſuum eſt in hac parte exequatur.* 4 Julii, *pat.* 7 Ed. I. *m.* 14.

‡ *Vacat*, Sept. 15, Ed. I. *m.* 14.

§ J. Romanus, *canon. eccleſiæ elect. et habet regis aſſenſum*, 15 Nov. *pat.* 13 Ed. I. *m.* 3. *Temporalia reſtituta*, Ap. 12. *p.* 14 Ed. I. *m.*

and not *York*, as many write, was elected Archbiſhop, and ſhortly after had his Conſecration at *Rome*. His Father was ſome Time Treaſurer of this Church; and, being a *Roman* born, his Son took the Appellation, Surnames coming now much in Uſe, of *John le Romaine*. The Father being an Eccleſiaſtick, the Son could not be born in Wedlock; and indeed *Knighton* has proved him a Baſtard, and ſays he was begot of a Servant Maid †, our Treaſurer not having the Gift of Continency, ſo peculiar to the Clergy in thoſe Days.

John is reported to have been a wiſe, ſtout, and a very learned Man; and went beyond any of his Predeceſſors, ſays *Stubbs*, in keeping up the Dignity of his Office, by the numerous Retinue of Knights, Gentlemen, *&c.* which he kept in his Service. He was a great Benefactor to the Fabrick of his Church, and to St. *Peter*'s, or St. *Leonard*'s Hoſpital, in this City. He ſat ten Years, and died at his Manor of *Burton* near *Beverley*, *March* 15, 1295, and was buried in his Cathedral Church, near *Walter Giffard*, his Predeceſſor. The Cauſe of his Death, ſays *Goodwin*, ſome attribute to the Grief he took for being obliged to pay 4000 Marks to regain the King's Favour, whom he had highly incenſed, by preſuming to excommunicate *Anthony Beck*, Biſhop of *Durham*, one of the King's Council, and abroad in his Service. This Affair is upon Record, as we have given it from the Authority below *.

† *A* Johanne Romano, *quondam* Eboracenſi *theſaurario, et quadam* pediſſequa *procreatus*. H. Knighton.

* The whole Proceeding of a Parliamentary Inquiry into this Matter, *Anno reg.* Ed. I. 21.) is publiſhed in *Ryley*'s *Placita Parliamentaria*, p. 135. The Archbiſhop was caſt, and entered into this Bond to the King for the Payment of his Fine. *See alſo p.* 172.

Noverint univerſi quod nos Johannes, *providentia divina* Ebor. *arch.* Ang. *prim. tenemur ſereniſſimo principi domino noſtro domino* Ed. *Dei gratia regi* Ang. *dom.* Hibern. *et duci* Aquitan. *in quatuor millibus marcarum de quibus coram ipſo domino rege ad placita ſua in rotulis ſuis ibidem et etiam in ſcaccario ipſius domini regis ſit mentio ſolvendarum eidem pro ſuæ beneplacito voluntatis. Ad quarum ſolutionem faciend. obligamus nos et omnia bona noſtra per quæ diſtringamur prout domino regi placuerit ad eandem. Ad quod faciendum hos fidejuſſores invenimus, viz. venerabilem fratrem noſtrum* J. Karl. Epm. Henricum *decanum* Ebor. Willielmum *archidiaconum* Ebor. Johan. *archidiac.* Eſtrithing, *et* Willielmum *archid.* Not. *In cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum noſtrum una cum ſigillis præd. fidejuſſorum noſtrorum præſentibus eſt appenſum. Dat. apud* Weſtm. *die* Merc. *prox. ante feſtum* Penteoſt. *anno gr.* 1293, &c.

There is likewiſe another Complaint againſt him, exhibited by the Prior and Convent of *Bridlington*, the ſame Parliament as the former, for concealing the Effects of an exiled *Jew* of *York*, and defrauding the King of them. Of this alſo he was found guilty, and put upon the King's Mercy. Theſe Matters occurred *Anno* 1293, and they ſeem to confirm *Knighton*'s Character of this Prelate, who repreſents him as a covetous Wordling, and to carry on his Extortions to a Degree of Madneſs.* He adds, that he died, by the juſt Judgment of God, ſuddenly, without having Time to make a Will, whereby his ill-got Goods became the King's Property, no one daring to give an Halfpenny, or a Morſel of Bread out of it, for the Relief of his Soul, at his Funeral.† This Character ſeems to be ſomewhat injurious to the Memory of our Prelate, and intirely inconſiſtent with his many publick Benefactions.

HENRY *de* NEWARK, *thirty-ninth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1298.)

Henry de Newark, Dean of *York*, was choſen Archbiſhop on the 7th of *May* following‡; but, becauſe of a War in *Europe* at that Time, he did not go to *Rome*, ſo had Confirmation by Bull, as alſo to be conſecrated in his own Church by *Anthony Beck*, Biſhop of *Durham*; which was done accordingly, *June* 24, 1298, two Years after his Election. He ſat not above one Year after this, and then died *Auguſt* 15, 1299, and was buried near his Predeceſſor.

THOMAS *de* CORBRIDGE, *fortieth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1299.)

After him ſucceeded a great and learned Divine, ſays *Goodwin*, *Thomas de Corbridge*, Canon of *York* §, and Cuſtos, or Sacriſt, of the Chapel of St. *Sepulchre*'s, contiguous to that Cathedral. He was elected *November* 12, and

* *Homo valde literatus, ſed non tamen multæ literæ, ſed avaritiæ maxima eum fecit quaſi inſanire.* H. Knighton.

† *Non enim panis vel obolus pro anima ipſius dabatur.* Knighton.

‡ Hen. *de* Newark, *decanus* Ebor. *habet regis aſſenſum*, Junii 5, *pat.* 24 Ed. I. *temporalia reſtituta prima pars, p.* 25 Ed. I.

§ Prebendary of *Stillington*. Mr. *Torre*.

and consecrated at *Rome*, *February* 28, following †. The Pope bestowed the Place of Sacrist, vacant on this Promotion, on a Kinsman of his own, who soon after dying, the Archbishop placed in his room *Gilbert Segrave*, afterwards Bishop of *London*, notwithstanding the King's express Letters to the Archbishop in Behalf of *John Busk*, his Secretary. This Contumely provoked the King so much, that he took from the Bishoprick three Manors, there called Baronies, which of old belonged to the See, and detained them as long as this Prelate lived; which indeed was not long, for he died at *Lanham*, in *Nottinghamshire*, *Sept.* 2, 1303, and was buried at *Southwell*, under a plain Altar-Stone in the Choir, which had his Effegies, at full Length, in Brass upon it; but long ago torn off and defaced.

WILLIAM DE GRENEFELD, *forty-first Archbishop.* (*Anno* 1305.)

The Chapter of *York* then elected *William*, called, by *Stubbs*, *de Grenesfeld*, Canon of *York* and Chancellor of *England*, to succeed, who after his Election travelled to *Rome* for Approbation ‡. Here he was obliged to dance Attendance two Years, and it cost him 9500 Marks, in Presents only, before the Pope, *Clement* V. thought fit to confirm him; which was at last performed, *Jan.* 30, 1305. This extraordinary Expence made him very bare at his coming to his See, insomuch that he was obliged to raise two Collections amongst his Clergy in one Year. The first he called a *Benevolence*, the second an *Aid*; though the Revenues of the Archbishoprick are said then to amount to 3145 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 d. *Sterling*, yearly.

This Prelate favoured the Knights Templars very much, whom the Pope and the *French* King thought every where to extirpate; alledging for it their exorbitant and scandalous Lives, when, in Truth, it was rather

† Tho. de Corbridge, *canon.* Ebor. *habet regis assensum ad archiepiscopatum*, Nov. 16. *pat.* 27 Ed. I. *temporalia restituta*, Ap. 30, *pat.* 28 Ed. I.

‡ *Magister* Willielmus de Grenefeld, *canonicus in ecclesia beati* Petri Ebor. *habet reges assensum ad electionem suam* Dec. 24, *p.* 33, Ed. I. *p.* 1. *Temporalia restituta, litera regis ad papam commendand.* Willielmum de Grenefeld *elect.* Ebor. Julii 6, 33 Ed. I. *registrum* Cant. Martii 31, *p.* 34 Ed. I.

their being over rich, than wicked, that occaſioned their Fall. It ſeems our Prelate had the ſame Opinion of them; for when thoſe of his Province were intirely diſpoſſeſſed of all their Eſtates and Goods, he took Care to place them in ſeveral Monaſteries, that they might not ſtarve for Want of neceſſary Subſiſtence. ‖

He was preſent at the grand Council of *Vienna*, and had Place aſſigned him next to the Archbiſhop of *Triers*. He was ſo jealous of the Privileges of the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*, in regard to that of *Canterbury*, that, on a Time, being invited by the Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. *Auſtin* in that City, he would not wave the bearing of his Croſs before him even in that Place *. He died *December* 6, 1315, at *Cawood*, having ſat nine Years, eleven Months, and two Days, and was buried before the Altar of St. *Nicholas*, in his own Cathedral. ‡

WILLIAM DE MELTON, *forty-ſecond Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1315.)

Soon after the foregoing Archbiſhop's Death, *William de Melton* †, Provoſt of *Beverley* and Canon of *York*, at the Requeſt of King *Edward* II. was elected. The Election was made *January* 21, 1315, but he did not receive Conſecration till two Years after; in which the Court of *Rome* was very dilatory, notwithſtanding the repeated Solicitations of the King in his Favour §. The Dignity was at length conferred on him, *September* 25, 1317, at *Avignon*.

Goodwin writes, that this Prelate ruled his See very worthily; attending diligently not only to the Buſineſs of

‖ *Arch.* Will. *pietate motus ſuper ſtatu* Templariorum *ſuæ dioceſis, omni auxilio deſtitutorum, eos in diverſa ſuæ dioceſis inſtituit monaſteria, eiſque ſua perpetuæ vitæ neceſſaria miniſtrari præcipit.* M. A. 2. 564. *de Temp. ord. deſtructione.*

* *Chron.* W. Thorn. *de archiep.* Cant.

‡ Thomas de S. Albano, *canon. de* Suthwell, *et* Will. *fil.* Roberti de Grenefeld, *teſtamenti executores archiep.* 3 Ed. III. *m.* 7.

† There are ſeveral *Meltons* in this County; but it is probable that *Melton* in *Holderneſs* was the Place of this Prelate's Nativity.

§ There are no leſs than twelve Letters wrote by the King to the Pope, his Nephew, and Cardinals, extant in the *Fœd. Ang.* tom. 3. to expedite the Confirmation of this Archbiſhop. *Et cum papa* W. de Melton *in archiepiſcopum preafecit rex reſtituit temporalia*, Oct. 8. 1. *pat.* 11 Ed. II.

of his Church, but kept a ſtrict Guard on his own private Actions. He adds, that he endeavoured, by Faſting, Prayer, Chaſtity, Alms-Deeds, Hoſpitality, and virtuous Behaviour, like a good Paſtor, not only to teach and inſtruct by Preaching and Doctrine, but alſo by Example of Life. He viſited his Dioceſe conſtantly twice a-year, was very kind to his Tenants, but careful to preſerve, and rather to increaſe than any way diminiſh, the Rents and Revenues of his Church: Yet was he not forgetful of preferring, as Occaſion ſerved, his Kindred or Servants to very good Places, both in Church and State. Amongſt the reſt he purchaſed, for his Nephew, the Manors of *Kingſkiln*, *Kingſclere*, and *Wentworth*, at that Time Part of the Revenue belonging to the private Patrimony of the then Archbiſhop of *Roan*. From this Nephew deſcended ſeveral Men of Worth, who ſerved their Country as High Sheriffs of this County, at ſeveral Times, for ſome Ages after.

This Prelate beſtowed great Coſt in finiſhing the Weſt-End of the Cathedral, and laid out 20*l.* in renewing the Shrine of St. *William*. He compounded a long and tedious Controverſy which had been betwixt the Archbiſhops, his Predeceſſors, and the Dean and Chapter of the Church, procuring the Order made by him to be confirmed by the Pope *. He held the Offices of being ſucceſſively Chancellor and Treaſurer of *England*, and dying at *Canwood*, *April* 22, 1340, was buried near the Font, in the Weſt-End of the Cathedral.

On the laying the new Pavement of the Church, the Stone which covered the Grave of this Prelate was taken up. It was of blue Marble, very large, but quarterly cloven, and had been plated with Braſs on the Borders, and all over the middle Part of it. Upon Trial for a Vault the Workmen came, at about two Yards Depth, to ſix large unhewn Stones which laid croſs and croſs, as a Drain is covered: Upon removing two or three of them a curious walled Grave of Aſhler Stone was diſcovered, in which the Archbiſhop was laid. He had been put in a Lead Coffin, and afterwards in a mighty ſtrong Oaken one; but both were ſo decayed, that it was eaſy to get to his Bones. On the Top of the uppermoſt Coffin, near his Breaſt, ſtood a Silver Chalice and Paten,

* *Vide* Fœd. Ang. *Tom.* IV. *p.* 327.

which had been gilt. On the Foot of the Chalice was ſtampt a Crucifix, of no mean Workmanſhip, and on the Inſide of the Paten a Hand giving the Benediction. We could not find that he had been buried in his Robes; his Paſtoral Staff laid on his left Side, but no Ring could be met with. His Bones, as they laid together, meaſured ſix Feet, which argues him to have been a very tall Man, and his grey Hairs were pretty freſh. After a ſhort Survey had been taken of the *Exuviæ* of this once-famous Man, the Grave was cloſed up in the Manner it was before; but the Chalice and Paten were carried to the Veſtry.

WILLIAM DE LA ZOUCH, *forty-third Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1333.)

Upon the Death of the former, *William de la Souche*, or *Zouch*, ſucceeded, but had a great Struggle for the Chair with one *William Killeſby*. The Day of Election was on *May* 2, 1340, when *Zouch* had thirteen Voices in the Chapter againſt five; notwithſtanding which Majority, *Killeſby* would not give it up, but followed *Zouch* to the Pope, and it was full two Years before he could get his Election confirmed; but at laſt he was conſecrated by Pope *Clement* VI. at *Avignon*, *July* 7, 1342, and was inthronized in his own Church at *York*, on the 9th of *December* following.

King *Edward* III. purſuing his Wars in *France*, left our Prelate Warden of the North Parts of *England*; and, *Anno* 1346, the *Scots* taking Advantage of the King's Abſence, made an Invaſion with a powerful Army, and were met by the Archbiſhop and his Forces at a Place called *Bewre-Park*, near *Durham*. A ſharp Fight enſued, in which our Church-General was ſo fortunate as to give the *Scots* a total Overthrow, ſlew two Earls, twenty-one Knights, and an infinite Number of common Men; taking alſo many Priſoners, amongſt which was *David Bruce*, their King; and thus revenged his Predeceſſor's Loſs at the Battle of *Myton*. We find there were great Diſſenſions betwixt this Archbiſhop and the Dean and Chapter, inſomuch that he put the Church under an Inter-

Interdict, which cauſed the King to ſummon them all before the next Parliament *.

This Prelate began a Chapel on the South Side of the Cathedral, in which he intended to have been buried; but lived not long enough to ſee it finiſhed. Mr. *Torre* has given us a ſhort Abſtract of his Will, which is ſtill extant in the Office, dated at *Ripon*, *June* 28, 1349, and proved *July* 27, 1352; whereby he commends his Soul to God Almighty, St. *Mary*, and *All-Saints*, and appointed his Sepulture in the Cathedral Church of *York*, bequeathing 500*l. Sterling* to erect one perpetual Chantry of two Prieſts to celebrate for the good Eſtate of his Soul, *&c.*

This Building is now the Veſtry; [See Vol. I. p. 24.] for our Prelate being taken off, as ſaid before, upon *July* 19, 1352, he was laid before the Altar of St. *Edmund*, King and Confeſſor, in his Cathedral. His Tomb, ſays *Stubbs*, lay a long Time after, covered with a Stone Pavement, to denote the Greatneſs of his Stock and Lineage, and in regard to thoſe to whom in his Life-time he had proved an extraordinary Benefactor. We own we do not thoroughly underſtand this Paſſage in *Stubbs*, but the Courſe of this Work will not ſuffer a further Deſcant about it, ſo we give it in the Author's Words below ‡. We ſhall only ſay that his Family was Noble: The *Zouches*, ſays *Camden*, derived from a Stump or Stock of a Tree, deduced their Genealogy from the Earls of *Britany*; and were at this Time poſſeſſed of two Baronies, *viz. Zouch* of *Aſhby*, whence *Aſhby de la Zouch*, and *Zouch* Baron of *Haringworth*. ‖

William de la Zouch, Archbiſhop of *York*, publiſhed a Series of Conſtitutions in the Year 1347, made in a Provincial Synod held at *Thorp*, near the City of *York*. *John Thoreſby*, his immediate Succeſſor, gave them a new Sanction,

* *Clauſ.* 2 Ed. III. *m.* 5. *dorſo. et diſſenſione inter archiepiſcopum et ep.* Dunelm. *ſuper aliquibus tangentibus eccleſias ſuas. Clauſ.* 3 Ed. III. *m.* 5. *dorſo.*

‡ *Sepulchrum ejus diu poſtea* pavimento lapideo *jacuit coopertum, in argumentum magnitudinis parentum ſuorum, et aliorum quibus eximius dum vixit exſtiterat benefactor.* Stubbs *in vita ejus* x. *ſcript.*

‖ *Dugdale's* Baronage, Vol. I.

Sanction, and from his Conſtitutions only we have them. Beginning, *William*, by Divine Providence, *&c.* *

JOHN THORESBY, *or* THURSBY, *forty-fourth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1352.)

If we may give Credit to the Genealogy of this Prelate, given by our late Antiquary, *Ralph Thoreſby*, of *Leeds*, Eſq; this Family is of a much more ancient *Britiſh* Stock than the former, being derived from *Aykſith*, a noble Baron, Lord of *Dent*, *Sedbergh*, *&c.* in the Time of King *Knute* the *Dane* †. But however that may be, the Pedigree ſeems to make it appear that this *John Thoreſby* was ſecond Son of *Hugh Thoreſby*, Son of Sir *Hugh Thoreſby*, of *Thoreſby*, Knight, by *Iſabel* the Daughter of Sir *Tho. le Groſe*, of *Suffolk*, Knight. He was probably born at *Thoreſby*, near *Middleham*, in this County, which, according to the foregoing Authority, continued long after this to be the Seat of the Family.

John Thoreſby had his chief Education in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he was much eſteemed for his Learning, being a very great Divine and a good Canoniſt. Soon after diſtinguiſhing himſelf at Court, King *Edw.* III. made him Keeper of the Great Seal, *July* 2, 1347; and *Sept.* 23, following, he was conſecrated *Biſhop* of St. *David*'s. From hence our Prelate was tranſlated to *Worceſter*, and, in *October* 1352, was elected to *York*. Having ſued out his Pall from the Pope, he came to viſit his Flock, and on the Nativity of our Lady, *An.* 1354, arrived at *York*; where he was met and honourably received by a vaſt Concourſe of his Clergy and People, and inthronized the ſame Day, in great Pomp, in the Archiepiſcopal Chair, and had the Temporalities reſtored to him, *Feb.* 8, following.

Being Lord-Chancellor of *England* at the Time of his Election, our Prelate reſigned that moſt honourable Office; and, laying aſide all Secular Affairs, he ſet himſelf to viſit his Flock, and to compoſe Differences; in which laſt Article he was more than ordinary remarkable; ſhewing himſelf, as he is truly characteriſed to be, *Contentionum et litium hoſtis, et pacis et concordiæ amicus.*

King

* See *Johnſon*'s Collections of Eccleſiaſtical Laws, *&c.* Sir *H. S.* p. 603.

† Thoreſby's *Ducat.* Leod. p. 69. Idem *Vicaria* Leod. p. 186.

King *Edward* III. ſays the Author of the Controverſies betwixt * the two Archiepiſcopal Sees, conſidering the Danger which both Bodies and Souls were ſubject to by the long Contentions betwixt them, and greatly affecting the Quiet and Satisfaction of his Subjects, invited the two Archbiſhops to a Meeting in Parliament at *Weſtminſter*. Here, the Matter being talked over, our Prelate †, without the Conſent of his Chapter, made a firm Compact with his Brother of *Canterbury* for bearing his Croſs in that Province. It was now near 200 Years ſince *Roger*, Archbiſhop of *York*, had aſſumed an Equality with him of *Canterbury*, and claimed the ſame Privilege of having his Croſs borne up before him when he was in the Province of *Canterbury*, which the other claimed and uſed in the Province of *York*. Theſe Contentions about this vain Piece of Ceremony frequently roſe ſo high betwixt the two Metropolitans, as to obſtruct all Buſineſs at the Meetings of Parliaments; and if one had got before the other into an Aſſembly of that Nature, the latter would have a Door broke open on purpoſe for him to enter at, that he might not be ſaid to follow his Brother. The two preſent Archbiſhops, *Simon Iſlip* and *John Thoreſby*, put an amicable End to this Diſpute, by the Mediation, as is ſaid, of the King, without the Interpoſition of the Pope. This Agreement was, however, afterwards ratified and confirmed by Pope *Innocent* VI. by his Bull, bearing Date *Feb.* 22, 1354, at *Avignon* ‡. In the Confirmation, the Pope, ſeeking to pleaſe both Parties about Precedency, invented that nice Diſtinction of *Primate of England*, and *All England*, which laſt was given to *Canterbury*. Thus, when two Children, ſays *Fuller*, in his ludicrous Style, cry for the ſame Apple, the indulgent Father divides it betwixt them; yet not ſo, but that he giveth the larger and better Half to the Child that is his Darling ‖.

Our Prelate had likewiſe the Honour to put a final Determination to a long-controverted Diſpute in Chancery betwixt the Abbot of St. *Mary*'s and the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*, about the Liberties of *Botham*.

* *Wharton*'s *Anglia Sacra*, Vol. I.
† *Ex MS.* Torre.
‡ Printed at Length in *Anglia Sacra*.
‖ *Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory.

Bootham. He brought them to ſign an Indenture, by which the Boundaries of each are aſſigned; and which Agreement was ſo firm, that there never were any more Diſputes betwixt them. The original Indenture is now amongſt the City Records, and the following is a Tranſlation of it from the old *French:*

ARTICLES of Agreement betwixt the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary *and the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of* York.

THIS Indenture witneſſeth, That whereas great Debates, dangerous and perilous, have long been between the Abbot and Convent of our Lady of *York*, of the one Party, and the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*, on the other Part, about the Juriſdiction of *Bootham*; which the ſaid Abbot and Convent claim as their free Burgh, and the Mayor and Commonalty claim to be the Suburbs of the ſaid City. Be it known, to eſchew the Evils and Perils that may come of the ſaid Debate, it is agreed that Agreement ſhall be made betwixt the Parties aforeſaid, by the Mediation of the Archbiſhop of *York*, in Manner that followeth: That is to ſay, That *Bootham* intirely, with the Curtilagies, Toſts, and all other Appurtenances, except one Street which is called St. *Marygate*, with other Tenements underneath, ſpecified to the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Abbot and Convent reſerved, ſhall become peaceably for ever within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, their Heirs and Succeſſors, as Suburbs of the ſame City, and within the Franchiſe of the ſame, without Challenge of the ſaid Abbey and Convent, and their Succeſſors. And the ſaid Street of St. *Marygate*, and all the Tenements within the ſame, with all the Gardens and Curtilagies to the ſaid Tenements appertaining, from the *new round Tower* unto the Water of *Ouſe* and the Place called *l'Aumonerie-Garth*, incloſed with a Wall and a Hedge againſt the North to the Fields of *Clifton*; and from thence againſt the Weſt, by a Ditch to the Water of *Ouſe*, be wholly in the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Abbey and Convent, and their Succeſſors, for ever. And that the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, nor none of their Heirs

Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall have any Juridiction in any of the ſaid Places for ever. And moreover it is agreed, That it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Abbot and Convent, and their Succeſſors, to cleanſe a Ditch which extendeth from the ſaid *round Tower*, butting on St. *Marygate*, to the Gate of the ſaid City, which is called *Bootham-Bar*; which Ditch is within the Suburbs aforeſaid, as oft as it ſhall pleaſe them, for the Safeguard of the Walls by which the Abbey is incloſed againſt the great Street of *Bootham*; and alſo that at what Hour that Need ſhall require to repair the Walls of the ſaid Abbey, that the ſaid Abbot and Convent, and their Succeſſors, have Power in the *High-Street*, from thence for the ſaid *Tower* and Walls which deſcend from St. *Marygate* to *Bootham-Bar* before, as the Wall of the Abbey extends itſelf, to re-edify, make new, or repair every Time that Need requires at their Pleaſures: Alſo to have Power in the Place which deſcendeth from *Bootham-Bar* to the Water of *Ouſe*, between the Walls of the ſaid Abbey and the Ditch of the ſaid City, for the ſaid Walls, there to make new, re-edify, and repair, every Time that Need ſhall be, at their Pleaſure. Alſo it is agreed, That the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall not build in the Place where the ſaid Ditch is, which extends from St. *Marygate* to *Bootham-Bar*; and if it ſhall happen that the ſaid Place or Parcel there, where the ſaid Wall ſtands, between the ſaid *round Tower* to *Bootham-Bar*, ſhall be builded upon by the ſaid Abbot and Convent, or their Succeſſors, with Houſes or Dwellings opening againſt the ſaid Street of *Bootham*, that then the ſaid Place ſo builded from that Time to come, ſhall be within the Franchiſes and Juriſdiction of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, as Parcel of the Suburbs of the ſaid City; and otherways not.

It is alſo agreed, That the ſaid Abbot and the Monks of the ſaid Houſe, which for the Time ſhall be, ſhall not be arreſted or attached by their Body in any Part of *Bootham* by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, or their Heirs or Succeſſors, in any Part of the ſame, except it be for Felony, Treſpaſs, or by the Commandment of the King, or of the Juſtices, Stewards, or Marſhals of the King's Houſe; and that the Victuals, Cattle, Goods, and

and Chattels of the ſaid Abbey and Convent, and their Succeſſors, ſhall not be taken or arreſted in any Part of *Bootham*, by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, their Succeſſors, nor their Miniſters, for any Cauſe: And that none who carry the ſaid Victuals, Beaſts, Goods, or Chattels towards the ſaid Abbey, or any of them, by *Bootham*, be there for any Cauſe arreſted and hindred from bringing thither the ſaid Victuals, Goods, and Chattels: And the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, of their Courteſy and Liberality, grant for them and their Succeſſors, that thoſe who ſhall make any Arreſt ſhall give Warning for the Continuance of Friendſhip between the City and the Abbey, to the Porter, or him that ſhall be found at the Gate of the ſaid Abbey, to ſearch the ſaid Victuals, Beaſts, Goods, and Chattels, ſo as they ſhall not periſh, be loſt, or purloined. Alſo for that it is not Reaſon that the Tenants of the ſaid Abbey and Convent, and their Succeſſors, which be or ſhall be within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty be twice charged; that is to ſay, towards thoſe of the City, and alſo towards thoſe of the Geldable, in Charges or Quotas that ſhall be granted; it is agreed, That the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, their Heirs and Succeſſors, to whom they are or ſhall be contributary, ſhall aid them by all the Ways they can, that they may not be chargeable with thoſe of the Geldable: And that they ſhall give them all the Aſſiſtance they well can, that thoſe who are and ſhall be in the Juriſdiction of the ſaid Abbey and Convent, and their Succeſſors, in St. *Marygate*, ſhall not be charged extravagantly with thoſe of the Geldable, but ſhall pay according as they have been wont to pay; and this Clauſe to be put in another Indenture if needful. Moreover, the Abbot and Monks aforeſaid, and their Succeſſors, as other Men of Trade, ſhall have the ſame Privilege, and be of the ſame Condition in the Water of *Ouſe*, from the Ditch which runneth on the Back-ſide of *l'Amoury-Garth*, between the Meadow and the Abbey, which is called the *Little-Ing*, and the Meadows of *Clifton* on the one Side, and the Ditch which runneth between the Abbey and the Wall of the ſaid City on the other; ſo that from thence the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, have the Juriſdiction as before this Time they have had:

had: And that the Abbot, nor any of his Monks, nor their Succeſſors, be not from thenceforth arreſted, except for Treſpaſs or Felony, or by Commandment of the King, his Juſtices, Stewards, or Marſhals of his Houſe; and the Victuals, Meats, Beaſts, Wares, Goods or Chattels of the ſaid Abbot and Monks, or their Succeſſors, from henceforth ſhall not be arreſted or taken by the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, their Succeſſors or Miniſters, for any Cauſe (ſaving the ſaid Matter) on the Water within the ſaid Bounds. But Deodands, Chattels of Fugitives and of Felons, and other Franchiſes Royal, ſhall be to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, their Heirs and Succeſſors; and that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Abbot and Convent freely to act their Will upon the ſaid Water in like Manner as it is begun. Moreover, the Abbot and Convent ſhall not be arreſted for any Manner of Debt within the Manors of *Painlaythes* and *Siward-how*, with the Appurtenances; nor ſhall be arreſted for Debt in the Street of St. *Gilli-gate*, by no Goods, Chattels, Beaſts, Victuals, or Carriages which ſhall come or be ſent within the Manors aforeſaid; except it be for Debt or Damages recovered within the ſaid City, by Judgment againſt the ſaid Abbot or his Succeſſors, and that ſhall be paid ten Days after the Judgment given, within which Time no Execution from thence, if it be not that the Goods and Chattels within the ſaid Manors by Fraud be ſold, given, or purloined for to hinder the ſaid Execution; ſo that immediately after Judgment given in the ſaid City againſt the ſaid Abbot, or his Succeſſors, and in every other Place within the Juriſdiction of the ſaid City, as well by Land as by Water, except the Places before excepted, let the Execution go, and every other Manner of Arreſt, againſt the ſaid Abbot and his Succeſſors, notwithſtanding any Privilege or Franchiſe granted to the ſaid Abbot and Convent to the contrary before this Time hath been uſed; ſaving to the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, and their Succeſſors, in thoſe Manors and Places aforeſaid, with the Appurtenances, all other Juriſdictions at all Times, ſo that the ſaid Abbot and Monks, their Goods and Chattels from henceforth be not taxed or tallaged with thoſe of the City, by reaſon of the Manors aforeſaid.

For this Accord, and for Peace, the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty, at their proper Coſts, ſhall procure Licence to the ſaid Abbot and Convent from our Sovereign Lord the King, and alſo the Appropriation of the ſaid honourable Father, and Confirmation of the Chapter of *York* of the Church of *Rudſtayne*, taxed to forty Marks, which Church is of the Advowſon of the ſaid Abbot and Convent; and the ſaid Mayor and Commonalty ſhall bear all the Charges and Coſts which ſhall be made between the Licence and Appropriation thereof againſt the Perſons hereafter to be diſturbed, if any ſhall be. And laſtly, theſe Things ſhall be affirmed and ingroſſed, as well by the Counſel of one Party as of the other, in as good Speed as may well be, ſo always that the Matter be not changed in any Point.

In Witneſs of which Agreement as well the ſaid Abbot as the ſaid Mayor have interchangeably to theſe put their Seals.

Given at *York* the 16th Day of the Month of *January*, in the Year of our Lord 1353.

Anno 1361, Archbiſhop *Thoreſby* began the new Foundation of the Quire of his Cathedral Church, towards the Charge of which Work he inſtantly laid down 100 *l.* and promiſed to contribute 200 *l. per Ann.* to it till it was finiſhed, which he faithfully performed as long as he lived ‡. He beſtowed great Coſt in beautifying and painting our Lady's Chapel with Images and Pictures of excellent Workmanſhip; and removing the Bodies of divers of his Predeceſſors that lay buried in ſeveral Places about the Quire, he entombed them a-new, at his own Expence, before the Entrance into this Chapel, reſerving a Place in the Midſt of them for himſelf. He took Poſſeſſion of his Tomb ſoon after, for dying at *Biſhopthorp*, *Nov.* 6, 1373, he was, on the Vigil of St. *Martin* following, moſt ſolemnly interred in the Place he had directed *. *Leland* has given us a broken Inſcription, which he ſays was on a Grave-Stone in his Time, *viz.*

Johannes *de* Thoreſby *quondam menevenſis, poſtquam* Wigornienſis, *et* Ebor. *Archiepiſcopus, qui fabricam— Obiit* vi. *die* Novembris, A. D. MCCCLXXIII. †

Bayle,

‡ See Vol. I. p. 9, 10, 11.
* See Vol. I. p. 61. † Lelandi *Itin.*

Bayle, in his Centuries of *Britiſh* Writers, has conſtituted our Prelate a Cardinal; and ſays he was made one by Pope *Urban* V. at St. *Savine*. Mr. *Torre* confirms this, and gives us his Title *St. Peter ad Vincula*, as appears by the Inſcription on the Circumference of his Seal; which Seal, adds he, I have ſeen, *viz.* S. Johannis *Sancti* Petri *ad vincula preſbiteri cardinalis*. But ſince this Prelate is not mentioned by *Ciaconius* in his Lives of the Cardinals, nor by any of the *Italian* Writers on that Subject, it is preſumed that they are both miſtaken. Mr. *Torre* does not give us any Abſtract of the Deed, or Writing, to which this Seal is affixed, to ſhew that it actually was the Seal of *John Thoreſby*. And ſince in all his publick Acts, even in his laſt Will, he never aſſumed the Title of Cardinal, there is great Reaſon to believe the Seal that Mr. *Torre* ſaw belonged to ſome other Perſon. One Thing which made our Prelate very remarkable, and muſt not be omitted, is his publiſhing an Expoſition on the ten Commandments, in the *Engliſh* Tongue, requiring all the Clergy in his Dioceſe to read it diligently to their Pariſhioners. This Work, *Goodwin* ſays, he had by him, and comments much upon it as a Monument worthy to be eſteemed; the publick Service under *Antichriſt*, adds that Author, being *Latin* in the Temples, ſo that People underſtood nothing of it. Our late diligent Antiquary, and Kinſman to this Archbiſhop, Mr. *Thoreſby*, ſays he long ſought for this Curioſity in vain, till at length he found it amongſt the Records in the Archbiſhop's Regiſter-Office at *York*, from whence he tranſcribed it, and the Reader may find it printed in the Appendix to his *Vicaria Leodenſis* *. About the Year 1363, ſays Mr. *Johnſon*, Archbiſhop *Thoreſby* publiſhed his Conſtitutions; which begin, *John* by Divine Providence, Archbiſhop of *York*, Primate of *England*, and Legate of the Apoſtolick See, *&c.* In theſe his Predeceſſor's Conſtitutions are tranſcribed and ratified †.

* This Prelate's Will is extant in the Prerogative Office, and begins, *I* John de Thoreſby, *by the Grace of God, Archbiſhop of* York, *Primate of* England, *and Legate of the Apoſtolick See, &c.* Dated *apud* Thorpe, *juxta* Ebor. *Sept.* 12, 1373, proved *Nov.* 17, 1373. *Torre* 461.

† See *Johnſon*'s Collections, *&c.* Sir *H. S.* Vol. II. p. 602.

The Writings which *Bayle* further aſcribes to our Prelate are, *Proceſſum quendam, lib* 1.—*Pro docendis laicis, lib.* 1. *Ad eccleſiarum paſtores, lib.* 1.——*Pridem ſanctiſſimus in Chriſto pater.—Attendite populus meus legem meam.*

ALEXANDER NEVILL, *forty-fifth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1374.)

Alexander Nevill, Prebendary of *Bole* in this Church, was appointed next unto this See by the Pope's proviſionary Bull, dated 16 *Kal. Maii, An. Pont.* 4°. which was received and read in the Chapter, on *May* 30, 1374. And on the 4th of *June* following he was conſecrated in *Weſtminſter* Abbey by the Hands of *Thomas* Biſhop of *Durham, Thomas* Biſhop of *Ely,* and *William* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* *.

This Prelate was highly in Favour with King *Richard* II. which proved his Ruin: For many of the Malecontent Nobility and Gentry, rebelliouſly taking Arms againſt their Sovereign, forced moſt of his Friends, and thoſe he favoured, to anſwer certain Articles alledged againſt them in Parliament; ſome of whom they condemned to Death, and impriſoned others; amongſt the reſt our Archbiſhop was accuſed, and ſentenced to perpetual Impriſonment in *Rocheſter* Caſtle. The Crime they laid to his Charge, ſays *Goodwin,* was endeavouring to abuſe the King's Youth, and to exaſperate him againſt the Nobility: But *Knighton,* his Contemporary, gives a better Reaſon, which was ſtraining the King's Prerogative too high, by adviſing him to ſet aſide and diſannul an Act of Parliament with his own Authority †. King *Richard* being now in Diſgrace, his Friends could expect ſmall Favour, and our Prelate ſeeing the Storm look black upon him, withdrew himſelf privately from his Palace at *Cawood,* in a poor Prieſt's Habit, and got beyond Sea, leaving all his Goods, *&c.* as a Prey to his Enemies; which, by a Writ of Outlawry, at the Meeting of the Parliament, were all forfeited to the King.

It is moſt certain our Prelate's Caſe would have been very bad if he had fallen into his Enemy's Hands; but as it was he was deplorable enough. He lived in Exile ſome

* *Habet regis aſſenſum* Jan. 1. 2 *pat.* 47 Ed. III. *m.* 4.
† H. Knighton *inter x. ſcript.*

ſome Time in great Want, till Pope *Urban* V. took Pity on him, and, upon his Reſignation of *York*, tranſlated him to St. *Andrew*'s in *Scotland* ‡. But, alas! his evil Fate ſtill attended him. The *Scots*, it ſeems, refuſed to acknowledge *Urban* as Pope, and ſided with his Adverſary the Anti-Pope; wherefore they rejected his Nomination of *Nevill* to St. *Andrew*'s. Deprived thus of both Sees, he was conſtrained, through mere Neceſſity, to become a Pariſh Prieſt, and teach School at *Lovain*; in which poor Situation he lived three Years, then died, and was buried in the Church of the Fryars *Carmelites* in that Town, about the End of *May*, 1392, after he had been five Years in Exile, and fourteen Years Primate of this See.

This Prelate is ſaid to have beſtowed much Coſt on his Caſtle of *Cawood*, building divers Towers and other Edifices about it. *Knighton*, who is plainly no Friend to him, accuſes him of being at Diſcord and Variance with his Canons of *York* and *Beverley*; the latter of which he deprived *ab Officiis et Beneficiis*, keeping the Perquiſites in his own Hands. The Citizens of *York* alſo fell much under his Diſpleaſure, which King *Richard*, at his coming to the City, made up to their Content; but refuſed to meddle at all with his Quarrels in the Church.

THOMAS ARUNDEL, *forty-ſixth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1381.)

Alexander being outlawed and baniſhed the Realm, and having likewiſe ſurrendered up his See, on the Hopes of enjoying that in *Scotland*, as has been ſaid, *Thomas Arundel*, Son to the Earl of *Arundel*, (though by ſome Circumſtances in his Arms he is ſuſpected to be only a Baſtard of the Family) firſt Archdeacon of *Taunton*, then Biſhop of *Ely*, and Lord-Cancellor, was tranſlated hither by papal Proviſion, the Bull bearing Date *April* 3, 1388 *

‡ *Cum ſummus pontifex* Alexandrum *nuper archiep.* Eborum *a vinculo quo dictæ eccl. tenebatur abſolverit, et ipſum ad eccleſ. S.* Andreæ *tranſtulerit, &c. Pat.* 12. Ric. II. *m.* 22.

* *Literæ Papæ ſuper tranſlatione* Al. Nevill *ab* Eboracenſi *ad eccleſiam S.* Andreæ; *et pro* Eboracenſi *eccleſia proviſione. Dat.* Romæ, Apr. 3, 1388. Fœd. Ang. *Tom.* VII. *p.* 573.

Whilſt he ſtaid at *York* he was a great Benefactor to the Church and Manors of the See, beſtowing much in Buildings and Reparations of divers Archiepiſcopal Houſes. To the Church, beſides many rich Ornaments, he gave a great Quantity of maſſy Plate; the Particulars of which may be ſeen in the Church's Inventory. Being then Lord-Chancellor, and preſuming to quell the Pride and Arrogance of the *Londoners*, who had highly offended their King, he removed his Seals, and got all the King's Courts adjourned from *London* to *York*, where they ſtaid ſix Months, to the great Advantage of the City †.

Having ſat ſix Years, he was, by the Pope's proviſionary Bulls, tranſlated to *Canterbury*, *Jan.* 18, 1396, where we ſhall leave him, being the firſt Inſtance of a Tranſlation from *York* to that See.

ROBERT WALDBY, *forty-ſeventh Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1396.)

Robert Waldby was born in *York*. He was firſt a Fryar *Eremite* of St. *Auſtin*, in the Monaſtery of that Order in this City, having been educated at *Oxford*: But leaving his monaſtick Life, he followed *Edward*, the heroick Black Prince, into *France*, where he continued long a Student in the Univerſity of *Thouloufe*. With the Learning he acquired at both theſe famous Places, he became the greateſt Proficient of his Age in all Kinds of Literature. He is ſaid to have been a good Linguiſt, very well read in Philoſophy, both Natural and Moral; in Phyſick and in the Canon Law eſteemed very eminent; and was looked upon as ſo profound a Divine, that he was made Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of *Thouloufe*. Theſe ſhining Qualifications gained him the Eſteem of Prince *Edward*, who never failed to encourage and patronize Men of Learning and Morals, and he beſtowed upon him the Biſhoprick of *Ayre*, in *Aquitain* *. From this firſt Preferment he was afterwards

† *Remotio curiarum de* Londinis *ad* Eboracum, *Mar.* 30, 1392. *Rymer. Tom.* VII. *p.* 713.

* *Bayle* calls it *Adurenſis in Vaſconia*. *Goodwin* corrects this, and ſays he was Biſhop of the *Iſle of Man*, *præſul Adurenſis* for *Sodorenſis* in his Epitaph; but the Miſtake is on his Side, for it was *Ayre* in *Aquitain*. *Stevens's* Monaſt.

wards tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Dublin*, *Anno* 1387; from thence to *Chicheſter*, 1395; and the Year following to *York*. The Bull of whoſe Tranſlation being read and notified to the Chapter of *York*, *March* 20, 1396, he had the Temporalities reſtored to him *June* 14, 1397 †.

He lived not a Year after this, but died *Jan.* 6, 1397, and was buried in St. *Edmund*'s Chapel in *Weſtminſter* Abbey, where a fair Marble is laid over him, on which is his Effigies and Epitaph. The Writings which *Bayle* aſcribes to this Prelate are, *Lecturam ſententiarum*, *lib.* 4. *Quæſtiones ordinarias*, *lib.* 1.—*Quodlibeta varia*, *lib.* 1. *Contra Wickliviſtas*, *lib.* 1.—*Sermones per annum*, *lib.* 1. *Et alia plura.*

RICHARD SCROPE, *forty-eighth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1398.)

Richard le Scrope, Brother to *William le Scrope*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and Treaſurer of *England* after the Death of *Waldby*, was promoted to this See; to which he attained, ſays *Walſingham*, not ſo much by Favour, as by his own perſonal Merit. They were both the Sons of Sir *Richard Scrope*, Knt. Lord-Chancellor of *England* in the Time of *Richard* II. who was preferred to that high Station, ſays the aforeſaid Author, as one that had not his Equal in the Kingdom for Wiſdom and unbiaſſed Juſtice. This great Man took Care to give his Sons ſuitable Education, and to ſow thoſe Seeds of Religion and Loyalty in their Hearts, which, when ſprung up, kept their Verdure all their Lives, and bloſſomed even at their Deaths.

Richard, our Prelate, after he had been inſtructed in the inferior Schools, was ſent to *Cambridge*, ſays *Bayle*; but *Matt. Weſtminſter*, who ſhould know better, ſays to *Oxford*, where he commenced firſt Maſter of Arts, and then took the Degree of Doctor both of the Civil and Canon Law. Being thus qualified he went abroad, travelled through *France* into *Italy*, and came to *Rome*; where he continued ſome Time in the Employment of an Advocate in the Pope's Courts; in which Station he is

† *De temporalibus arch.* Ebor. *commiſſ.* Junii 14, *an.* 1597. Fœd. Ang. *Tom.* VII. *p.* 849.

is ſaid to have particularly applied himſelf to the Defence of the Poor. Returning home with great Reputation, he was ſoon after made Lord-Chancellor of *England* by King *Richard* II. in the Room of his Father. He continued not above one Year in that Place, when, entering into Holy Orders, he was ſoon after conſecrated Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and laſtly tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*. The Bull of whoſe Tranſlation bears Date *apud S.* Petrum, *tertio Kal.* Martii, *Anno Pont. Papæ* Bonifacii *nono*. And *July* 10, the ſame Year, he was inſtalled Archbiſhop by *William de Kexby*, then Precentor of the Church.

The Character of this Prelate runs in ſo high a Strain in moſt Authors, that it would ſeem Partiality in any Writer to copy them. His very Enemies cannot ſully his ſhining Qualities, the Cauſe he laid down his life for being the only Crime attributed to him. He adorned the high Station he was in as well by his noble and venerable Mien and amiable Deportment, as by his excellent Behaviour and ſingular Integrity. In Point of Learning very few came near him; and yet ſo far was he from being elated with his Knowledge, that he was to all a Pattern of Courteſy and Humility *. He was affable to the meaneſt Perſons, and yet at the ſame Time of ſuch a compoſed and decent Behaviour, as ſtruck an Awe and gained the Reſpect of all that had Occaſion to approach him. The whole Courſe of his Life was religious; for he thought it not ſufficient to perform the uſual Duty of ſaying Maſs and the Divine Office every Day, but, notwithſtanding the great Buſineſs he muſt neceſſarily be engaged in, preached frequently, and devoted ſeveral Hours to private Prayer; faſting much, and practiſing many other Acts of Mortification. No Vice ever drew the leaſt Reproach upon him; ſo that even thoſe who took away his Life, and would have ſtained his Reputation, could not find the leaſt Handle to lay hold on againſt him.

The worſt that can be alledged againſt this truly virtuous Man, and muſt be eſteemed a Blemiſh to his general Character, is his Submiſſion to King *Henry* IV. whom

* *Quem cunctis commendabant, et ætatis gravitas et vitæ præcedentis ſanctitas, et incomparabilis literaturæ ſcientia —— et cunctis amabilis ipſa perſona.* T. Walſingham.

whom he looked upon as an Uſurper†; and yet in this Point he is in ſome Meaſure excuſable. He ſaw the Generality of the People run headlong into this Change of Government, and it was altogether out of his Power to ſtem the impetuous Torrent: He therefore choſe to retire to his Dioceſe till a fit Opportunity ſhould offer, the firſt of which he readily laid hold on. Our Prelate had too much Sincerity for a Politician, and too much Religion for a Soldier. The firſt made him ſuppoſe the Man he treated withal as honeſt as himſelf, the laſt urged him to lay hold on any Occaſion to ſtop the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood.

Tricked out of his Life by the Subtilty of the Earl of *Weſtmoreland*, he was carried to the King at *Pontefract*, who had him conveyed to his own Houſe at *Biſhopthorp*. There *Henry* commanded *William Gaſcoign*, Eſq; at that Time Chief Juſtice of *England*, to pronounce Sentence againſt the Archbiſhop, as a Traitor to his King and Country: But that upright and memorable Judge, as our Author ſtyles him *, anſwered the King in this Manner: *Neither you, my Lord the King, nor any Liegeman of yours in your Name, can legally, according to the Rights of the Kingdom, adjudge any Biſhop to Death:* For which Reaſon he abſolutely refuſed to try the Archbiſhop, *whoſe Memory* (adds our Author) *be bleſſed for ever and ever.* *Henry*, greatly incenſed at *Gaſcoign* for this bold Denial of his Orders, commanded Sir *William Fulthorpe*, a Lawyer, but no Judge, to pronounce Sentence of Death againſt our Prelate. This Man ſervilely obeyed the Orders, and being mounted on a high Stage erected in the Hall of the Palace, the Archbiſhop ſtanding bareheaded before him, he did it in theſe Words: *We adjudge thee* Richard, *Traitor to the King, to Death, and by the King's Command do order thee to be beheaded.* Upon hearing of this Sentence the Archbiſhop replied, *The juſt and true God*

† *Thomas Arundel*, then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, ran as much on the other Side, for he preached a Sermon before this King at his Acceſſion on *Samuel*'s Words, *Vir dominabitur populo*; wherein he ſhewed himſelf, ſays *Fuller*, a Satyriſt in the firſt Part of the Diſcourſe, a Paraſite in the latter, and a Traitor in both. *Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory. *Fabian*, in his Chronicle, has this Sermon, or Speech, at Length.

* Clemens Maydeſtone *de martyrio* Richardi Scrope. *Anz. Sacra*, Pars II.

God knows that I never deſigned any Ill againſt the Perſon of the King, now Henry *the Fourth*; and, turning about to the By-ſtanders, he ſaid ſeveral Times, *Pray that God may not avenge my Death on the King or his:* Which Words, adds our Author, he often repeated like St. *Stephen*, who prayed for thoſe that ſtoned him †. As our Prelate's Trial and Sentence were brief, his Execution immediatly followed: He was ſet on a ſorry Horſe of the Value of 40*d.* without a Saddle, and with his Face to the Tail, and was led in this Manner to the Place of Execution, ſaying, as he went along, *That he never rid upon a Horſe that he liked better than this in all his Life.* He was habited in a ſky-coloured looſe Garment, with the Sleeves of the ſame, (for it was not permitted him to wear his own) and a Purple, or ſuch like coloured Hood, hanging on his Shoulders. Being come to the Place of Execution, he ſaid, *Almighty God, I offer up myſelf and the Cauſe for which I ſuffer, and beg Pardon and Forgiveneſs of thee for all I have committed or omitted.* Then he laid his Hood and Tunick on the Ground, and turning to the Executioner ſaid, *My Son, God forgive thee my Death, I forgive thee; but I beg this, that thou wilt with thy Sword give me five Wounds in my Neck, which I deſire to bear for the Love of my Lord* Jeſus Chriſt, *who being for us obedient to his Father until Death, bore five principal Wounds in his Body.* He then kiſſed the Executioner three Times, and kneeling down prayed, *Into thy Hands, moſt ſweet* Jeſus, *I commend my Spirit*, with his Hands joined and his Eyes lift up to Heaven. Then ſtretching out his Hands and croſſing his Breaſt, the Executioner, at five Strokes, ſeparated his Head from his Body. It is remarkable that this prodigious Fortitude ſhewed in the Prelate was in Alluſion to his Banner, which was painted with the five Wounds of our Saviour. *

The Execution was done in a Field betwixt *Biſhopthorpe* and *York*, on *Monday*, *June* 8, *Anno* 1405; after which

† The Prophecy of a dying Canon of *Burlington*, relating to this Prelate's Fate, is ſomewhat remarkable, who foretold it darkly enough in theſe Words:

Pacem tractabunt, ſed fraudem ſubter arabunt,
Pro nulla marca ſalvabitur ille HIERARCHA [archiep.]
Tho. Walſingham

* *Thomas Walſingham.*

which he was buried betwixt two Pillars in the Eaſt End of his Cathedral; where his plain Monument is to be ſeen at this Day. [See Vol. I. p. 61.] We have chiefly followed *Clement Maidſtone*'s Account of the Martyrdom, as he terms it, of this Prelate; but ſhall not follow him in the Miracles he aſcribes to his Martyr's Virtues after his Death, which were ſaid to be done both at his Grave and in the Field where he was beheaded †. It is certain this Prelate was in high Veneration by the Populace whilſt he lived, and his Manner of dying would not abate their Opinion of him. No Wonder then if his Tomb was viſited, according to the Cuſtom of that Age, by great Numbers of People; but *Henry* being informed of it he ſtrictly forbad it, and ordered great Logs of Wood to be laid upon the Grave, to prevent an Adoration very impolitick in him to ſuffer.

Thus fell our worthy Primate a Sacrifice for Loyalty and Fidelity to his Patron, King *Richard*. He was the firſt Biſhop in *England* that ſuffered Death by any Form of Law; and which the Pope no ſooner heard of, but he excommunicated the King, and all that were the Authors and Abettors of this execrable Murder. *Henry* found Means, not long after, upon his Submiſſion and Repentance, to obtain a Bull of Pardon * from the holy See.

† This Author ſays, that *Henry* was ſtruck with a Leproſy the Night after the Execution; enumerates ſeveral Miracles, and concludes with a ſeeming authentick Account that *Henry*'s Body was never buried at *Canterbury*; but, being ſent down by Water, was thrown over board in a Storm, and a Coffin filled with Stone buried in his Stead. *Vide Ang. Sac.* Vol. II.

* *Bulla papalis, pro pardonatione malefactorum in decapitatione* Ricardi Scrope, *archiepiſcopi* Ebor. Regiſt. *Alexand. Nevyl.* pars ſecunda, p. 30.

GREGORIUS, epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, venerabilibus fratribus *Thomæ Dunelm.* et *Philippo Lincoln.* epiſ. ſalutem et apoſt. bened. *Romanus* pontifex beati *Petri* cœleſtis regni clavigeri ſucceſſor, collatis ſibi cœlitus ſolvendi atque ligandi clavibus ex injuncti officii debito ſalutem quærens ſingulorum, perinde diſponit, ut collapſis ad gremium eccleſiæ cum humilitate redeuntibus ipſam clementia aperiat januam pietatis. Cum itaque, ſicut accepimus, dudum ſuadente humani generis hoſte in regno *Angliæ* diverſa inteſtina bella ſeditiones et proditiones contra chariſſimum in Chriſto filium noſtrum *Henricum* regem *Angliæ* illuſtrem, præter ipſius regis culpam, per quoſdam ſubditos ejuſdem ſuſcitata fuiſſent; ac etiam

Ricardus

See. This Abſolution is recorded in our Regiſter's Office, and, being of ſo ſingular a Nature, muſt not be omitted; no Hiſtorian, that we know of, having ſo much as hinted at this Circumſtance, except *Goodwin*, who has met with ſome Traces of it, by this Expreſſion in his Life of *Scrope*, *Necis Pontificiæ Authores Papa excommunicavit, ſed*

Ricardus quondam archiep. *Ebor.* quem ipſe rex ſpeciali honore et reverentia proſequebatur, et de quo nullam ſuſpicionem prorſus habebat, quod contra ſe aut ſtatum ſuum aliquid ſiniſtrum machinari aut attemptare vellet, contra præfatum regem ejuſque ſtatus et honoris enervationem concepiſſet, ac nonnullos potentes et proceres dicti regni, ac etiam alios inferioris ſtatus; necnon viros eccleſiaſticos ſæculares ac regulares ſibi attraxiſſet; et tandem illa quæ conceperat ſatagens ad effectum perducere, ipſe archiep. armatus et ſtipatus potentia ſæculari, cum octo millibus armatorum, vel circa, ad campum progrediens una cum ſuis complicibus conatus fuit, quantum potuit, ad exterminium dicti regis effectualiter devenire. Quæ quantum a quibuſdam aliis nobilibus dicti regni, necnon etiam inferioris conditionis fidelibus dicti regis, cognita fuiſſent, ipſi fideliter et conſtanter in ejuſdem regis auxilium et regni præfati liberationem, ipſo rege tamen tunc abſente ET HOC IGNORANTE, ſimiliter armati contra præfatum archiep. ejuſque complices proceſſerunt, perpetratoque hinc inde prælio cum archiepiſcopus et complices ſui in campo ſuperati fuiſſent, ipſe archiepiſcopus et aliqui ſecum in ipſo campo per hujuſmodi victores capti ſubito ad præſentiam dicti regis adducti fuerunt, clamantibus ipſis victoribus et ſupervenientibus populis in multitudine copioſa, quod rex præfatus juxta leges et conſuetudines dicti regni, quæ dictant quod ſeditioſi et proditores morte moriantur; et quæ leges jurisjurandi religione ejuſdem reges, dum ad culmen regni aſſumeretur, vallatæ fuerunt, de hujuſmodi captivis juſtitiam faceret miniſtrari: alioquin, ſi ſuper tantis proditionibus regni ſui juſtitiam facere negligeret, ipſum regem ſolum in manibus aliorum, inimicorum ſuorum, qui hujuſmodi novitatis conſcii non longe ab ipſo manu armata diſtabant, in campo dimitterent, et ipſum et ſe de præfato archiepiſcopo vindicarent. Quibus clamoribus continuè accreſcentibus ipſe rex timens veriſimiliter, quod, ſi hujuſmodi rumoribus et importunis tam numeroſæ multitudinis inſtantiis qualitercunque reſiſteret, perſonam ſuam et regnum in grandi periculo poneret; et quod populo procedente ad vindictam multa ac varia pericula ſequi poſſent, et quod abſque delectu perſonarum talia judicia de cetero in caſibus ſimilibus per ipſam multitudinem uſurparentur; ad evitandum majus ſcandalum, pro ſui ac regni præfati liberatione, permiſit, quod hujuſmodi captivi juxta eaſdem leges et conſuetudines judicari deberent. Propter quod etiam deventum fuit ad hoc, quod idem archiepiſcopus et aliqui ſecum capti ex ſupradictis cauſis judicium capitale ſubirent; quod procul dubio gravis et improbandi exempli fuiſſe conſtat; cum, licet archiepiſcopus præfatus deliquerit, correctio et punitio tamen ſecundum canonica inſtituta eccleſiaſtico judici fuerit relinquenda: cum tamen,

ut

ſed ut brevi Tempore abſolveret, facile exoratus eſt. It is indorſed, *Gratis*, for Fear the Age ſhould ſuppoſe a Pardon of that Kind could be purchaſed for Money from the Apoſtolick Chamber.

Bayle aſcribes theſe Writings to Archbiſhop *Scrope: Super epiſtolas quotidianus, lib.* 1.—*Invecturarum in regem* Henricum, *lib.* 1.——*Feneſtrum facies in archa hæc.*—— *Coram Domino Deo noſtro* Jeſu.

ut audivimus, multi de hiis, qui in eadem multitudine præſentes fuerunt, de captivitate dicti archiepiſcopi et morte ſubſecuta, doleant ab intimis: NOS attendentes, quod eccleſia gremium ſe recognoſcere volentibus nunquam claudere conſuevit, et ſimul conſiderantes, quod iſta pro evitando majori periculo regni ac perſonarum fuerant perpetrata; et volentes, pro ſalute ipſius regni et fidelium quiete, rigorem juſtitiæ temperare, fraterntitati veſtræ, de qua in hiis et aliis ſpecialem in Domino fiduciam obtinemus, per apoſtolica ſcripta commiſimus et mandamus, quatenus omnes et ſingulas perſonas, quæ in præmiſſis præſentes fuerint, et ad hoc faciendum opem vel operam qualitercunque, verbo aut nutu, conſilio vel facto, dederint, et in illis culpabiles ſe recognoſcant, CUJUSCUNQUE STATUS, præeminentiæ, dignitatis, aut conditionis exiſtant, ſi hoc humiliter a vobis petierint, ab excommunicationis et aliis cenſuris et pœnis, quas propter præmiſſa qualitercunque incurrerint, autoritate noſtra abſolvere in forma eccleſiæ conſueta, injunctis eorum ſingulis pro modo culpæ pœna ſalutari, et aliis quæ de jure fuerint injungenda; et nihilominus interdictum eccleſiaſticum, quod propterea a jure vel ab homine in civitatibus, caſtris, villis, terris et locis extitit promulgatum, eadem autoritate tollere et relaxare; necnon omnes et ſingulos proceſſus de mandato ſanctiſſimi *Innocentii* papæ VII. prædeceſſoris noſtri factos contra ipſos qui circa præmiſſa quomodolibet exceſſerunt, ac omnia exinde vel ob id ſecuta, quæ omnia haberi volumus pro ſufficient. dep. abolere curetis. Nos enim vobis abſolvendi perſonas præfatas et interdictum, quod propterea promulgatum fuierit, tollendi et relaxandi .... proceſſus hujus ac omnia inde ſecuta abolend. ac omnia et ſingula, quæ in præmiſſis quomodolibet opportuna fuerint et expedire conſpexeritis, faciendi plenam et liberam authoritate apoſtolica tenore præſentium concedimus facultatem: Ita tamen, quod hujuſmodi facultas vobis conceſſa ad abſolutionem clericorum nullatenus ſe extendat. Volumus autem, quod poſtquam perſonaliter ad invicem convenientes ſuper hac materia, quæ agenda ſunt, diſpoſueritis, alter alteri veſtrum executionem committere poſſit; quodque ſi, quod abſit, aliquis veſtrum ante conventionem et diſpoſitionem hujus ex hac vita migrare contigerit, ille, qui ſuperſtes fuerit, alium prælatum laudabilis vitæ ſibi collegam eligere debeat; ſuper cujus electione ejuſdem ſuperſtitis conſcientiam oneramus: quibus ad invicem convenientibus poſt diſpoſitionem hujus, alter alteri, eodem modo, ut ſupradictum eſt, valeat in hujus materiæ proceſſu executioni mandare.

Dat. *Lucæ*, [*Lucca*] 2 id. *Apr.* [*Ap.* 12, 1408] pontificatus noſtri anno ſecundo. GRATIS, de mandato dom. noſtr. papæ.

It is remarkable that there is yet in *York* an Inſtance of this Prelate's Popularity; for in the Shoemakers' Company is kept a Bowl, called a MAZEUR BOWL *, edged about with Silver, double gilt, with three Silver Feet, Cherubs Heads, to it. Round the Rim on one Side is this Inſcription: *Recharde Arche Beſchope Scrope grant unto all tho that drinkis of this Cope xl Dayes to Pardon.* On the other is, *Robert Gobſon Beſchope meſm grant in ſame Forme aforeſaide xl Dayes to Pardon. Robert Strenſall.* We take theſe laſt to have been the Suffragan Biſhops of the See. Every Feaſt-Day, after Dinner, the Company have this Bowl filled with ſpiced Ale, and, according to antient Cuſtom, the Bowl is drank round amongſt them. It has ſince had an additional Lining of Silver, and the Company's Arms put upon it in the Year 1669.

HENRY BOWET, *forty-ninth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1407.)

The See of *York* remained void for the Space of two Years and an Half; during which Time there were two Nominations to it, but neither of them were confirmed. The firſt was of *Thomas Longley*, Dean of the Church, who obtained the King's Aſſent to his Election by the Chapter; but, for what Reaſon we are ignorant, was ſet aſide from this, and ſome Time after was conſtituted Biſhop of *Durham*. The Pope thought fit to appoint *Robert Halom*, then Chancellor of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, to this See, which the King underſtanding, was much diſpleaſed at it; whereupon his Holineſs conſecrated him Biſhop of *Saliſbury*. At length all Parties concurred in the Nomination of *Henry Bowet*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who had the Temporalities reſtored to him *December* 1, 1407 ‡; and on the 9th of the ſame Month was inſtalled in Perſon in his Cathedral Church, near the Altar of our Lady, by the Hands of *William Kexby*, Precentor, the Dean being then in remote Parts.† This

* *Mazer*, a Belg. MASER, MEESER, *tuber ligni aceris ex qua materia præcipue hæc pocula confici ſolebant.* Skinner. *Acer* is ſuppoſed to be our *Maple*.

‡ 1 *Pat.* 9 Hen. IV. *m.* 15.

† Fœd. *Ang.* Tom. VIII. p. 503. MS. *Torre*, p. 465. *John Prophete* then Dean.

This Prelate was firſt Archdeacon and Prebendary of *Lincoln*; then made Canon of *Wells*; afterwards he travelled for ſome Time in *France* and *Italy*; and at his Return home, *Anno* 1402, was made Biſhop of *Bath* and Lord-Treaſurer of *England*. There is nothing memorable recorded of him in Hiſtory relating to *York*, ſave that, in the Year 1417, the *Scots* invading *England*, as it was uſually their Cuſtom when our Kings were warring in *France*; ſo whilſt *Henry* V. was carrying on a ſucceſsful War againſt the *French*, the Wardens of the North Parts of *England* aſſembled their Forces to ſtop the Progreſs of the *Scots*, who had already beſieged *Berwick* and *Roxbrough*. Our Prelate, though old, and ſo infirm that he could neither walk nor ride, yet would needs go in this Expedition, and was therefore carried in a Chair; which Action ſo animated the *Engliſh* Army, that they fell upon the *Scots* and drove them back with great Slaughter into their own Country. *

This Archbiſhop is alſo much commended for his great Hoſpitality, even above any of his Predeceſſors †. And, truly, if the Conſumption of fourſcore Tons of Claret, which is ſaid to have been yearly ſpent in his ſeveral Palaces, can make us gueſs at leſſer Matters, it muſt argue Beef and Ale in Abundance. To this Purpoſe, we ſuppoſe, he built the great Hall in the Caſtle of *Cawood*, and the Kitchens in his Manor-Houſe at *Otley*. He died at the firſt-named Place, *Oct.* 20, 1423, and was buried in the Eaſt Part of the Cathedral, near the Altar of *All Saints*, which he had built and adorned very ſumptuouſly. His Tomb, exactly oppoſite to that of his unfortunate Predeceſſor's, is a curious Piece of *Gothick* Architecture. The Stone which covered the Grave being thought proper to be removed and ſawn for the Uſe of the new Pavement, the Remains appeared; among which was found nothing remarkable but his Archiepiſcopal Ring, which is Gold, and has an odd Kind of Stone ſet in it. On the inner Verge is engraven, as a Poeſy, theſe Words, *Honneur et Joye.* See Vol. I. p. 107.

This *Henry*, by Divine Providence, Archbiſhop of *York*, Primate of *England*, and Legate of the Apoſtolick See, made his Will, dated at *Thorpe, juxta Ebor. September* 9, *Anno* 1421, and proved before the Chapter of

* *Thomas Walſingham.* † *Goodwin.*

York, *October* 26, 1423; by which he gave his Soul to God Almighty his Creator, and his Body to be interred as above. He gave for the Expences of his Funeral 100 *l.* and 20 *l.* more to have a thouſand Maſſes, after the Manner of St. *Gregory*'s Trental, celebrated for his Soul, and thoſe of his Parents, *&c.* within a Month after his Death. ‡.

JOHN KEMPE, *fiftieth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1426.)

After the Demiſe of *Henry Bowet*, the Pope preferred *Richard Fleming*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to this See; but the King, with the Dean and Chapter, taking Advantage, ſays *Goodwin*, of the Law lately made againſt the Uſurpations of *Rome*, ſo ſtoutly oppoſed him, that the Pope was glad to draw in his Horns, and to return *Fleming* to *Lincoln*. However, not to loſe his Papal Authority in this Matter, he ſent out a Mandate, directed to the Citizens and Populace of the Dioceſe of *York*, directing them, in very odd Terms, to acknowledge *Kempe* as their Archbiſhop *, and accordingly he was tranſlated hither,

‡ *Torre*, p. 237.

* *Litera Papalis de admiſſione et receptione* Johannes Kempe *nuper* London. *epiſcopi in archiepiſcopum* Ebor. [*Ex regiſtro in camera ſupra pont.* Uſæ, *f.* 268.]

" *MARTINUS*, epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei dilectis filiis po-
" pulo civitatis et dioceſios *Eboracen.* ſalutem et apoſtolicam
" benedictionem. *Romani* pontificis, quem paſtor ille cœleſtis et epiſ-
" copus animarum poteſtatis ſibi plenitudine tradita eccleſiis prætu-
" lit univerſis, plena vigiliis ſolicitudo requirit, ut ipſe cum ſtatum
" cujuſlibet orbis eccleſiæ ſic vigilanter excogitet ſicque proſpiciat
" diligenter, quod per ejus providentiam circumſpectam, nunc per
" ſimplicis proviſionis officium nunc per miniſterium tranſlationis
" accommodæ, prout perſonarum locorum et temporum qualitas exi-
" git et eccleſiarum utilitas perſuadet, eccleſiis ſingulis paſtor acce-
" dat idoneus et rector providus deputetur qui populum ſibi commiſ-
" ſum ſalubriter dirigat et informet ac eccleſiis votivæ proſperitatis
" efferat incrementa. Sane eccleſia *Eboracenſis* eo paſtoris ſolatio
" deſtituta quod nos hodie venerabilem noſtrum *Ricardum* epiſco-
" pum *Lincolnien.* tunc *Eboracen.* archiepiſcopum licet abſentem, a
" vinculo quo eidem *Eboracenſi* eccleſiæ cui tunc præerat tenebatur
" de fratrum noſtrorum conſilio et apoſtolicæ poteſtatis plenitudine
" abſolventes ipſum, ad eccleſiam *Lincolnienſem* tunc vacantem duxi-
" mus authoritate apoſtolica transferendum, præficiendo eum ipſi
" *Lincolnienſi* eccleſiæ in epiſcopum et paſtorem, nos ad proviſionem
" ipſius *Eboracenſis* eccleſiæ celere et feliciter, ne eccleſia ipſa longæ
" vaca-

hither, and had the Temporalities reſtored to him, *April* 8, 1426.

This *John Kempe* was Doctor of Laws, Dean of the Arches, and Vicar-General, and at the ſame Time Archdeacon of *Durham*. He was afterwards, *Anno* 1418, conſecrated Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; from thence to *Chicheſter*, *Anno* 1422; the ſame Year was tranſlated to *London*; and, as before, to *York*. He came afterwards to be in great Favour at *Rome*, being made Cardinal-Prieſt by the Title of St. *Balbina*, *Anno* 1439 *; and, *Anno* 1450, he was made Lord High-Chancellor of *England* †.

‡ *John Leland* writes, that this *Kempe* was a poor Huſbandman's Son of *Wye*, in *Kent*; whereupon, for to

" vacationis permaneret incommodo, paternis et ſollicitis ſtudiis in-
" tendentes poſt deliberationem quam de præficiendo eidem *Ebora-*
" *cenſi* eccleſiæ perſonam utilem et etiam fructuoſam cum dictis fra-
" tribus tractatum habuimus diligentem, demum ad venerabilem
" fratrum noſtrum *Johannem* epiſcopum *London.* conſideratis gran-
" dium virtutum meritis quibus perſona ſua prout fide dignorum te-
" ſtimoniis accepimus divina gratia inſignivit, et quod ipſe *Johannes*
" qui regimini dictæ *Londonen.* eccleſiæ hactenus laudabiliter prefuit
" dictam *Eboracenſem* eccleſiam ſciet et poterit, auctore Domino,
" utiliter regere et feliciter gubernare, convertimus oculos noſtræ
" mentes. Intendentes igitur tam dictæ *Eboracenſi* eccleſiæ quam
" ejus gregi dominico ſalubriter providere, præfatum *Johannem*, a
" vinculo quo eidem *Londonen.* eccleſiæ cui tunc præerat tenebatur,
" de ipſorum fratrum concilio et ejuſdem poteſtatis plenitudine ab-
" ſolventes eum, ad dictam eccleſiam *Eboracenſem* authoritate apoſto-
" lica tranſtulimus ipſumque illi præfecimus in archiepiſcopum et
" paſtorem curam et adminiſtrationem ipſius *Eboracenſis* eccleſiæ ſibi
" in ſpiritualibus et temporalibus plenariæ committendo, liberamque
" ei dando licentiam ad ipſam *Eboracenſem* eccleſiam tranſeundi, fir-
" ma ſpe fiduciaque conceptis quod, dirigente Domino, actus ſuos
" præfata *Eboracenſis* eccleſia per ipſius *Johannis* induſtriæ et cir-
" cumſpectionis ſtudium fructuoſum regetur utiliter et proſpere di-
" rigetur ac grata in eiſdem ſpiritualibus et temporalibus ſuſcipiet
" incrementa; quocirca univerſitatem veſtram rogamus et hortamur
" attente per apoſtolica vobis ſcripta mandantes quatenus eundem ar-
" chiepiſcopum, tanquam patrem et paſtorem animarum veſtrarum
" grato admittentes honore, exhibeatis eidem obedientiam et reve-
" rentiam debitam et devotam, ita quod ipſe in vobis devotionis filios
" et vos in eo pro conſequend. patrem inveniſſe benevolum gaudeatis.
" Dat. *Romæ* apud ſanctos apoſtolos decimo tertio kalendarum *Au-*
" *guſti*, pontificatus noſtri anno octavo."

* *Goodwin. Spell.* Gloſſ.

† *Dugd.* Chan.

‡ *Leland*'s Itin. Vol. VI. *N. B.* His Arms bear ſome Alluſion to his Parentage. *Vide Mon. Ang.* p. 191.

pray for the Souls of thoſe who put him to School, and thoſe that otherways preferred him, he converted the Pariſh Church of *Wye* into a College, in the twenty-third Year of his Archbiſhoprick of *York*. In this he placed Secular Prieſts to attend divine Service, and teach the Youth of the Pariſh. The Governor thereof was to be a Prebendary.

There are ſeveral Letters, Papers, *&c.* in the *Fœdera*, relating to the State Negotiations this Prelate was concerned in, which the Compaſs of our Deſign will not ſuffer us to ſearch into. There is particularly one which conſtitutes him Ambaſſador to the General Council then held at *Baſil*, *Anno* 1432, and ſeveral Years after *.

After he had continued at *York* almoſt twenty-eight Years, and in a very old Age, he was tranſlated to *Canterbury*, by the Bull of Pope *Nicholas* V. which alſo conſtituted him a ſecond Time Cardinal, by the Title of Cardinal-Biſhop of St. *Ruffine*. All theſe Preferments are briefly expreſſed in this Verſe.

† *Bis* Primas, ter præſul, erat *bis* Cardine *functus*.

Whilſt *John Kempe* remained Archbiſhop of *York*, and in the Year 1444, in a Provincial Synod then held in his Metropolitical Church, he conſtituted ſeveral Decrees, which were afterwards regiſtered by Archbiſhop *George Nevile*, at the End of his own Conſtitutions, in the Year 1466. The Preamble which *Nevile* gives to them is this:

"Upon examining the Regiſtries of *John* late Prieſt-Cardinal of the Church of *Rome*, by the Title of St. *Balbine*, and our Predeceſſor of worthy Memory, we remember that the underwritten Conſtitutions were duly and lawfully made by him, yet not inſerted or incorporated into the Book of Statutes: We will therefore that they be publiſhed and incorporated amongſt the other Conſtitutions, and firmly obſerved by all the Subjects of our Province ‡."

He

* Tom. X. p. 525, *&c.* This Council at *Baſil* was held in fifty-four Articles againſt Pope *Eugenius*; depoſes him, and chuſes *Felix* V. Declares a General Council to be above the Pope; the Virgin's Conception to be immaculate, and for the Oriental Tongues. *Talent*'s Tables.

† *Leland*'s *Itin.*

‡ See *Johnſon*, *ſub Anno* 1444.

He continued not at *Canterbury* above a Year and a Half before he died, and was buried in a handſome Monument, on the South Side of the Preſbytery in that Cathedral ‖. We had no Memorial of him in this See of *York* but what he left himſelf, which was the Gate-Houſe to the Palace of *Cawood*, (now demoliſhed) adorned, both Inſide and out, with his Arms and Enſigns of a Cardinal. There were likewiſe ſeveral ſuch Teſtimonials in the Wood-Work of this now deſolate Palace, which denote that this Prelate built and repaired much of it. We find the Effects in this Dioceſe were ſequeſtred, after his Death, to carry on the Work of repairing this Palace *.

WILLIAM BOTHE, *fifty-firſt Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1452.)

The Perſon that ſucceeded, upon *Kempe*'s Removal, was *William Bothe*, Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, who, by Bull of Pope *Nicholas* V. was tranſlated hither. On the 14th of *September*, 1452, he received the Pall by the Hands of *Thomas* Biſhop of *London*, in his Lordſhip's Chapel at *Fulham*; and on the 26th of the ſame Month the Bull was publiſhed and openly declared in the Metropolitical Church of *York*; where, *September* 4, the next Year, he was ſolemnly inthronized by the Treaſurer of the Church in the Dean's Abſence, and had the Temporalities reſtored the 26th of *October* following †.

William was firſt a Student of the Common-Law at *Gray*'s *Inn*; but, ſuddenly forſaking that Courſe, he became Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul* in *London*, *Anno* 1457. He was conſtituted Biſhop of *Coventry*, and five Years after tranſlated to *York*.

This Prelate ſat about twelve Years, and dying at *Southwell*, *September* 12, 1464, was interred in St. *John Baptiſt*'s Chapel, on the South Side of that Church, where his Tomb, being only a plain Altar-Stone, ſtill remains.

William Bothe, by Divine Providence, Archbiſhop of *York*, Primate of *England*, and Legate of the Apoſtolick See,

‖ *Vide* M. Parker *in vita* Kempe, *ed.* Drake.

* *Deputatio adminiſtrator bonorum, quæ fuerant* Joh. Kempe *nuper archiep. infra dioc.* Ebor. *ſequeſt. ad reparationem novi operis in Palatio de* Cawode. *Reg.* W. Bothe *archiep.* p. 171. *Aug.* 2, 1454.

† *Prim. pat.* 31. Hen. VI. *m.* 21.

See, made his Will, *dat. apud Southwell, Aug.* 6, 1464, proved *November* 24, following; whereby he commended his Soul to God Almighty, his Body to be buried as above; and, amongſt ſeveral rich Legacies to his Relations, he bequeathed to his Spouſe, the Cathedral Church of *York*, one Mitre with a Paſtoral Staff ‡.

He is ſaid to have beſtowed much Coſt in repairing his Palaces of *Southwell* and *York*.

GEORGE NEVILE, *fifty-ſecond Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1464.)

Richard Nevile, the great Earl of *Warwick*, that Setter-up and Puller-down of Kings, called by our Hiſtorians *Make-King*, took Care to raiſe his Brother *George*, by ſwift Degrees, to high Places and Preferments. He was firſt a Student in *Baliol* College, *Oxford*, and for ſome Time was Chancellor of that Univerſity. In the Year 1446, he was collated to the Prebend of *Maſham*, in the Cathedral Church of *York*; and, *Anno* 1454, he was alſo collated to the Prebend of *Thorpe* in the Church of *Ripon*, and was Maſter of St. *Leonard*'s Hoſpital in *York*, 1458. But in the Year 1459, by the Earl's Means, when not full twenty Years of Age *, he was, by the Pope's Proviſion, nominated to the Biſhoprick of *Exeter*; and the Year following made Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, which Office he held eight Years.

Anno 1464, this Prelate was tranſlated from *Exeter* to *York*; the Bull of whoſe Tranſlation was publiſhed in our Cathedral, *June* 4, in the Year following. *June* 17, he had the Temporalities reſtored to him; and on the 6th of *September*, the ſame Year, his Pall was delivered to him in *Cawood* Caſtle, by the Hands of *John* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, the Pope's eſpecial Commiſſioner for inveſting him; all which was done in the Preſence of his Brothers,

‡ *Ex MS.* Torre, *p.* 467. See the Inventory where theſe Gifts are deſcribed.

* Mr. *Torre* has proved that, upon the then Archbiſhop's Collation, this *George Nevile*, Clerk, as he is there called, Son to the Moſt Noble and Potent Lord *Rich*, Earl of *Sarum*, was admitted to this Prebend of *Maſham*, *March* 9, 1446. If ſo, and that he was under twenty Years of Age when he became Biſhop of *Exeter*, which is alſo atteſted by ſeveral, he was a Prebendary at ſeven or eight Years old. *MS.* Torre, *p.* 1135.

Brothers, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, and *John* Earl of *Northumberland* *.

On the Feaſt of St. *Maurice*, *January* 15, *Anno* 1466, he was inthronized, in Perſon, in his Archiepiſcopal Seat, and the ſame Day had his Inſtallation Feaſt; the greateſt Entertainment that ever Subject made, whether we reſpect the Quantity of Proviſions, or the Number and Quality of the Gueſts; inſomuch that the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador's Remark, which he is ſaid to have made on taking a View of the Markets and People in *London*, may well be applied to this Entertainment. In ſhort, the Bill of Fare is incredible; for ſince the Feaſt was in Winter, elſe 4000 Woodcocks would have been Rarities indeed, how to reconcile them with the Summer Birds, which were alſo preſent at this Feaſt, and Bucks and Does, which are ſeldom in Seaſon together in our Days, we ſhall not determine. An Account of all this monſtrous Quantity of Edibles, which was taken Care ſhould not ſtick in their Throats for want of Drink, with the Order of each Service, and the placing of the Gueſts, is given by *Goodwin*. But that induſtrious Antiquary Mr. *Hearn*, from an old Paper Roll he met with, is much more exact in the Deſcription of this Entertainment, *&c.* printed in his Additions to *Leland*'s *Collectanea*. It was ſince copied from him, and publiſhed in the two Volumes of *Stevens*'s *Monaſticon*; for all which Reaſons there is no further Occaſion to take Notice of it.

The whole Time this Archbiſhop ſat in this Chair, it was little leſs to him than a Series of Troubles. The Earl of *Warwick*'s Deſertion from the Intereſt of the Houſe of *York*, made King *Edward* look on the whole Family of them with a jealous Eye: And though the Earl could never get the Archbiſhop, nor his Brother the Marquis, to join heartily with him in his Averſion to *Edward*, yet it was Reaſon enough for the King to ſuſpect them. The Earl of *Warwick*'s Affairs proſpering beyond Expectation, he had the good Fortune to ſurprize *Edward*, unawares, at *Oundle*, in *Northamptonſhire*, and took him Priſoner †. The Earl committed the Cuſtody of this valuable Prize to his Brother the Arch-

* The Marquis of *Montacute* was made ſo by King *Edward* IV. but not confirmed.

† *Hollingſhead*, *Stowe*.

Archbiſhop, who had him conveyed to a Caſtle, then belonging to their Family, at *Middleham*, in this County. But here, inſtead of the Uſage and ſtrict Reſtraint the King might have expected from the Brother of his now mortal Enemy, he met with all the Courteſy imaginable, his kind Keeper ſuffering him to walk abroad, and even to hunt at his Pleaſure, with what Number he pleaſed to attend him. *Edward* eaſily found Means to break through ſo ſlight a Durance, and eſcaped to *London*; where he ſoon after had the Fortune, in his Turn, to ſurprize King *Henry* and our Archbiſhop in his Palace at *London*, and ſent them both Priſoners to the *Tower*. The latter had a Pardon granted him, and was ſet at Liberty ſoon after; but the King was ſo material a Priſoner, that nothing but Death could releaſe him.

After this our Prelate being, as he thought, in good Favour with *Edward*, though his two Brothers were both ſlain at the Battle of *Barnet* in direct Oppoſition to him, he took an Occaſion, whilſt he was hunting with the King on a Time, to mention an extraordinary Kind of Game he had about a Seat of his called *Moor-Park*, which he had juſt built in *Hertfordſhire* *. He invited the King to come to his Houſe and partake of the Diverſion, which *Edward*, who long had watched an Opportunity to enſnare the Prelate, and get rid of this laſt Stem of a now-deteſted Family, readily conſented to, and promiſed to come at ſuch a Day. The Archbiſhop upon this haſtned home to make ſuitable Proviſion for ſuch a Gueſt, and omitted nothing that might do the King Honour in his Preparations. Skilful in ſumptuous Entertainments, he made his Proviſion accordingly, and, to grace it with proper Decorations, ſent for all the Plate he had in the World; moſt of which he had hid at the Time of *Tewkſbury* and *Barnet* Fields, and borrowed alſo much of his Friends. The Deer which the King hunted being thus brought into the Toyle, the Day before the appointed Time he ſent for the Archbiſhop, commanding him, all Manner of Excuſes ſet apart, to come immediately to him at *Windſor*. At his coming he was preſently arreſted of High Treaſon, all his Plate, Money, Furniture, and other moveable Goods, to the Value of 20,000 *l.* confiſcated to the King's Uſe; and

* *Holling ſhead, Stowe.*

and himſelf firſt ſent Priſoner to *Calais*, and after to the Caſtle of *Guiſnes*. Amongſt other Things taken from him he had a Mitre of very great Value, ſet with many Jewels and precious Stones, which the King thought fit to break to Pieces, and make a Crown thereof for himſelf.

This Calamity happened to our Prelate in the Year 1472; and though, by Interceſſion and the earneſt Intreaty of his Friends, he, with much a-do, obtained his Liberty after he had been four Years a Priſoner, he enjoyed it but a little while; for coming from *Calais*, he arrived in the *Downs*, *December* 19, 1476, and went from thence to his See; but with Anguiſh of Heart to think of his former Condition compared to the preſent, having, notwithſtanding his Liberty, little left to ſupport himſelf on, the King having received the Profits of his Temporalities during his Confinement. He died at *Blithlaw*, as he was coming from *York*, *June* 8, 1476, and was buried in his own Cathedral. He died inteſtate, and Adminiſtration of his Goods was granted, ſays Mr. *Torre*, *Auguſt* 26, 1476, to *John Horbiry* and *Richard Wartyr*, Clerks *.

The Meanneſs of Circumſtances this unfortunate Prelate was in at his Death, or the Fear of diſobliging the King by it, is the Reaſon, we preſume, that no Tomb, or ſo much as a Grave-Stone, was ever laid over him. But about 38 Years ago, in digging the Foundation for filling up the Arch in the Dean's Veſtry, a Grave was diſcovered, where a Body had been laid in a Habit; a Silver Chalice gilt was on its Right Side, and a Pontifical Ring, which has been ſeen, was ſaid to be found in the ſame Grave. If this laſt Circumſtance be true, theſe probably might be the Remains of *George Nevile*, for there was no particular Stone to mark that there was a Grave of that Conſequence in the Place. The Chalice is now in the Veſtry; and the Ring was ſome Years in the Poſſeſſion of one Mr. *Smith* in *Grapelane*: But *Leland* mentions Archbiſhops *Nevile* and *Rotheram* to lie together in the North Side of our Lady's Chapel in the Choir; ſo that the Matter is very diſputable.

This

* *Ex MS.* Torre, *p.* 468.

This *George Nevile*, Archbiſhop, held a Provincial Synod in his Metropolitical Church at *York*, on the 26th Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord 1466; in which ſome new Conſtitutions were made, and ſeveral old ones eſtabliſhed. The Preamble runs thus: "*George*, by "Divine Permiſſion, Archbiſhop of *York*, Primate of "*England*, and Legate of the Apoſtolick See, to all "and ſingular Abbots, Priors, Miniſters, Rectors, Vi-"cars, and other Prelates of the Churches, and to all "Clerks and Laymen of our Dioceſe and Province of "*York*, eternal Health in the Lord, *&c.*" Theſe Ordinances are eleven in Number (beſides *Kempe*'s) and are dated in the Metropolitical Church of *York*, as above *.

LAURENCE BOTHE, *fifty-third Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1476.)

Laurence Bothe, Half-Brother to *William Bothe*, Biſhop of *Durham*, was, on *Nevile*'s Death, tranſlated to this See. *September* 8, 1476, he was with great Solemnity inſtalled in the Cathedral of *York*. The Patent, reſtoring the Temporalities to him, bears Date *October* 8, following †.

‡ The Preferments this Man had gone through before he reached this Dignity, was, firſt, Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall*, in *Cambridge*, and Rector of *Cottingham*, in that County. He was afterwards made Dean of St. *Paul*'s, *London*; Archdeacon of *Richmond* and *Stow*; and was, beſides, Prebendary of *York*, *London*, and *Litchfield*. He was conſtituted Biſhop of *Durham*, *September* 15, 1457, and near twenty Years after was tranſlated to *York*. Two Years before this he had been made Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, but held not that Office above twelve Months ||.

This Prelate proved a good Benefactor to his See, even in the ſhort Time he enjoyed it; for he purchaſed the Manor of *Batterſea*, in the County of *Surry*, of one *Nicholas Stanley*; and, after building an Houſe upon it, ſettled it upon the Church of *York*, appointing his Succeſſors

* See *Johnſon*, *ſub Anno* 1466.

† Goodwin. Fœd. Ang. *Tom.* XII. *p.* 34. *Pat.* 16 Ed. IV. *m.* 17.

‡ *Goodwin. Torre*, p. 468.

|| *Dugd.* Chan.

ceſſors to pay Stipends to two Chantry Prieſts to celebrate for his and Brother's Souls in the Church at *Southwell*; which Stipends, ſays Mr. *Willis*, are now given to the Free School at *Guildford* *.

† This *Laurence Bothe*, by Divine Providence, Archbiſhop of *York*, Primate of *England*, and Legate of the Apoſtolick See, made his Will, dated *September* 28, 1479, and proved *July* 11, 1480, wherein he commended his Soul to God Almighty; St. *Mary*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Paul*, the Apoſtles; St. *William*, St. *John*, St. *Wilfrid*, and all Saints; and appointed his Body to be buried in St. *John Baptiſt*'s Chapel in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, on the South Side of the Wall. On *Friday*, *May* 19, 1480, he died at *Southwell*, after he had ſat here three Years and nine Months, and was there interred beſide his Brother.

THOMAS SCOT, *alias de* ROTHERAM, *fifty-fourth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1480.)

On *Bothe*'s Death, *Thomas Scot*, born at *Rotheram*, in this County, from whence, according to the Cuſtom of Religious Perſons in that Age, he choſe his Surname, was, by Bull of Pope *Calixtus* IV. bearing Date at St. *Peter*'s, *July* 7, 1480, and publiſhed in the Cathedral Church, *December* 12, following, tranſlated to this See. The King's Patent, reſtoring the Temporalities, bears Date *September* 9, 1480 ‡.

He firſt took ſuch Education as the Country where he was born afforded him; and, being ripe for the Univerſity, was ſent by his Friends to *Cambridge*. Here he was choſen Fellow of *King's College*, and afterwards Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall*; and, being Chaplain to King *Edward* IV. he was made Prebendary of *Sarum* and *Beverley*, and Keeper of the Privy Seal; then Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *Anno* 1467; from thence he was removed to *Lincoln*, *Anno* 1471; and having ſat nine Years in that See, being alſo Lord-Chancellor of *England*, he was removed to *York*.

* *Willis* on Cathedral Churches.

† *Ex MS.* Torre, *p.* 468. *ex officio prerog.* Ebor.

‡ *Fœd.* Ang. *Tom.* XII. *p.* 136. Goodwin, Torre, *&c.* 1 *pat.* 20 Ed. IV. *m.* 3.

‖ He was made Chancellor, *Anno* 1475, in which Office he continued all King *Edward*'s Days; but upon his Death was committed to the *Tower*, by the Protector, for delivering up the Seals to the Queen. In this Place our Prelate was kept close Prisoner under the Custody of Sir *James Tyrrel* for some Time; till, upon the Death of *Richard*'s Queen, he was released, in order to persuade the Queen-Dowager to give Consent that her Daughter *Elizabeth* should marry her Uncle *. In all Probability this Match would have taken Place if *Richard*'s Death had not prevented it; but whether the Dowager was persuaded by our Prelate's Rhetorick, or the Fear that her Daughter might share the same Fate with her Sons if she refused, is uncertain.

The publick Benefactions that are ascribed to this Prelate are, that when he was Bishop of *Lincoln* he bestowed a round Sum in building the Gate of the Schools at *Cambridge*, laying out the Walks on each Side thereof, and erecting the Library which is, or was, on the East of that Building. All this was done at his own Charge, says *Goodwin*, whilst he was Chancellor, with some small Contribution from the University. The Work was begun in 1470, and finished in six Years †.

After he was translated to *York* he founded a College at *Rotheram*, the Place of his Nativity, by the Name of *Jesus College*, for a Provost, five Priests, six Choristers, and three Schoolmasters; one for Grammar, one for Singing, and the last for Writing. This College was valued, at the Suppression, at the yearly Rent of 58 *l.* 5 *s.* 9½ *d. Speed.* He finished *Lincoln* College in *Oxford*, left very imperfect by *Robert Fleming*, the first Founder, and added five Fellowships to it. In several of the Palaces belonging to the See of *York* he built much. At *Whitehall* he erected the great Kitchen; at *Southwell*, the Pantry, Bakehouse, and new Chambers adjoining to the River; and at *Bishopthorpe*, the Pantry, Bakehouse, and Chambers on the North-Side towards what was then called the *Woods* ‡. He gave to the Church of *York* a wonderful rich Mitre, with several other valuable

‖ *Spelm.* Gloss. *Dugd.* Chan.
* *Polidor. Vergil.*
† Goodwin. *de præsul.*
‡ *Stowe*'s Chron.

luable Jewels and Ornaments, as the Inventory teſtifies. He is ſaid to have been very ſolicitous in advancing thoſe, who, either for good Service or Kindred, could lay Claim to his Favours: Some by Marriage, others by Offices, temporal Livings, or ſpiritual Endowments *.

† On the Feaſt of St. *John*'s Tranſlation, *viz. Aug.* 6, 1498, this *Thomas Rotheram*, Archbiſhop of *York*, by his own Decree and his Clergy's Aſſent, made his Will, proved *November* 1502, whereby he commended his Soul to Almighty God, his Creator and Redeemer, to St. *Mary*, St. *Michael*, St. *Gabriel*, and divers of the Apoſtles and Saints; giving his Body to be interred in the North Arch, or Arm, in the Chapel of St. *Mary* in his Church of *York*, where he himſelf had erected a Tomb. He gave to Sir *Thomas Rotheram*, and his Brother's eldeſt Son, the Manors of *Someraſſe*, *Luton*, *Houghton*, *Fenells*, *Dobington*, *Aſpley*, and *Stopeſley*, in the Counties of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and *Bucks*.

He died of the Plague at *Cawood*, *May* 29, 1500, in the 76th Year of his Age, having governed this See nineteen Years, nine Months, and ſome odd Days. He was interred in the Cathedral, on the North Side the Lady's Chapel, according to his Will, where his Tomb is ſtill ſtanding. On removing the Pavement ſome Years ago a Vault was diſcovered to run under this Tomb, that was eaſily got to, in which the Bones were laid; but nothing remarkable about them, ſave that a wooden Head was found in it, exactly reſembling a Barber's Block, and had a Stick thruſt into the Neck to carry it on. This Head is a Piece of extraordinary Sculpture for that Age; but whether it be a Repreſentation of his own, or that of ſome Titular Saint, cannot be determined. It ſeems moſt probable that it was a Reſemblance of his own; for dying of the Plague, and his Body being buried immediately, an Image was ſubſtituted inſtead of it, for a more ſolemn and grand Interment, of which this ſerved for the Head.

* *Goodwin.*

† *Ex MS.* Torre, p. 229. *ex officio prerog.*

THOMAS SAVAGE, *fifty-fifth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1501.)

The next Prelate was *Thomas Savage*, of a Knightly Family, as *Goodwin* relates from Information. He was Doctor of Laws in *Cambridge*, though of a moderate Character for Learning, his Genius leading more to a Court-Life. Notwithſtanding the Deficiency in that Point, he was by *Henry* VII. a Prince well read in Mankind, firſt made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, then of *London*, and laſtly tranſlated to *York*, the Bull of his Tranſlation being publiſhed in a ſolemn Manner, *February* 12, *Anno* 1501.

Goodwin writes that this Prelate was not elected to the See of *York* after the antient Cuſtom; but nominated by the King, and confirmed by the Pope. As he was ſingular in this Inſtance, ſo he was in another; for he was not inſtalled in Perſon, but ſtole it in a ſecret Manner by a Deputy: By which Means he broke the antient Cuſtom of making a ſumptuous Feaſt at his Inſtallation, which had hitherto been always practiſed by his Predeceſſors.

Our Prelate is ſaid to have been too much employed in temporal Affairs when at Court, and in the Country in Hunting, (a Diverſion he was paſſionately fond of) to mind the Buſineſs of his See. He affected much Grandeur, having, according to old *Stowe*, many tall Yeomen for his Guard. However he laid out much on his Palaces of *Cawood* and *Scrooby*, which, it ſeems, were his peculiar Hunting-Seats.

Having been ſeven-Years in this Archbiſhoprick, he died at *Cawood*, *September* 2, *Anno* 1507, and was buried in our Cathedral, where an handſome Monument is ſtill over him, on the Top of which a wooden Cloſet was erected for a Chantry; and on the Stone-Work above is inſcribed, *Doctor* + *Savage* + *London* + *Yorke* + *Rocheſter* + *Thomas Dalby*, the Name of an Archdeacon of *Richmond*, who lies near him, formerly the Archbiſhop's Chaplain, who took Care to erect this Monument to his Memory. *Goodwin* ſays that he ordered his Heart to be taken out of him and buried at *Macclesfield*, in *Cheſhire*, where he was born, and intended to have founded a College, after the Manner that his Predeceſſor had done at *Rotheram*.

CHRISTO-

CHRISTOPHER BAYNBRIDGE, *fifty-ſixth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1508.)

To him ſucceeded in this See *Chriſtopher Baynbridge*, born of an antient Family at *Hilton**, near *Appleby*, in *Weſtmoreland*. He was brought up at *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, commenced Doctor of both Laws in that Univerſity; was afterwards Maſter of the Rolls, then made Dean of *York*; on *November* 15, 1505, he was conſtituted Lord-Chancellor of *England*, and, 1507, conſecrated Biſhop of *Durham*, from whence he was tranſlated to *York*; the Bull of whoſe Tranſlation, granted by Pope *Julian* II. bore Date at *Rome*, 12 *Kal. Oct. Anno* 1508; which was publiſhed before the Chapter, and a great Appearance of Clergy and People, in the Cathedral; and he had the Temporalities reſtored *December* 12, following †.

After he was inveſted with this laſt Dignity, in the next Year he was ſent Ambaſſador, or the King's ‡ Proctor, to the Court of *Rome*, by *Henry* VIII. in order to ſettle a great Difference betwixt the Holy Father and *Lewis* XII. King of *France*. Our Prelate perſuaded his King to take the Pope's Part in the Quarrel; for which, ſays ‖ *Ciaconius*, he was made a Cardinal by the Title of St. *Praxides*. Whether he ſtaid ſo long at *Rome*, or made a ſecond Journey to it, we know not; but it is certain that there our Prelate met his Fate in an *Italian* Dreſs, being poiſoned by one *Rinaldo de Modena*, a Prieſt, whom he had made his Steward. It ſeems this *Italian* was diſguſted at his Maſter for giving him a Blow, for which he played him that Dog-Trick, as the Murderer himſelf confeſſed, according to *Paulus Jovius*, at his Execution. But *Ciaconius* writes, that our Prelate was a Man of moſt inſolent and violent Paſſions; of great Sourneſs of Temper, both to his Domeſticks and others; and, amongſt thoſe that he had beat and abuſed, it happened this *Modeneſe*, his Servant, was one who reſented it ſo high as to poiſon his Maſter; for

* *Wood*'s Athen. *Oxon.*

† *Fœd.* Ang. *Tom.* XIII. *p.* 235. *Torre* ſays he was made Dean of *York*, *December* 18, 1503, p. 566.

‡ *Charta de arch.* Ebor. *procuratore in curia* Romana *conſtituto*, *dat.* Septem. 24, 1509. *Fœd. Tom.* XIII. *p.* 264.

‖ Alfred. Ciaconius *hiſt. pont.* Rom. *et* S. R. E. *card.*

which, being put into Priſon, to avoid a more ſhameful Death, he took a Doſe of Poiſon himſelf. His Body was afterwards, adds he, cut in two, and placed upon the City-Gates.

The Archbiſhop was buried in the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas the Martyr*, in *Rome*, in the ſecond Year of Pope *Leo* X. with this Epitaph:

Chriſtophoro *archiepiſcopo* Eboracenſi, *S.* Praxidis, *preſbytero cardinali* Angliæ, *a.* Julio II. *pontifice maximo ob egregiam operam* S. R. *eccleſiæ præſtitam, dum ſui regni legatus eſſet, aſſumpto, quam mox domi, et foris, caſtris pontificiis præfectus, tutatus eſt.*

Obiit pridie idus Junii MDXIV.

THOMAS WOLSEY, *fifty-ſeventh Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1514.)

The Death of the laſt Prelate made Way for *Thomas Wolſey* to aſcend yet higher than he had got, and to be preferred to this See. The Life and Death of this famous Cardinal has been treated on by all our Hiſtorians of and ſince his Time; but moſt copiouſly and amply by the Reverend Dr. *Fiddes*, in a particular Treatiſe on that great Subject. Here his Original, Riſe, Progreſs, Exaltation and Fall, are ſet down in ſo large and juſt a Manner, that we ſhall have little to do but run curſorily through the Series of his wonderful Life, that he may not be wholly neglected in this Catalogue.

Firſt then, he is ſaid to have been the Son of a poor Man, a Butcher at *Ipſwich*; from thence being ſent very young to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, he was ſettled in *Magdalene* College; commenced Maſter of Arts at fifteen Years of Age *, and at that Time was preferred to be Maſter of the Grammar-School adjoining to that College. By the Marquis of *Dorſet*, to whoſe Son he was Tutor, he was removed to a Benefice in *Somerſetſhire*, called *Limington* †. At this Place it was that Sir *Amias Pawlet*, Knight, a Gentleman in his Neighbourhood, did him ſome Diſgrace, undeſervedly, as it is ſaid; but if we may give Credit to Sir *John Harrington*,

* *Athen. Oxon. Wood.*

† *Fuit rector. eccleſ. de* Limington, Oct. 4, 1500, *Reg.* King *epiſc.* Bath *et* Wells.

ton, an Antiprelatical Writer, it was becauſe that *Wolſey* being concerned in a drunken Fray, the Knight ſet him in the Stocks *. Let this Affront be what it would, *Wolſey* never forgave it; for when he was Lord-Chancellor, and Sir *Amias* having a Suit to come before him, he made the Knight dance Attendance ſeven Years ere the Cauſe was ſuffered to paſs through his Hands.

The Marquis of *Dorſet* dying, *Wolſey* ſaw himſelf out of all Likelihood of further Preferment that Way; and being made uneaſy in his Benefice by that Knight, he determined to forſake it, and boldly venture into the World to try his Fortune. Soon after it was his Luck to meet with an old Knight, one Sir *John Naphent*, who had been long a Courtier, and was then ſettled in an Office of Importance at *Calais*. *Wolſey* was his Chaplain; but growing weary of it, his boundleſs Spirit not brooking ſo narrow a Confinement, he begged Leave to reſign; which his Patron not only conſented to, but, mindful of *Wolſey*'s Services whilſt with him, he got him preferred to be one of the King's Chaplains.

On this Stage it was that *Wolſey*'s great Genius had Room to exert itſelf; he ſoon inſinuated himſelf into the good Graces of *Fox* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, at that Time Chief Counſellor to *Henry* VII. By this Prelate's Means our Chaplain was diſpatched on ſome Affairs of great Moment to the Emperor; which he accompliſhed with incredible Celerity, and was back again at Court in four Days, having ordered every Thing to the King's Content. From this Time being looked upon by that wiſe Monarch as a Man fit for Buſineſs and Diſpatch, he immediately beſtowed upon him the Deanry of *Lincoln*, and ſoon after made him his Almoner.

Henry VIII. coming to the Crown, *Wolſey* made it his whole Buſineſs to gain the Affections of the young King, and won ſo far upon him as to be appointed one of the Privy Council. Here he had an Opportunity to dive deeper into that Monarch's Inclinations, which he ſoon found

* Sir *John Harrington*'s Addreſs to Prince *Henry* on this Prediction.

Henry the Eighth pulled down Monks and their Cells;
Henry the Ninth ſhall pull down Biſhops and their Bells.

London, 1653.

found were not ſo wholly ſet upon Buſineſs, but that Pleaſure had the greateſt Share in his Heart. He complied with this Humour of the King's as much as poſſible, diverting him from the Toil of Treaties and Negotiations, that he might be more at Leiſure to mind his Amours and Gallantries. By this he gained his Point; for the King ſoon finding that he could do nothing without him, took *Wolſey* along with him to *Tournay*, where the Biſhop of that Dioceſe being baniſhed for ſiding with the *French*, the Revenues thereof were beſtowed on *Wolſey*. Soon after this the See of *Lincoln* fell void, which was given to him, *Anno* 1514; and immediately after he was preferred to *York*; the Bull of whoſe Tranſlation bore Date at *Rome*, *October* 1, 1514, in the Pontificate of *Leo* X. on the 3d of *December* following it was publiſhed to the Chapter, Clergy, and People of *York*, and the ſame Day he was inſtalled, by Proxy, in the Cathedral.

Being now in the full Stream of his good Fortune, he procured the Pope to conſtitute him his Legate *a Latere*; and *September* 7, 1515, he was made a Cardinal by the Title of St. *Cicilia trans Tiberim*. The next Year he got the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* diſplaced from being Chancellor, and had it conferred upon himſelf. Thus great, he ſtill grew greater, and by exchanging of Biſhopricks when he had all at his Devotion, he held, beſides his other Benefices which were innumerable, the Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter* and the Abbey of St. *Alban*'s in Commendam.

We ſee our Prelate now like a Meteor at his Height and the Fulneſs of his Luſtre; which he no ſooner arrived at, but he more ſuddenly fell. For ſoon after his Acceptance of the rich Biſhoprick of *Wincheſter*, the King's Favour forſook him. He was firſt diſcharged from his Chancellorſhip, then had all his Goods and Effects ſeized to his Majeſty's Uſe, and himſelf ready to be attainted in Parliament, had not his faithful Servant, *Thomas Cromwell*, ſtood the Shock and warded off the Blow. When that ſucceeded not, he was charged with exerciſing his Legatine Power without the King's Licence; but this almoſt every Body knew to be falſe; however, at length he was deprived of his Preferments, and lived, for about half a Year, in great Penury, one while

while at *Eſher*, near *London*, and ſometimes at *Richmond*, having all that Time ſcarce a Cup to drink in, or a Bed to lie on, but what was lent him by others, the King having taken all his Goods and Moveables, of almoſt an ineſtimable Value, to his own Uſe. Soon after this he was ſent down to his Dioceſe, where he lived at his Palace of *Cawood* a whole Summer, and ſome Part of the Winter, in a reaſonable good Sort; but as he was preparing for a publick Inſtallation at *York*, he was arreſted of High-Treaſon by the Earl of *Northumberland*, who had Orders to bring him up to *London* to his Trial. In the Road, however, he ſlipped from all his Enemies, dying at *Leiceſter* of a Flux, attended with a continual Fever, as is ſaid; but no Doubt the King's Unkindneſs was the main Occaſion of it. After eight Days Illneſs he reſigned his laſt Breath in the Abbey of *Leiceſter*, *November* 29, 1530, and was buried in the Body of the Abbey Church, before the Choir Door. This Prelate never was at *York*, though he came ſo near it as *Cawood*; which makes good a Prophecy of Mother *Shipton*, eſteemed an old Witch in thoſe Days, who foretold he ſhould ſee *York*, but never come at it. We ſhould not have mentioned this idle Story, only that it is freſh in the Mouths of our Country People at this Day; but whether it was a real Prediction, or raiſed after the Event, we ſhall not take upon us to determine. It is more than probable, like all the reſt of theſe Kind of Tales, the Accident gave Occaſion to the Story.

Thus ended the Life of this great Man, whoſe natural Endowments, Policies, Apothegms, and learned Speeches, Port and Grandeur, Buildings and publick Benefactions, may be found in that incomparable Piece of the Life of *Henry* VIII. by the Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, *Stowe*'s Annals, *Alph. Ciaconius* in his Lives of the Cardinals, *Wood*'s *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, or all together in Dr. *Fiddes*'s Hiſtory of this Cardinal, the cleareſt and liveliеſt Performance in Biography this Age has produced.

After all, our Prelate is a ſad Example to the preſent and future Ages, how uncertain the Dependence is on a Monarch's Favour. The Words he ſpoke in the Bitterneſs of his Soul, in his laſt Agonies, ought to be inſcribed in large Characters in every Apartment of a Chief Miniſter's Houſe, as a ſpecial *Memento* to him.

IF I HAD SERVED MY GOD WITH HALF THE ZEAL THAT I HAVE SERVED MY KING, HE WOULD NOT, IN MY GREY HAIRS, HAVE THUS FORSAKEN ME *.

EDWARD LEE, *fifty-eighth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1531.)

The See having been void almoſt a Year by the Death of Cardinal *Wolſey*, the King thought fit to prefer unto it his Almoner, *Edward Lee, S. T. P.* brought up for a Time in *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*, where he commenced Batchelor of Arts; but, removing from thence to *Cambridge*, he took his other Degrees in that Univerſity. He had been Archdeacon of *Colcheſter*, Prebendary of *York* and *Saliſbury*, was ſent abroad on ſeveral important Embaſſies, particularly to the Pope at *Bononia*, on the intricate Affair of Queen *Catharine*'s Marriage. Soon after his Return from this laſt Embaſſy he was, by Bull of Pope *Clement* VII. dated *October* 30, 1531, promoted to the See of *York*. He was conſecrated *December* 10, next following, was inthroned by Proxy the 17th of the ſame Month; and *April* 1, 1534, was inſtalled in proper Perſon †.

Being much employed by the King as a Stateſman, he had not Leiſure to viſit his Dioceſe till ſome Years after his firſt Inſtallment, as appears by the laſt-mentioned Dates. In the Year 1536 the Rebellion, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, began; when our Prelate, with the Lord *Darcy*, were ſeized upon by the Rebels, and carried Priſoners to *Pontfrete* Caſtle. They obliged them both to take an Oath to be true to their Party, *&c.* for which the Lord *Darcy* afterwards loſt his Head, but the Archbiſhop was pardoned *.

In this Man's Time the Reformation had made a great Progreſs, though we do not find him concerned at all in it. It was now alſo that Alienations from this See firſt began;

* This Man's Greatneſs is the ſhorteſt exemplified in the Collection of Letters and Negotiations, Penſions from Foreign Princes, he had, and was engaged in, from his Acceptance of this Archbiſhoprick to his Fall. They are to be ſeen in *Rymer*'s Publick Acts, *Tom.* XIII. XIV.

† *Goodwin. Torre*, p. 472.

* *Stowe*'s Annals. *Hollingſhead*'s Chron, *&c.*

began; for by Indenture, dated *November* 12, 1542, the Manors of *Beverley*, *Southwell*, *Skidby*, and *Biſhop-Burton*, were exchanged with the Crown for the diſſolved Priory of *Marton cum Membris*, in this County; and other Manors formerly belonging to Religious Houſes, ſuch as *Kilburn*, *Sutton* under *Whitſoncliff*, &c. * But this was no very ill Bargain; the Church ſuffered little by the Exchange, eſpecially when compared with the great Devaſtation made in the Time of his immediate Succeſſor.

Edward ſat Archbiſhop of this See thirteen Years, and died *September* 13, 1544. He was buried in his own Church, in the South Choir, where a large blue Marble Stone was laid over him, with the Effigies of a Biſhop in Braſs to the Waiſt, and four Eſcutcheons of Arms, as Mr. *Dodſworth* writes; but they were long ſince torn off. Upon Removal of this Stone for the new Pavement his Remains appeared, laid in a walled Grave; but nothing remarkable was found, beſides his Epiſcopal Ring, which is now in the Veſtry, [See Vol. I. p. 23.] We ſhall conclude our Account of this Prelate, with a Character given him by his Contemporary, *Polidore Vergil*, which may ſerve as an Addition to his Epitaph; which Epitaph, as preſerved by Mr. *Dodſworth*, is a ſfollows:

Edwardus Leeus archiepiſcopus Ebroracenſis *theologus eximius, atque in omnium bonarum literarum longe eruditiſſimus, ſapientie et vite ſanctitate clarus, evangelice doctrine ſyncerum preconem ſemper agens, pauperibus beneficus, omnibus ordinibus juxta clarus, magno de ſe apud omnes deſiderio relicto hic ſepultus jacet. Sedit archiepiſcopus annis Paulo Minus* xiii. *Obiit ſexto* Septembris, *etatis anno* LXII. *anno* Chriſti MDXLIIII.

EDWARDUS LEEUS, *vir natura frugi, ſanctus, religioſus,* Latinis *pariter atque* Græcis, Hebraicis *literis eruditus, ac ſumma in noſtra theologia probatus* †.

ROBERT

* Chapel of the *Rolls*.

† There are ſeveral Books, Writings, Letters, &c. ſaid to be compoſed and written by this Prelate; a Catalogue of which is extant in *Wood's Athen. Oxon.* Vol. I.

ROBERT HOLGATE, *fifty-ninth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1544.)

Before the End of the ſame Year *Robert Holgate*, *D. D.* born, ſays *Willis*, at *Hemſworth*, near *Pontfrete*, in this County, found Means with the King to be tranſlated from the Biſhoprick of *Landaff* to this See. This Man was bred up amongſt the *Gilbertine* Monks at *Sempringham*, in *Lincolnſhire*, and was afterwards Prior of *Watton*, in this County. On ſurrendering up his Priory he had firſt a Benefice in *Lincolnſhire*; but Sir *Francis Aſkue*, a Gentleman in his Neighbourhood, proving very troubleſome, by commencing a vexatious Law-Suit againſt him, he quitted the Living and came to *London*. He found Means ſoon after to be made one of the King's Chaplains; and *Henry* finding him a very fit Man for his Purpoſe, being a buſy Stickler in the Reformation, firſt promoted him to the See of *Landaff*, and next tranſlated him hither, *January* 10, 1544.

Within a Month after his Tranſlation it was eaſy to ſee what was *Henry*'s Deſign in it; for our Prelate paſſed away to the King, as it is ſaid, in one Morning, thirteen Manors in *Northumberland*, forty in *Yorkſhire*, ſix in *Nottinghamſhire*, and eight in *Glouceſterſhire*, all belonging to this See. In Lieu of which he obtained thirty-three Impropriations and Advowſons, which came to the Crown by the Diſſolution of ſome Monaſteries in the North Parts. By theſe, and other ſuch unworthy Meaſures, he greatly impoveriſhed his See, but amaſſed great Riches to himſelf, beyond what any other Biſhop in *England* was then Maſter of.

Our Prelate, now grown to a Fullneſs of Riches and Power, and forgetting his Vow of Celibacy, thought fit to take unto himſelf a Wife. We find in a Ritual of one *Robert Perkins*, a Prieſt in the Nunnery of *Hampole*, in this County, that Banns of Marriage were publiſhed at *Biſhopthorp*, and at *Aithwick-in-the-Street*, near *Doncaſter*, betwixt *Barbara Wentworth*, Daughter of *Roger Wentworth*, Eſq; and *Robert* Archbiſhop of *York*. They were married, ſays our Authority *, who was

* Manuſcript, which was in the Poſſeſſion of the late Sir *Brian Cook*, of *Wheatley*, Bart. A curious Piece on ſeveral Accounts.

was contemporary, and lived in the Neighbourhood of *Aithwick*, publickly, *January* 15, 1549; but, adds he, one Dr. *Tonge* ſaid in Court that he had married them privately ſome Time before. It ſeems this Lady had been betrothed, and was actually married, in her Childhood, to a young Gentleman called *Anthony Norman*, which her Parents thought fit to ſet aſide, and our Prelate made no Scruple to break through the Engagement. *Norman*, we find, was not paſſive in this Affair †, but in the Reign of *Edward* VI. actually petitioned the King and Council to have his Wife reſtored him. The Matter occaſioned a great Conteſt betwixt the two Huſbands; but our Prelate held faſt by the Apron-Strings till the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Mary*, when he was not only diſpoſſeſſed of his Wife, but all his great Riches ſeized on, and himſelf ſent Priſoner to the *Tower*. This Stroke was made at him, not ſo much for being a married Biſhop, as *Goodwin* himſelf writes, but for oppoſing that Princeſs's Title to the Crown; though he, as well as ſome more Biſhops, were hardlier dealt with, by reaſon that, being brought up in Religious Houſes, they had taken Vows of Celibacy.

When *Robert* had lain Priſoner a Year and a Half in the *Tower*, he was, by Procurement of King *Philip*, releaſed from his Confinement. After this he retired to *Hemſworth*, his native Place, where he died, and was ſo obſcurely buried, that though we ſearched the Church of that Place, and inquired of Tradition for it, we could learn no Account of his Grave. What Time he died is alſo uncertain; but Mr. *Willis* has given us a ſhort Abſtract of his Will, which he ſays was proved *December* 4. 1556 ‡.

There are, however, ſome Acts of Piety recorded of this Archbiſhop, and, which is more remarkable, are ſtill ſubſiſting. He founded and endowed three Free Schools, *viz.* at *York*, *Old Malton*, and at *Hemſworth*. The original Foundation Deed is now amongſt our City Records.

† *Goodwin*. *Burnet*'s Hiſt. Reform.

‡ *Dodſworth*'s Collections, Vol. 118, p. 80. *Vide Librum* Kitchin *in curia prerogat.* Cant.

There is a remarkable Story alſo told of him, which, if true, ſhews him a Perſon of a more forgiving Temper than his Predeceſſor *Wolſey*, in a Caſe ſomewhat parallel. This Archbiſhop, being Lord-Preſident of the North, Sir *Francis Aſkue*, the Knight afore-mentioned, happened to have a Suit depending in that Court: Doubting much of hard Meaſure from the Preſident, whoſe Adverſary he had been, he gave up his Cauſe for loſt; when, contrary to his Expectation, he found the Archbiſhop, according to Juſtice, to ſtand up in Favour of him, by which Means he gained his Cauſe, the Prelate ſaying merrily to ſome of his Friends, that he was more obliged to Sir *Francis* than any Man in *England*, for, had it not been for his puſhing him to *London*, he had lived a poor Prieſt all his Days *,

NICHOLAS HEATH, *ſixtieth-Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1553.)

Nicholas Heath, a *Londoner* born, was Doctor of Divinity in *Cambridge*, and afterwards Almoner to King *Henry* VIII. His next Preferment was that, *Anno* 1539, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Landaff*, and the ſame Year was removed to *Rocheſter*, where he did not ſit above four Years till he was tranſlated to *Worceſter*. In the Time of *Edward* VI. he was deprived of the Biſhoprick of *Worceſter*, for refuſing to take the Oath of Supremacy; but Queen *Mary* reſtored him again in the Beginning of her Reign, and alſo made him Lord-Preſident of *Wales*. He was ſoon after tranſlated to *York*; the Bull of Pope *Paul* IV. which confirmed his Election thereto, and is the laſt Inſtrument of that Kind acknowledged in this See, bears Date 11 *Kal. Julii*, *Anno* 1555. On the 3d of *October* following the Pall was ſent him for the Plenary Adminiſtration of his Office, and on the 22d of *January*, the ſame Year, he was ſolemnly inſtalled, and inthroned in Perſon †.

Whilſt he ſat here as Archbiſhop, he made it his Buſineſs to retrieve what was loſt from the See by his Predeceſſors; and by his Intereſt in Queen *Mary* he obtained *Suffolk-Houſe*, in *Southwark*, in Recompenſe for *Whitehall*: But this being at too great a Diſtance from Court, he procured, inſtead thereof, *York-Place* in the *Strand*, which

* Sir *John Harrington*. † *Goodwin*, *Terre*, 473.

which himſelf and Succeſſors enjoyed, till King *James* I. to pleaſe the Duke of *Buckingham*, exchanged it with Archbiſhop *Matthew* for Lands elſewhere. Our Prelate alſo prevailed upon the Queen to reſtore *Ripon* Lordſhip, with ſeven other Manors, Members thereof, alienated by *Holgate*; *Southwell* he alſo got reverted, and five more Manors in *Nottinghamſhire*. Inſomuch, that, it may be truly ſaid, the See of *York* owes to Queen *Mary*, and this Archbiſhop, more than a third Part of its preſent Revenues *.

Upon *Stephen Gardiner*'s Death, *Nicholas*, being then Archbiſhop of *York*, was conſtituted Lord-Chancellor of *England*; which Place he held all the Reign of Queen *Mary*. Upon the Death of this Princeſs, he, by his Authority, called together the Nobility and Commons in Parliament then lately aſſembled, but diſſolved by her Demiſe, and gave Order for proclaiming of *Elizabeth* †. A Circumſtance the more remarkable, in that, immediately upon her Acceſſion to the Crown, our Prelate was deprived; though not ſo much for want of Loyalty to her Perſon, and Right of Succeſſion, as for his Religion, in which he always kept ſteady to the Church of *Rome* ‡. The Queen, however, paid ſuch Regard to his Merit, that ſhe ſuffered him to retire to a ſmall Eſtate he had at *Cobham*, in *Surry*. Here it was that he ſpent the Remainder of his Days, unmoleſted, in a ſtudious and religious Manner, and free from harbouring any Thoughts of Faction or Revenge. He died in this Place, *Anno* 1566, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church there, under a blue Stone, as our Writers inform us, and the Inhabitants have ſtill a Tradition §.

The Author of the Lives of the Lords-Chancellors gives this Prelate the Character of being "a very wiſe "and learned Man; of deep Policy, yet greater Inte-"grity; more devout to purſue the Dictates of his own "Conſcience, than cruel to perſecute others. In ſhort, "he was ſo moderate and free from violent Extreams, "that in the Diſputations betwixt the Papiſts and Prote-"ſtants, in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, he was

* *Goodwin. Willis.*

† An Inſtrument in the *Fœdera* bears this Title, *Pro archiepiſcopo Eborum cancellario Angliæ de exoneratione, dat.* Feb. 8, 1556. *Tom.* XV. *p.* 429.

‡ *MS.* Sir *T. W.* § *Harrington. Willis.*

" choſen one of the Moderators, Sir *Nicholas Bacon* be-
" ing the other."

THOMAS YOUNG, *ſixty-firſt Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1560).

Upon the Deprivation of the former in the Year 1560, *Henry Maye*, LL. D. Dean of St. *Paul*'s, was certified to the Queen, by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to be elected to this Archbiſhoprick: But this Man dying before Conſecration, *Thomas Young*, LL. D. Biſhop of St. *David*'s, was tranſlated to this See; to which he was elected, according to the Queen's *Conge d'Elire* *, *Feb.* 3, 1560, and about the ſame Time was conſtituted Lord-Preſident of the North.

This Man being the firſt Proteſtant Archbiſhop of this See, we could have wiſhed that he had deſerved a better Character than Sir *John Harrington*, Mr. *Le Neve*, or Mr. *Willis* have given him. Mr. *Le Neve* has publiſhed the Lives, *&c.* of the Proteſtant Archbiſhops of both Sees †, which Book is almoſt in every Body's Hands, ſo that we ſhall have little Occaſion to ſwell this Volume with any Thing elſe than a bare Recital of the Promotions, Deaths, Burials, *&c.* of our Proteſtant Prelates from this Period.

Young was indeed a very remarkable one; for his chief Care, whilſt he ſat Archbiſhop, was providing for himſelf and Family, by ſettling the Eſtates of the beſt Prebends upon them. In his elderly Years he married a Lady, by whom he had a Son, afterwards Sir *George Young*, Knight. To get an Eſtate for this Son, the Father took the moſt unjuſtifiable Means poſſible, and actually pulled down the great Hall in the old and magnificent Archiepiſcopal Palace at *York*. This was for the Lucre of the Lead upon it, *plumbi ſacra fames*, ſays *Harrington*, which made him deſtroy a Building erected near five hundred Years before, by *Thomas* the elder, his Predeceſſor. Sir *John* is very ſevere upon him for this Deed, and wiſhes ſome of the Lead had been melted and poured down his Throat for it; however he adds,

* *Licentia eligendi* Eborum. *Dat.* Jul. 25, 1560. *Fœd. Tom.* XV. *p.* 599.

† *London*, 1720.

adds, that it did him not much Good, being tricked out of a Ship-Load ſent up to *London* for Sale, by the Subtilty of a Courtier, to whom the Archbiſhop had made great Proteſtations of his extreme Poverty *.

Having ruled this See ſeven Years and ſix Months, he died at *Sheffield-Manor*, a Seat of the then Earl of *Shrewſbury*, *June* 26, 1568, and was buried in the North Side of the Quire, in a Vault over which a blue Marble was laid, which once bore an Epitaph and Eſcutcheons of Arms upon it, but they are all now gone. He was the firſt Proteſtant *Engliſh* Biſhop that died in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Days, though ſhe ſurvived many of thoſe whom ſhe had promoted. His Epitaph Mr. *Dodſworth* has preſerved, and given us as follows:

Thomas Youngus *nuper* Eboracenſis *Archiepiſcopus civilis juris doctor peritiſſimus, quem propter gravitatem, ſummum ingenium, excellentemque rerum politicarum ſcientiam illuſtriſſima regina* Eliz. *ſeptentrionalibus hujus regni partibus præcidem conſtituit, quo magiſtratu quinque annos perfunctus eſt. Sedit archiepiſcopus annos ſeptem et ſex menſes, obiit viceſimo die menſis* Junii, *anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo ſexageſimo octavo.*

EDMOND GRINDALE, *ſixty-ſecond Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1570.)

Upon the Deprivation and Impriſonment of *Edmond Bonner*, Biſhop of *London*, *Edmond Grindale* was placed in that See; his Preferments before were, firſt Fellow, then Maſter, of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. After a Vacancy of near two Years from the Death of *Young*, *Grindale* was tranſlated to *York*, and had the Temporalities reſtored to him, *June* 1, 1570 †. Here he ſat till *Feb.* 15, 1575, when he was tranſlated to *Canterbury*.

EDWIN SANDYS, *ſixty-third Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1576.)

Edwin Sandys was Doctor of Divinity, Maſter of *Catharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity at the Time when the Lady *Jane Grey* was proclaimed Queen there. He preached a Sermon,

* See the Story at large in *Harrington*'s Addition to *Goodwin*.

† *Fœd. Ang. Tom.* XV. *p.* 682.

by the Order of the Duke of *Northumberland*, in Defence of Lady *Jane's* Title; for which he was thrown into Priſon by Queen *Mary*. He continued a Priſoner near a Year; but, being at length diſcharged, he fled into *Germany*, where he lived all the Days of Queen *Mary*. Returning then to *England*, he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by her Succeſſor, and was appointed one of the eight Divines who were to hold a Diſputation againſt the *Romaniſts*, before the two Houſes of Parliament at *Weſtminſter*. *Anno* 1559, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and 1570, removed thence to *London*; where having ſat ſix Years, he was at laſt tranſlated to *York*. He was inthronized by Proxy, *March* 13, 1576, and had the Temporalites reſtored, *March* 16, following *.

The Life of this Prelate is given at Length in *Le Neve*'s Account of the Proteſtant Biſhops of this See; to which Mr. *Willis* has added ſome Remarks. It would be needleſs in us to repeat what has been already publiſhed of him by thoſe Authors, or to give the Reader Sir *John Harrington*'s Story of this Prelate and the Hoſteſs of *Doncaſter*. The Quarrel betwixt Sir *Robert Stapylton* and the Archbiſhop, about this laſt-named Affair, fell heavy on the Knight, who underwent a grieveous Cenſure and Fine in the *Star-Chamber* for it. But to ſee how a Revolution, of ſomewhat more than an Age, eraſes all Diſcords in Families, the late Sir *John Stapylton* of *Myton*, Bart. a lineal Deſcendant from Sir *Robert*, married an Heireſs of this Archbiſhop's Houſe, without either of them knowing any Thing of the inveterate Hatred that had been betwixt their Progenitors.

Our Prelate continued in this See near eleven Years, and died at *Southwell*, *July* 10, 1588, and was interred in that Collegiate Church; where he lies in the North Corner of the Quire, under a Monument. Mr. *Torre* has given us the Preamble to his Will from our Prerogative Office, dated *Auguſt* 1, 1587, in this Manner: "This *Edwyn Sandys* †, Miniſter of God's Word and Sacraments,

* *Fœd. Ang. Tom.* XV. p. 771.

† We have ſeen a Volume of Sermons, publiſhed *Anno* 1583, 4to, wrote by this Archbiſhop; the Style and Manner far exceeds any Thing we have yet met with amongſt the *Engliſh* Writers of that Age. The Book was in the Poſſeſſion of the late Lady *Stapylton*. A Copy of this Archbiſhop's Letter to Queen *Elizabeth*, publiſhed in *Le Neve*, was alſo communicated to that Author, from that Lady, though ſent him by Sir *Brian Stapylton*, her Huſband's Father.

" craments, made his Will, proved *Nov.* 16, 1588, " whereby he commends his Soul into the Hands of God " Almighty, his Creator, hoping to be ſaved through the " Merits of *Jeſus Chriſt*, and bequeathed his Body de- " cently to be buried, *&c.* Then gave all his Plate, of " which he had great Store, amongſt his Children and " Brethren, and conſtituted *Cecily* his Wife ſole Execu- " trix." † *E. EBOR.*

But in the Preamble to this Prelate's Will there is a more remarkable Paragraph than what Mr. *Torre* has extracted from it; which, as it contains the Subſtance of his Faith, at a Time when the Reformation was very young in the *Engliſh* Church, we ſhall beg Leave to tranſcribe *verbatim.*

" *Thirdly*, Becauſe I have lived an old Man in the " Miſterie of *Chriſt*, a faithful Diſpoſer of the Miſ- " teries of God, and, to my Power, an earneſt Labourer " in the Vineyard of the Lord, I teſtifie before God and " his Angels, and Men of this World, I reſt reſolute, " and yield up my Spirit in that Doctrine which I have " privately ſtudied and publickly preached, and which " is this Day maintained in the Church of *England*, both " taking the ſame to be the whole Councill of God, the " Word and Bread of eternal Life, the Fountain of li- " ving Water, the Power of God unto Salvation unto " all them that believe, and beſeeching the Lord beſides " ſoe to turn us unto him that we may be turned; leſt, if " we repent not, the Candleſtick be moved out of its " Place, and the Goſpel of the Kingdom, for our Un- " thankfullneſs, be taken from us, and given to a Nation " that ſhall bring forth the Fruites thereof. And further " proteſting in an upright Conſcience of mine owne, " and in the Knowledge of his Majeſty before whom I " ſtand, that in the Preaching of the Truth of *Chriſt* I " have not laboured to pleaſe Man, but ſtudied to ſerve " my Maſter, who ſent me not to flatter either Prince or " People, but by the Law to tell all Sorts of their Sinnes; " by the Spirit to rebuke the World of Sinne, of Righ- " teouſneſs, and Judgment; by the Goſpell to teſtify of " that Faith which is in *Jeſus Chriſt* and him crucifyed. " *Fourthly*, concerning Rights and Ceremonies by poli- " tical

† *MS.* Torre, 476.

" tical Conſtitutions authoriſed amongſt us, as I am
" and have been perſuaded that ſuch as are now ſett
" downe by publick Authority in this Church of *Eng-*
" *land*, are no way either ungodly or unlawful, but
" may with good Conſcience, for Order and Obedience
" Sake, be uſed of a good Chriſtian. For the private
" Baptiſme to be miniſtered by Women, I take neither
" to be preſcribed nor permitted, ſoe have I ever been,
" and preſently am perſuaded, that ſome of them be not
" ſoe expedient in this Church now, but that in the
" Church reformed, and in all this Time of the Goſpell,
" wherein the Seed of Scripture hath ſo long been
" ſown, they may better be diſuſed by little and little,
" than more and more urged; howbeit, as I doe eaſily
" acknowledge our Eccleſiaſticall Pollite in ſome Points
" may be bettered, ſoe doe I utterly miſlike, even in my
" Conſcience, all ſuch rude and indigeſted Platformes as
" have been more lately and boldly than either learned-
" ly or wiſely preferred, tending not to the Reforma-
" tion, but to the Deſtruction of the Church of *England*,
" Particularities of both Sorts reſerved to the Diſcretion
" of the godly Wiſe; of the latter I only ſay this, that
" the State of a ſmall private Church, and the Forme
" of a learned Chriſtian Kingdome, neither would long
" like, nor can at all brooke, one and the ſame Eccleſi-
" aſtical Government. Thus much I thought good to
" teſtify concerning theſe Eccleſiaſtical Matters, to clear
" me from all Suſpicion of double and indirect Dealing
" in the Houſe of God; wherein, as touching mine Office,
" I have not halted, but walked ſincerely according to
" that Skill and Ability which I received at God's mer-
" cyful Hands. Lord, as a great Sinner by reaſon of
" my fraile Fleſh and manifold Infirmities, I flee unto
" thee for Mercy; Lord forgive me my Sinnes, for I ac-
" knowledge my Sinnes; Lord performe thy Promiſe,
" and doe away all my Iniquities; haſte the Comeing of
" thy *Chriſt*, and deliver me from this Body of Sinne,
" *veni cito domine* Jeſu, cloth me with Immortality, and
" give me that promiſed Crown of Glory. So be it."

We ſhall add *Fuller*'s Character of this Prelate, to conclude our Account of him. " He was, ſays he, an ex-
" cellent and painful Preacher, of a pious and godly
" Life, which increaſed in his old Age; ſo that, by a
" great

" great and good Stride, whilſt he had one Foot in the " Grave he had the other in Heaven. He was buried " in *Southwell.* It is hard to ſay whether he was more " eminent in his own Virtues, or more happy in his " flouriſhing Poſterity *." The Epitaph which was on his Tomb ran thus:

Edwinus Sandes *ſacre theologie doctor, poſtquam* Wigornienſem *epiſcopat. xi. annos, totidemque tribus demptis,* Londinenſem *geſſiſſet*; Eboracenſis *ſui archiepiſcopatus anno* xv. *vite autem* lxix. *obiit* Julii x. *Anno Dom.* 1588.

Cujus hic conditum cadaver jacet, genere non humilis, vixit dignitate locoque magnus; exemplo major, duplici functus epiſcopatu, archiepiſcopali tandem amplitudine etiam illuſtris: Honores hoſce mercatus grandi pretio, meritis virtutibuſque. Homo hominum a malitia et vindicta innocentiſſimus, magnanimus, apertus, et tantem neſcius adulari; ſummè liberalis atque miſericors, hoſpitaliſſimus, optimus, facilis, & in ſola vitia ſuperbus: Scilicet haud minora quam loquutus eſt, vixit, & fuit. In Evangelii prædicandi laboribus ad extremum uſque halitum mirabiliter aſſiduus. A ſermonibus ejus nunquam non melior diſcederes: Facundus volebat eſſe, et videbatur: Ignavos, ſedulitatis ſuæ conſcius, oderat. Bonas literas auxit pro facultatibus: Eccleſiæ patrimonium, velut rem Deo Sacratam decuit, intactum defendit. Gratia qua floruit apud illuſtriſſimam mortalium Elizabetham *effecit, ne hanc in qua jaces eccleſiam tu jacentem cerneres, venerande præſul. Utriuſque memorandum fortunæ exemplar, qui tanta cum geſſeris, multo his majora animo ad omnia ſemper impavido perpeſſus eſt. Carceres, exilia, ampliſſimarum facultatum amiſſiones, quodque omnium difficillimum, innocens perferre animus conſuevit immanes calumnias; et hac re una votis tuis minor, quod* Chriſto *teſtimonium etiam ſanguine non præbueris. Attamen qui in proſperis tantos fluctus, & poſt agonum tot adverſa, tandem quietis ſempiternæ portum, feſſus mundi, deique ſitiens reperiſti. Æternum lætare, vice ſanguinis ſunt ſudores tui. Abi, lector, nec iſta ſcias tantum ut ſciveris, ſed ut imitere. Verbum Domini manet in æternum.*

JOHN

* *Fuller's* Church Hiſtory.

JOHN PIERS, *ſixty-fourth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1588.)

John Piers was born of Plebeian Parents, ſays *Wood*, at *South-Henxey*, near *Abingdon*, in *Bucks*. He had his Academical Education in *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*; commenced Doctor of Divinity, and was Dean of *Chriſt* Church in that Univerſity. He was afterwards made Biſhop of *Rocheſter* and the Queen's Almoner; from thence he was removed to *Saliſbury*, where having ſat eleven Years, he was tranſlated to *York*, and on the 27th of *February*, 1588, was inſtalled, by Proxy, in our Cathedral.

He is ſaid to be a Man that was Maſter of all Kinds of Learning, and beloved by every one for his Humanity, excellent Behaviour, and Generoſity. The laſt of which Virtues he exerciſed to ſuch a Degree, that he ſcarce left at his Death ſufficient, as is ſaid, to erect a Monument to his Memory; the ſmall one ſet up in the Church for him having been placed there, as the Inſcription intimates, by Dr. *Bennett*, one of his grateful Chaplains, and teſtamentary Heir to what he left behind him. In his younger Years, when he reſided on a ſmall Living in *Oxfordſhire*, he fell into an Exceſs of Drinking and keeping mean Company; but, upon being admoniſhed of it by a grave Divine, he quite forſook that Courſe, and followed his Studies ſo cloſely, that he deſervedly attained to great Honours and Preferments. He was in great Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, who, as we ſaid, made him her Almoner; and he muſt be a wiſe and good Man whom that thriſty Princeſs, ſays *Fuller*, would truſt with the Diſtribution of her Monies. He lived and died with the Character of one of the moſt grave and reverend Prelates of his Age; and, after his reduced Life, was ſo abſtemious, that, in his advanced Years, when his Conſtitution required ſuch a Support, his Phyſician could not perſuade him to drink any Wine. So habituated he was then to Sobriety, and bore ſuch a Deteſtation to his former Exceſs.

This primitive Biſhop lived in a State of Celibacy all his Days; and died at *Biſhopthorp*, *Sept.* 28, 1594, having leaſed nothing from the Church, nor hurt its Revenues.

venues. He was buried in the third Chapel, called *All-Saints* Chapel, at the East of the Cathedral, under the Window, where his Monument was placed, till it was removed to make Way for the fine Tomb of the Honourable *Thomas Wentworth*. It is now put over a Door in the Corner, and bears the Inscription, as given in Vol. I. p. 105.

MATTHEW HUTTON, *sixty-fifth Archbishop.* (*Anno* 1595.)

In the Beginning of *March* following, *Matthew Hutton*, Bishop of *Durham*, was translated to this See, and on the last Day of that Month was inthroned, by Proxy, in the Cathedral.

The great Preferments this Prelate attained to are the more surprising, when we consider his Lowness of Birth. He was born of poor Parents; nay, some do not stick to say that he was a Foundling Child, at a Place called *Warton*, in *Lancashire* *. In this Village is still a traditional Account of the Manner of his Education, which, being too extraordinary, we think proper to omit. He was brought up in *Trinity-Hall*, *Cambridge*, of which he became Fellow; was afterwards Master of *Pembroke*, and one of the Divinity Professors of that University. In 1567, he was made Dean of *York*, being then Rector of *Boxworth*, in the County of *Cambridge*, Prebendary of *Ely*, of *Westminster*, and of St. *Paul*'s in *London*. In the Year 1589, he was consecrated Bishop of *Durham*, by the Hands of the Archbishop of *York*, the Bishops of *Carlisle* and *Chester* assisting; from whence he was translated to this See, as above †.

This Prelate was a Man of great Learning, and was accounted the most able Preacher of the Age he lived in; but much dipped in worldly Affairs in his younger Years, says an Author ‡, having married no less than three Wives before he got a Bishoprick. He sat here eleven Years, and died at *Bishopthorp*, *Jan.* 15, 1605, leaving a fine Estate to Sir *Timothy Hutton*, his eldest Son, who, two Years after his Father's Death, was High-Sheriff of this

* He founded an Hospital at this Town, and endowed it with 35*l. per Annum*. *Le Neve*. *Willis*.—See a further Account of this Alms-House and Prelate in *Thoresby*'s *Vicaria* Leodensis.

† MS. *Torre*. ‡ *Willis* on Cathedral Churches.

this County. The Eſtate of *Marſk* ſtill continues in the Family. He was buried in the South Quire of the Cathedral, where a handſome Monument is erected to his Memory, on which is an Inſcription, as in Vol. I. p. 94.

TOBIAS MATTHEW, *ſixty-ſixth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1606.)

Tobias Matthew was born in the City of *Briſtol*, brought up in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*, and, being Doctor of Divinity, he roſe by many Steps of Preferment, firſt to the Archdeaconry of *Wells*, the Preſidentſhip of St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*; Canon and Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, Dean of *Durham*; Biſhop of *Durham*; and laſtly tranſlated thence to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*, where he was inthronized, by Proxy, *Sept.* 11, 1606.

This Prelate is praiſed through the whole Courſe of his Life for his great Learning, Eloquence, ſweet Converſation, and Bounty; but above all, by Sir *John Harrington* and Mr. *Fuller*, both infected with the ſame Kind of Wit, for what they term a chearful Sharpneſs in Diſcourſe; which, ſays Sir *John*, ſo ſauced all his Words and Behaviour, that well was he in the Univerſity, that could be in the Company of *Tobias Matthew*. *Fuller* adds, that none could condemn him for his chearful Spirit, though often he would condemn himſelf for the Levity of it; yet he was ſo habited therein, that he could as well not be, as not be merry. Pun and Quibble was then in high Vogue, and a Man was to expect no Preferment in that Age, either in Church or State, who was not a Proficient in that Kind of Wit. Our Archbiſhop is reported to have ſaid at his leaving *Durham*, for a Benefice of leſs Income, that it was for *Lack of Grace*. The before quoted Authors have thought fit to record two or three remarkable Stories, which we ſhall beg Leave to ſubjoin for the Reader's better Notion of our Prelate's Readineſs in this Way.

" Being Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, and ſome ſlight " Matters and Men coming before him, one Man was " very importunate to have the Court ſtay for his Coun- " cil. Who is your Council? ſays the Vice-Chancel- " lor;

"lor; Mr. *Leaſteed*, anſwers the Man; alas, replies the "Vice-Chancellor, no Man can ſtand you in *leſs Stead.* "No Remedy, adds the other, Neceſſity has no Law; "indeed, quoth he, no more, I think, has your Coun- "ſellor."

"Another Man was to be bound in a Bond, very like "to be forfeited, and came in great Haſte to offer it, "ſaying he would be bound if he might be taken in: "Yes, ſays the Judge, I think you will be *taken in*, "what is your Name? *Cox*, ſays the Party, and ſo "preſs'd, as the Manner is, to come into Court. Make "him Room there, ſaid the Vice-Chancellor, let *Cox-* "*come* in."

Theſe two, out of two or three hundred, nay, as many as would fill a large Volume, ſays Sir *John*, are ſufficient to ſhew his Aptneſs. We hope not to incur the Reader's Diſpleaſure for inſerting them, ſince we take them as Curioſities of their Kind; nor do we remember ever to have met with them in thoſe Volumes of Puns and Apothegms aſcribed to the Wits of each Univerſity.

After he had arrived at his Greatneſs, he made one Journey into the Weſt, to viſit his two Mothers, ſays *Fuller*, ſhe that bare him at *Briſtol*, and her that bred him in Learning, the Univerſity of *Oxford*. Coming near to the latter, attended by a Train ſuitable to his Condition, he was met, adds our Author, with an equal Number or more, which came out of *Oxford* to give him Entertainment. Thus augmented with another Troop, and remembering he had paſſed over a ſmall Water, a poor Scholar, when he firſt came to the Univerſity, he kneeled down and took up the Expreſſion of *Jacob*, *with my Staff paſſed I over this* Jordan, *and now am I become two Bands.* I am credibly informed, ſays our Author, that, *mutatis mutandis*, the ſame Thing was done by his Predeceſſor, Archbiſhop *Hutton*, at *Sophiſters-Hills* near *Cambridge* *.

Our Prelate was in great Favour with thoſe two Monarchs of *England*, Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, and was ſo remarkable a Preacher, that *Campian* the *Jeſuit* allows him *dominari in concionibus*. If he was an

* See *Thoreſby*'s Vic. *Leod.*

able Preacher, he muſt alſo be allowed to be an indefatigable one, for he kept an Account of all his Sermons, by which it appears that he preached, whilſt Dean of *Durham*, 721; whilſt Biſhop of *Durham*, 550; and whilſt Archbiſhop of *York*, 721; in all 1992 Sermons, and amongſt them ſeveral *extempore* †. Whilſt he ſat here, if he had not alienated from the See, to pleaſe the Duke of *Buckingham*, *York-Place* in the *Strand*, which was no *Jeſt*, he might have preached and punned on to the End of his Days, leaving a much better Memorial. He died at *Cawood*, *March* 29, 1628, after he had ſat twenty-two Years, and was buried in the South Quire of the Cathedral, where a neat Monument is erected over him, with an Inſcription as in Vol. I. p. 111.

GEORGE MONTEIGN, *ſixty-ſeventh Archbiſhop, Anno* 1628.

‡ *George Monteign*, S. T. P. was alſo Biſhop of *Durham*, and tranſlated hither like his two Predeceſſors. He was elected to this See *June* 6, and inthroned in the ſame *Oct.* 24, 1628. Scarce warm in his Church ere cold in his Coffin, ſays *Fuller*, dying *Nov.* 6, the ſame Year, and was buried at *Cawood*, the Place of his Nativity.

Mr. *Torre* mentions a Noncupative Will made by this Prelate whilſt he was Biſhop of *London*, whereby he gave to the Poor of *Cawood* 100 *l.* and conſtituted his Brother, *Iſaac Monteign*, his ſole Executor. This laſt Perſon, as the Epitaph teſtifies, erected a Monument for him in the Pariſh Church of *Cawood*, which is now much decayed, and the Inſcription ſcarce legible.

The Inhabitants of *Cawood*, by Tradition, ſhew the Houſe where he was born, and it is ſomewhat extraordinary that he ſhould go a poor Boy from that Town, being only a Farmer's Son, and return to it Archbiſhop of *York*, die and be buried in the Place where he firſt drew Breath. His other Preferments, beſides what we have

† *Thoreſby*'s Vic. *Leod.* From this Archbiſhop's original Diary then in Mr. *Thoreſby*'s *Muſæum*.

‡ Another Punſter, if we give Credit to the old Story of removing a Mountain and caſting it into the *See*.

have mentioned, are expreſſed in his Epitaph; which was made by the noted *Hugh Holland*, a Poet of that Age, and is as follows:

Quater antiſtes qui præfuit urbibus, arce
Hac ſatus eſt infans, hac ſitus arce ſenex.
Nec mera provexit geminorum gratia regum,
Sed meritum, ſummis par ubicunque locis.
Sic juvenis, ſic pene puer ſeptem imbibit artes,
Granta *ubi* Caſtaliis *prædominatur aquis.*
Moribus haud tetricis, nec pectore turpis avaro,
Non etenim nimias pone reliquit opes.
Hugo Hollandus *flevit.*

GEORGIO MOUNTAIGNEO.

Honeſtis hoc in oppido penatibus oriundo, per cunctos diſciplinarum gradus Cantab. *provecto, et academiæ procuratori, ſub initio* D. Jacobi *hoſpitio quod* Sabaudiam *vocant, et eccleſiæ* Weſtmonaſterienſi *præfecto, ab eodem R. ad præſulatum* Lincolnienſem, *ac inde poſt aliqua temporum ſpiramenta* Londinienſem *promoto, a* Carolo *divi F. ad* Dunelmenſem *honeſtiſſ. ſenii et valetudinis ſeceſſum tranſlato; moxque, H. E. infra ſpatium trimeſtre, ad archiepiſcopatum* Eboracenſem *benigniter ſublevato. Viro venerabili, aſpectu gravi, moribus non injucundis, ad beneficia non ingrato, injuriarum non ultori unquam, nec (quantum natura humana patitur) memori, amborum principum Domini ſuoque ſemper eleemoſinario.*
Iſaacus Montaignus *teſtamenti curator fratri B. M. P. Vixit A.* 59, *M.* 6. *D.* 2.

SAMUEL HARSNET, *ſixty-eighth Archbiſhop, (Anno* 1629.)

Samuel Harſnet, D. D. Biſhop of *Norwich*, was elected to this See, and was inſtalled, by Proxy, *April* 23, 1629. He was born at *Colcheſter*, brought up at *Cambridge*, was firſt Fellow, then Maſter, of *Pembroke-Hall*. His other Preferments were a Prebendary of St. *Paul*'s, Rector of *Shanfield*, Vicar of *Chigwell* and *Hutton*, *&c.* He was afterwards conſecrated Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and with it held his Maſterſhip of *Pembroke*, till, ſays Mr. *Willis*, he

was ejected out of the latter for ſeveral ſcandalous Practices exhibited againſt him in fifty-ſeven Articles. All which, adds he, were ſo flagrant, that he was glad to quit his Maſterſhip to prevent a further Inquiry *.

† *February* 13, *Anno* 1630, this *Samuel Harſnet* made his Will, proved *June* 28, *Anno* 1631, whereby he commended his Soul to God, hoping to be ſaved through the Merits of *Jeſus Chriſt* his Redeemer, profeſſing to die in the antient Faith of the true Catholick and Apoſtolick Church, called the primitive Church, *i. e. in that Faith that was profeſſed by the holy Fathers next after the bleſſed Apoſtles*; *renouncing from his Heart as well all modern* POPISH SUPERSTITIONS, *as all Novelties of* GENEVA, and appointed his Body to be buried in the Pariſh Church of *Chigwell*, at the Feet of *Thomaſine*, his beloved Wife, ordering only a Marble Stone to be laid over his Grave, with a Braſs Plate moulten into the ſame an Inch thick, whereon was to be ſtamped the Effigies of a Biſhop, with his Mitre and Croſier-Staff; and the ſaid Braſs to be ſo rivetted and faſtened clear through the Stone, as ſacrilegious Hands might not rend off the one without breaking the other. And further willed that this Inſcription ſhould be engraven on the Braſs:

Hic jacet Samuel Harſnet, *quondam vicarius hujus eccleſiæ, primo indignus epiſcopus* Ciceſtrienſis, *dein indignior* Norwicenſis, *demum indigniſſimus archiepiſcopus* Eboracenſis.

Which was performed accordingly with theſe additional Words:

Qui obiit 25 *die* Maii, *A. D.* 1631, *quod ipſiſſimum epitaphium ex abundanti humilitate ſibi poni curavit, teſtamento reverendiſſimus præſul* *.

RICHARD

* *Le Neve* ſays, theſe Articles are ſtill extant; but though he knows where they are, he could not prevail upon the preſent Poſſeſſors to part with a Copy of them.

† *MS.* Torre, *p.* 478.

* The Epitaph remains to this Day, ſays *Willis*.

RICHARD NEILE, *ſixty-ninth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1632.)

After about nine Months Conſideration who was the fitteſt Perſon to ſucceed to this See, it pleaſed his Majeſty King *Charles* to pitch upon *Richard Neile*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who was tranſlated hither *March* 19, and on *April* 16, 1632, he was inthroned, by Proxy, in the Cathedral.

This Man, by his Merit alone, ſays *Eachard*, paſſed through all the Degrees and Orders of the Church of *England*, having been Schoolmaſter, Curate, Vicar, Parſon, Chaplain, Maſter of the *Savoy*, Dean of *Weſtminſter*, Clerk of the Cloſet to two Kings, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, *Lincoln*, *Durham*, *Wincheſter*, and laſtly tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *York* †.

His Epiſcopal Character, and ſteady Attachment to the true Intereſt of the Church and Monarchy, gained him many Enemies amongſt the Puritans, who were now grown up to be a powerful Faction in this Kingdom. *Cromwell* himſelf, in a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, complained of him whilſt Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for countenancing ſome Divines that preached flat Popery, as he called it. No Doubt his Caſe would have been as bad as Archbiſhop *Laud*'s, had he lived long enough; but he was happily called away before the Flame broke out, dying at *York*, in the *Minſter-yard*, in the Houſe belonging to the Prebend of *Stillington*, *October* 15, 1640.

" * This *Richard*, by God's Providence, Archbiſhop " of *York*, Primate of *England* and Metropolitan, one of " his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, made " his Will, proved *ult. Oct.* 1640, whereby he com- " mended his Soul to God Almighty, his Creator and " Redeemer; giving him hearty Thanks for that he " was born in the Year 1562, in which the Articles " of Religion and Faith of the Church of *England* " were eſtabliſhed and publiſhed; in the Profeſſion of " which Faith he was bred, lived, and yielded up his " Soul.

† *Eachard*'s Hiſtory of *England*.

* *MS.* Torre, 479.

" He bequeathed to his Son, Sir *Paul Neile*, his Exe-
" cutor, his Ring of nine Diamonds, which the King of
" *Denmark* gave him; charging him to preſerve the
" ſame to his Children, as an honourable Monument of
" the Donor, and of his Nearneſs in Service, as having
" been Clerk of the Cloſet to King *James*, &c."

His Body was buried in *All-Saints* Chapel in the Cathedral; but his Son, Sir *Paul*, though he left him a good Eſtate, run it out ſo faſt, that he could not afford his Father a Monument; nor is there a Stone of any Kind to denote where he was buried. For want of an Epitaph take Mr. *Eachard*'s Character of him.

" He died full of Years, yet was he as full of Ho-
" nours. A faithful Subject to his Prince, an indulgent
" Father to his Clergy, a bountiful Patron to his Chap-
" lains, and a true Friend to all that relied upon him."

JOHN WILLIAMS, *ſeventieth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1641.)

To *Richard Neile* ſucceeded *John Williams*, who was elected hither *December* 4, 1641; and on the 27th of *June*, 1642, was inthroned, in Perſon, in the Cathedral, the King and his loyal Nobility, *&c.* being then at *York*.

This Man was born at *Aber-Conway*, in *Wales*, and had *Welſh* Blood enough in him to ſtyle him a Gentleman; he was educated in St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, where he was Fellow, and, *Anno* 1612, was Proctor of that Univerſity. Whilſt he was in this Office, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador came to *Cambridge*, accompanied by the Lord-Chancellor *Egerton*, where, with the Gracefulneſs of his Preſence, Ingenuity of his Diſcourſe, and the nice Conduct of thoſe Exerciſes whereof he was Moderator, he ſo charmed the Chancellor, that when he took his Leave of the Univerſity, he ſaid publickly to *Williams*, that he had behaved himſelf ſo well in his Treatment of the Ambaſſador, that he was fit to ſerve a King; and that he would ſee him as much welcomed at Court as they were in the Univerſity *.

At his coming to *London* he became Chaplain to the Lord-Chancellor *Egerton*; which great Stateſman taking a Fancy for him, let him into ſeveral Myſteries of State. Here

* *Lloyd*'s Memoirs,

Here it was that our Prelate firſt commenced Politician and Courtier; firm to retain and apt to improve from the Precepts of his Maſter. So dear was the Chaplain to his Patron, that the latter, lying on his Death-Bed, aſked *Williams* to chuſe what moſt acceptable Legacy he ſhould leave him. The Doctor ſlighting Money, only requeſted four Books, being that Noble Lord's own Collections on theſe Heads.

1. *The Prerogative Royal.*
2. *The Privileges of Parliaments.*
3. *The Proceedings in Chancery.*
4. *The Power of the Star-Chamber.*

This Legacy was bequeathed him; and the Doctor, ſays *Fuller*, made ſuch Uſe of it, that he tranſcribed theſe four Books into his own Brains. Books, adds he, that were the four Elements of our *Engliſh* State; and he made himſelf abſolute Maſter of all the Materials and Paſſages therein.

Full fraught with this Kind of Knowledge he got to Court, and, by Favour of the Duke of *Buckingham*, was introduced to King *James*, to whom he preſented his four Books. The King regarding him as an able Man to ſerve himſelf, firſt made him Dean of *Weſtminſter*, then Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and Keeper of the Great Seal; which Place he enjoyed all the Days of King *James*.

This is ſufficient to give a Notion of our Prelate's Riſe; for whilſt he was Biſhop of *Lincoln* he is out of our Province to treat on*. Our Hiſtories are full enough of the Uſes he made of his former politick Inſtructions; but ſo ill they throve with him, that, in the firſt Year of King *Charles*, he had the Seals taken from him, and was ſent Priſoner to the *Tower*.

Here he continued for ſome Time, till that Parliament met, ſays *Fuller*, *which many feared would never begin, and afterwards had the ſame Fears it would never have an End.* The Biſhop of *Lincoln* being looked upon as the propereſt Advocate to defend the Epiſcopal Cauſe in the Caſe of the Biſhops' Votes in the Houſe, which the King knew would be ſtruck at, he was releaſed out of Priſon, and, to make him Amends and hearty in the Cauſe, the Arch-

* The Life of this Prelate, at large, is wrote and publiſhed by Dr. *Hatchett*, *London*.

Archbiſhoprick of *York*, juſt then vacant, was conferred upon him.

How he behaved in this Affair may be ſeen at large in Lord *Clarendon*'s and Mr. *Eachard*'s Hiſtories, and therefore needleſs to be repeated here. When the Biſhops were excluded from all, our Prelate retired to an Eſtate which he had purchaſed in *Wales*. Here he lived, at firſt, in perfect Duty and Loyalty to his Sovereign, and ſpared neither Money nor Trouble to advantage the Royal Cauſe; but at laſt, by an unaccountable Turn of Politicks, he forſook his Royal Maſter's Intereſt, and joined ſo heartily with the Rebels, that he changed his Lawn for Buff, and commanded at the Siege of the Town and Caſtle of *Aber-Conway*; both which he reduced to the Obedience of the Parliament. This bold Step, ſays our Author, acting ſo directly contrary to his Epiſcopal Character, gained him a few new Friends at *London*, but quite loſt him all his old ones at *Oxford*. It is true he ſaved by it a Compoſition in *Goldſmith's-Hall* for his Eſtate; but his Memory, adds *Fuller*, is ſtill to compound, before a tolerable Report can be given of it. It is of this Prelate *Hudibras* ſpeaks,

More plainly than that Reverend Writer,
Who to our Churches vail'd his Mitre, &c.

He was very modeſt in his Converſation, whatſoever a namleſs Author ſays to the contrary; but whether this was any Virtue or no, we ſhall not ſay; when, ſays our Author, I am certainly informed, from ſuch who knew the Privacies and Caſualties of his Infancy, that our Prelate was but one Degree removed from a *Myſogyniſt*. Yet to palliate his Infirmities, purſues he, to Females, he was a very polite Addreſſer to the other Sex.

He lived ſome Time in great Obſcurity, neglected by the Rebels he had obliged, and deſpiſed by the Royaliſts whom he had baſely deſerted, till the Year 1650; at which Time, on *March* 25, he died, and was buried in *Llandegay* Church, about two Miles from *Bangor*. Mr. *Eachard* ſays, that he certainly died a firm Proteſtant of the Church of *England*; for, wanting a regular Prieſt to do the laſt Offices for him, he purpoſely ordained an old honeſt Servant of his own to adminiſter the Sacrament, *&c.* to him on his Death-Bed. Mr. *Willis* has ſeen his Monument, which, he ſays, is a Copartment of white Marble,

Marble, fixed to the Wall of the Church, and contains his Effigies, kneeling, with the Arms of the Sees of *Lincoln* and *York*, and Deanery of *Weſtminſter*, ſeverally impaled with his own, and has on a Tablet this Inſcription:

Hoſpes lege, relege. Quod in hoc ſacello, paucis noto, haud expectares,
Hic ſitus eſt Johannes Wilhelmus, *omnium præſulum celeberrimus,*
A paternis natalibus e familia Wilhelmorum *de* Cogwhillin *ortus,*
A maternis de Griffithis *de* Pentrin.
Cujus ſummum ingenium, et in omni genere litterarum præſtantia
Meruit, ut regis Jacobi *gratia ad decanatum* Sarum,
Poſt Weſtmonaſterii *eveheretur:*
Ut ſimul atque uno munere tanto regi eſſet a conſiliis ſecretis et delitiis,
Magni ſigilli cuſtos et ſedis Lincolnienſis *epiſcopus:*
Quem Carolus *primus infula epiſcopat.* Eborac. *decoraret.*
Omnes ſcientias valde edoctus, novem linguarem theſaurus,
Theologiæ puræ et illebatæ medulla, prudentiæ politicæ cortina,
Sacræ, canonicæ, civilis, municipalis ſapientiæ apex et ornamentum,
Dulciloquii cymbalum, memoriæ tenaciſſimæ, pluſquam humanæ,
Hiſtoriarum omnis generis myrothecium,
Magnorum operum, uſque ad ſumptum viginti mille librarum, ſtructor.
Munificentiæ, liberalitatis, hoſpitalitatis, lautitiæ,
Miſericordiæ erga pauperes inſigne exemplar;
Poſtquam inter tempora luctuoſiſſima,
Satur eſſet omnium quæ audiret et videret,
Nec regi aut patriæ, per rabiem perduellium, amplius ſervire potuit,
Anno ætat. 68, *expleto* Martii 25, *qui fuit ei natalis,*
Summa fide in Chriſto, *inconcuſſa erga regem fidelitate,*
Animam, angina extinctus, piiſſime Deo reddidit.
Nec refert quod tantillum monumentum, in occulto angulo poſitum,
Tanti viri memoriam ſervat,
Cujus virtutes omium ætatum tempora celebrabunt.
Abi, viator, ſat tuis oculis debes.

A C-

ACCEPTED FREWEN, *seventy-first Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1660.)

After the Death of *Williams* the See of *York*, during the Times of Anarchy and Confuſion, continued vacant ten Years; till, upon the happy Reſtoration of Church and Monarchy, *Accepted Frewen*, D. D. Biſhop of *Litchfield*, was nominated to this See, and inſtalled in Perſon, *October* 11, 1660.

He was the eldeſt Son of *John Frewen*, the Puritanical Rector of *Northiam*, in *Suſſex*, ſays *Wood*; and indeed his very Name carries a Symbol of his Father's Sanctity *. He was born in *Kent*, educated at the Free School in *Canterbury*, became a Student, and afterwards a Demy, of *Magdalene* College, *Oxford*; where, making great Proficiency in Learning, he was elected Fellow, *Anno* 16 2, being then Maſter of Arts. When he entered into Holy Orders he became a frequent Preacher, having Puritanical Inclinations from his Father; but, notwithſtanding that, he had Intereſt enough at Court to get to attend Prince *Charles* in his Expedition to *Spain*, by reaſon, ſays *Eachard*, of his great Parts and Abilities. In the Year 1625, he was made Chaplain to the King; and the next Year was elected Preſident of his own College, and was four Times Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity. He was a Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Dean of *Glouceſter*, afterwards of *Wells*; and, in 1643, was conſecrated Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. This laſt Preferment was little better than titular, the Hierarchy being about that Time ſilenced; however he had ample Amends at the Reſtoration, by his Promotion to the See of *York*, and having the Liberty to renew Leaſes in both Biſhopricks, which muſt raiſe a vaſt Sum.

This Prelate was a ſingle Man, and ſo ſtrictly nice in his Character that Way, that he would not, as we have been told, ſuffer a Woman Servant in his Family. Living in this State, and the great Opportunities he had of amaſſing Wealth, yet we do not find any of it laid out on the Church, or in Charities. It is ſaid, indeed, by Mr. *Le Neve*, that the Sum of 15,000 *l.* was expended ſomewhere, in his Time, and of his Treaſure; but where, we are not able to find. The only Thing of this Kind

* His next Brother was called *Thankful*. *Wood*.

Kind that is publickly known, is the new-building and repairing of the Dining-Room and Chambers over it at *Biſhopthorp*, which might probably have gone much to Decay during the Uſurpation. The Time he ſat here, indeed, was ſhort; for he died at the above-mentioned Palace, *March* 28, 1664, and, on the 3d of *May* following, was buried in our Lady's Chapel, at the Eaſt End of the Cathedral, where a neat Monument is erected over him, with an Inſcription as in Vol. I. p. 114.

* "On the 22d of *May*, 1663, this *Accepted Frewen*, "by Divine Providence, Archbiſhop of *York*, made his "Will, proved *July* 23, 1664, whereby he commended "his Soul to Almighty God, hoping, through the Me- "rits of *Jeſus Chriſt*, to be ſaved, &c. and appointed "his Body to be buried in the Pariſh Church of *Nor-* "*thiam*, in *Suſſex*, &c. He bequeathed 500 *l.* to *Mag-* "*dalene* College, *Oxon*, where he was bred; and to "every Biſhop of the Kingdom a Ring with this In- "ſcription:

NEQUE MELIOR SUM QUAM PATRES MEI.
RE. 19. A. F.

RICHARD STERNE, *ſeventy-ſecond Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1664.)

Richard Sterne was born at *Mansfield*, in *Nottinghamſhire*, of a reſpectable Family, as his Epitaph expreſſes; he was educated in *Corpus Chriſti* College, *Cambridge*, and afterwards made Maſter of *Jeſus'* in that Univerſity. Whilſt he was in this Situation he became very inſtrumental in ſending the Univerſity Plate to the King to ſupply his Neceſſities; for which he, with Vice-Chancellor *Holdſworth*, and two other Maſters of Colleges, were ſent for up to *London*, and impriſoned in the *Tower* †. In the Year 1643, he was put out of his College for refuſing to take the Covenant; ſtripped of all he had, and uſed with great Barbarity beſides. At this Time Dr. *Sterne* was Chaplain to Archbiſhop *Laud*; and, when his Maſter ſuffered for his Loyalty, he ſtood on the fatal Scaffold with him. During the Uſurpation he betook himſelf to the Country, where he taught School

* *Torre*, p. 230. † *Fuller*'s Church Hiſtory.

School for his Livelihood, and lived in great Obſcurity and Want till the happy Reſtoration. Theſe glorious Sufferings recommended him primarily to the Gratitude and Care of his Royal Maſter King *Charles* II. who immediately, upon his Return, beſtowed on him the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle*; from whence he was tranſlated hither, *April* 28, 1664; and, on the 10th of *June* following, inthroned in the Cathedral.

The Epitaphs of our Archbiſhops, about this Time, and before, are ſo full of the Steps of their Preferments, Lives, and Characters, that there needs little elſe be ſaid of them: Yet Dr. *Sterne*, ſays Mr. *Willis*, would have deſerved a larger Encomium than moſt of them, had he not demiſed *Hexgrave*, in *Nottinghamſhire*, to his Son and his Son's Wife, from this See †. For whilſt he ſat here, ſays an Hiſtorian, his whole Behaviour was worthy of the high Station he bore; and his Learning is beſt ſeen by his accurate Book of *Logick*; and the Hand he had in compoſing the *Polyglot Bible*. He is alſo much ſuſpected for being the Author of that moſt excellent divine and moral Treatiſe called the *Whole Duty of Man*. This worthy Prelate built the new Buildings at the End of the Stables at *Biſhopthorp*, and died at that Palace, *June* 18, 1683, and lies interred under a noble Monument, in St. *Stephen*'s Chapel, at the Eaſt End of the Cathedral. [See Vol. I. p. 80.]

JOHN DOLBEN, *ſeventy-third Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1683.)

John Dolben, Son of *William Dolben*, D. D. of a very antient Family at *Segrayd*, in the County of *Denbigh*, was born at *Stanwich*, in *Northamptonſhire*; of which Pariſh his Father was Rector. He was educated in *Weſtminſter* School, and at fifteen Years of Age was elected Scholar in *Chriſt-Church*, *Oxford*. The Civil Wars commencing betwixt King and Parliament, he took Arms for the Royal Cauſe, and ſerved as Enſign at the Siege of *York* and Battle of *Marſton-Moor*, where he was dangerouſly wounded in the Shoulder with a Muſket-Ball. He had afterwards his Thigh-Bone broke, in another Battle, by the like Accident. Upon the Surrender of *Oxford*,

† *Thoroton*'s *Nottinghamſhire*. *Willis* on Cathedral Churches.

Oxford, and the Decline of the King's Affairs, he went to his College again, and ſtaid there till he was ejected from his Student's Place by the Viſitors appointed by Parliament. He then married, and lived privately in *Oxford* till the King's Reſtoration; where, with Dr. *Fell*, and ſome others of his Friends, he kept up a Congregation, in which the Common-Prayer was read, and all other Uſages of the Church of *England* conſtantly ſolemnized. When his Royal Maſter was reſtored, for whoſe Cauſe and his Father's he had ſo often ventured his Life, he was firſt inſtalled Canon of *Chriſt-Church*; afterwards, by Means of his Wife's Relation, the then Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Sheldon*, he was deſervedly made Archdeacon of *London*, Clerk of the Cloſet, and Dean of *Weſtminſter*. In the Year 1666, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and made the King's Almoner; when, ſays our Author *, that Place was managed, to the great Benefit of the Poor, with ſtrict Juſtice and Integrity. On the 26th of *July*, 1683, he was, by the King's *Conge d'Elire*, elected Archbiſhop of this Dioceſe, and inthronized in Perſon the 23d of *Auguſt* following.

This Prelate was a Man, ſays *Anthony Wood*, of a free, generous, and noble Diſpoſition, and, withal, of a naturally bold and happy Eloquence. And, adds our *Oxford* Antiquary, by a Sort of Hereditary Right he ſucceeded his Uncle *Williams* in his Honours, both in his Deanry of *Weſtminſter* and Archbiſhoprick of *York*. He died at *Biſhopthorp* of the Small-Pox, at a very advanced Age for the Attack of that Diſtemper, *April* 11, 1686, aged 63 Years. He lies interred in the South Choir of the Minſter, where a noble Tomb is erected to his Memory; to the Inſcription on which we refer the Reader for a further Account of this worthy Prelate. [See Vol. I. p. 100.]

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, *D. D. ſeventy-fourth Archbiſhop. (Anno* 1688.)

The See of *York* was kept vacant by King *James* II. two Years after Archbiſhop *Dolben*'s Death, for Reaſons not to be approved of. Upon the Landing of the Prince of *Orange*, and his advancing towards *Exeter*, Dr. *Thomas Lamplugh*, Biſhop of that See, in a Speech, adviſed

* *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* ed. prim.

the Clergy and Gentry of that City and Country to ſtand firm to King *James*; but finding the Tide run too ſtrong for him, he left the Place, came to *London*, and preſented himſelf to the King at *Whitehall*. In a Time of almoſt univerſal Defection from the King's Intereſt, this Act of Loyalty of the Biſhop's was taken ſo kindly, that his Majeſty immediately tranſlated him to *York*, where he was inthronized, by Proxy, *December* 19, 1688, when he was almoſt 74 Years of Age.

This Prelate was deſcended from a very ancient Family in *Cumberland*, where it had flouriſhed many Centuries under ſeveral Knightly Honours.——*Chriſtopher Lamplugh*, of *Reſton*, in the County of *York*, his Father, was a younger Branch of the Family of *Lamplugh* of *Lamplugh*, in *Cumberland*. Our Prelate was born at *Thwing*, in this County, but educated at St. *Bege*'s School in *Cumberland*, and from thence ſent to *Oxford*; and, when Maſter of Arts, was choſen Fellow of *Queen*'s College in that Univerſity. His other Preferments were the Rectory of *Binfield*, in *Berkſhire*, and afterwards of *Carlton* in *Ottmore*, *Oxfordſhire*; Principal of *Alban-Hall*, Archdeacon of *London*, Prebendary of *Worceſter*, Vicar of St. *Martin's-in-the-Fields*, *Weſtminſter*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, and laſtly Archbiſhop of *York*.

In the ſpurious Edition of *Wood*'s *Athenæ Oxon.* printed in 1721, are many Things highly injurious to the Character of this worthy Prelate. We call it ſpurious, becauſe it is impoſſible that Author ſhould leave ſuch Notes of Perſons Actions behind him which were tranſacted after his own Death; and of ſuch there are many Inſtances in this latter Edition. The Editors of it are therefore highly to blame to trump upon the World ſuch Things under the Name of *Anthony Wood*, as *Anthony* himſelf, notwithſtanding all his Bitterneſs, would have been aſhamed of. In ſhort, ſome of theſe Articles contain direct Falſities; as we could ſhew, were it to our Purpoſe to do it; but, as ſuch, they are not worth further Notice. Our Archbiſhop is alſo handſomely vindicated from great Part of this Charge, by the Author of the Preface to Dr. *Alleſtree*'s Sermons; who takes Notice, that, "when that great Divine undertook "one of the Lectureſhips of the City of *Oxford*, in or-

"der

" der to inſtil Principles of Loyalty there, in Oppoſition " to the contrary Infuſions of Rebel Teachers, whoſe " Doctrine had been for many Years the Goſpel of that " Place, and diſcountenanced by none of the Parochial " Miniſters beſides Mr. *Lamplugh*; who, adds he, had " the Courage and Loyalty to own the Doctrine of the " Church of *England* there in the worſt of Times." And we have to add, from very good Authority, that when he was a Curate at *Southampton*, in the Height of Fanaticiſm, he got by Heart almoſt the whole Liturgy of the Church of *England*, which he uſed to ſpeak off Book to his Hearers, in Imitation of the Zealots of thoſe Times; eſpecially the Burial Service, with which the People were ſo taken, that the Relations and Friends of ſuch as were buried frequently made him Preſents, and deſired, when they died, to be buried in the ſame Manner; but he acquainted them that it was not his own Compoſition, but the Words in the Liturgy, ſo much then ſet at nought and deſpiſed.

This Prelate died at *Biſhopthorp*, *May* 5, 1691, and was interred in the Cathedral; to which Church, conſidering his ſhort Reign, he had been an eminent Benefactor; an Account of which Benefactions the Reader may find in Vol. I. p. 46. By his Will he left his private Communion Plate for the Uſe of the Archbiſhops, his Succeſſors, in *Biſhopthorp* Chapel, appointing the Dean and Chapter to be Keepers of it in a Vacancy of the See. [For the Epitaph on his Monument, ſee Vol. I. p. 97.]

JOHN SHARP, *D. D. ſeventy-fifth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1691.)

John Sharp, D. D. Rector of St. *Giles's-in-the-Fields*, *London*, and Dean of *Canterbury*, was conſecrated Archbiſhop of this See, *July* 5, 1691; and on the 16th of the ſame Month was inthronized, by Proxy, in the Cathedral. The Life of this moſt excellent Prelate, from his Cradle to his Grave, was drawn up by his Son Dr. *Sharp*, formerly Archdeacon of *Northumberland*. Every one that is acquainted with the eminent Qualifications of the Son, muſt know that he was capable of doing Juſtice to his Father's Memory. We ſhall therefore add

no more of him, than that he died at *Bath*, *Feb.* 16, 1713, as much lamented as a Man in his Station could be, and was interred in his own Cathedral with great Solemnity. Over him is put a noble Monument, on the two Tables of which, above and below the Figure, is the Inſcription wrote by Dr. *Smallridge*, his Contemporary and intimate Acquaintance, as in Vol. I. p. 107.

Sir WILLIAM DAWES, *Bart. and D. D. ſeventy-ſixth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1713.)

Queen *Anne*, upon the Death of the former Worthy and Moſt Reverend Prelate, immediately tranſlated Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. from the Biſhoprick of *Cheſter* to this See. The quick Nomination of this Gentleman proceeded, as is generally believed, from his Predeceſſor's Recommendation of him to her Majeſty, as a Perſon every Way qualified to ſucceed him. He was elected ten Days after the former died, and was inthroned, by Proxy, the 24th of *March* following.

Sir *William Dawes* was born at *Lyons*, near *Braintree*, in *Eſſex*, *Anno* 1671, of an honourable and once very opulent Family; Sir *Abraham Dawes*, our Prelate's Great Grandfather, being eſteemed one of the richeſt Commoners of his Time. By following the Fortunes of the Royal Martyr, they in a great Meaſure loſt their own; and his Son, unable to recompence them in their Eſtate, beſtowed a Title upon their Family, Sir *John Dawes*, Father to the Archbiſhop, being created a Baronet the 14th of *Charles* II.

Our Prelate had his firſt Rudiments of Learning at *Merchant-Taylor's* School, in *London*; from whence, *An.* 1687, he was ſent to St. *John*'s College, *Oxford*; of which, in two Years Time, he was made Fellow. He was the youngeſt of three Sons his Father had; and the two eldeſt dying ſo cloſe together, that one Poſt brought him the News of both their Deaths, the Title and Eſtate of the Family deſcended to him. After this he removed himſelf to *Catharine-Hall*, *Cambridge*, as a Fellow Commoner, and commenced Maſter of Arts, at a proper Standing, in that Univerſity. His original Deſign of entering into Holy Orders was not diverted by the Acquiſition of his Title and Fortune; and the College of which

which he was a Member, having a Deſire to chuſe him their Maſter, he was made Doctor in Divinity, in order to it, by Royal Mandate, at 27 Years of Age; and was the next Year Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity. His other Preferments, beſides the Maſterſhip of *Catharine-Hall*, was the Deanry of *Bocking*, in *Eſſex*, Prebendary of *Norwich*, which Prebend he got annexed for ever to the Maſterſhip of *Catherine-Hall*, and one of the Queen's Chaplains. *Anno* 1708, the Biſhoprick of *Cheſter* becoming void, her Majeſty gave it to Sir *William*, as to a Perſon every Way deſerving ſuch a Dignity in the Church; and from thence he was tranſlated, as ſaid before, to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*.

This Gentleman, and ſuch indeed he was, as well as Chriſtian Biſhop, was a very great Ornament to the high Station he enjoyed. Being of a noble and majeſtick Perſonage, and a ſweet engaging Behaviour, kind and reſpectful to his Clergy, and humane to all the World, no Wonder the Loſs of ſuch a Governor was long and ſenſibly felt in this Dioceſe. The Mildneſs and Indulgence that this Prelate, and his excellent Predeceſſor, ſhewed to their Clergy, and to every one elſe that they had any Authority over, will ever be remembered. They were ſent, and they actually executed that Chriſtian Office, not to ſheer and fleece, but to defend, protect, and cheriſh the Flock committed to their Care. In fine, he was immaturely ſnatched away by the Hand of Providence; for his Age, Health, Conſtitution, and remarkable Temperance, ſeemed to prognoſticate Length of Days to himſelf, and, of Conſequence, a longer Happineſs to his Dioceſe. He died of a Fever, attended with a Diarrhœa, at his Houſe in *Cecil-ſtreet*, *London*, *April* 30, 1724, aged 53 Years, and was buried in the Chapel belonging to his College in *Cambridge*, near his Lady. There is no Monument put up over this worthy Prelate, which makes us more copious in the Recital of his Preferments and Character; and if the Reader deſires to ſee a larger Account of his Family, of himſelf, or of his pious Writings, he may find it in the Preface to the laſt Edition of his Sermons.

LANCELOT BLACKBURNE, *D. D. ſeventy-ſeventh Archbiſhop. (Anno* 1724.*)*

The earlieſt Account that we can meet with of this Prelate's Church-Preferment, is, that in the Year 1694, *January* 26, he was inſtalled Subdean of *Exeter*; which Poſt he reſigned in 1702, for what Reaſon does not appear, and was ſucceeded therein by Mr. *Lewis Burnet*, who died in 1704; when Mr. *Blackburne* was *again* inſtalled as Subdean, *July* 27 *.

In 1705, *Nov.* 3, we find *Lancelot Blackburne*, M. A. was inſtalled Dean of *Exeter*, inſtead of Dr. *Wake*, then promoted to the See of *Lincoln* †.—In 1714, *January* 26, Mr. *Blackburne* was inſtalled Archdeacon of *Cornwall* ‡, and held that Dignity along with his Deanry, till he became Biſhop of *Exeter*, upon the Death of Dr. *Blackhall*, which happened in *November*, 1716 ‖.

Upon the Death of Sir *William Dawes*, Bart. which happened *April* 30, 1724, the See of *York* remained vacant till the latter End of *November* following, when the Right Rev. *Lancelot Blackburne*, D. D. was tranſlated from *Exeter* hither §.——He died at *London*, 1743, and was buried at St. *Margaret*'s Church, *Weſtminſter*.

THOMAS HERRING, *D. D. ſeventy-eighth Archbiſhop. (Anno* 1743.*)*

Dr. *Herring*, who ſucceeded Archbiſhop *Blackburne* in the See of *York*, was the Son of Mr. *John Herring*, Rector of *Walſoken*, in *Norfolk*, where he was born, *Anno* 1693.

He had his School-Education at *Wiſbech*: And in *June*, 1710, was admitted of *Jeſus* College, *Cambridge*; where he took the Degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in *July*, 1714, removed to *Benet* College, of which he was choſen Fellow, *Anno* 1716. The Year after he became Maſter of Arts; and diſcharged the Office of a Tutor there for upwards of ſeven Years.

He entered into Prieſt's Orders in 1719, and was ſucceſſively Miniſter of *Great Shelford*, *Stow cum Qui*, and *Trinity* Church in *Cambridge*. In 1722, Biſhop *Fleetwood*, of

* *Le Neve's Faſti*, p. 100. † *Ibid.* p. 84. ‡ *Ibid.* p. 95.
‖ *Godwin de Præſulibus, Edit. Richardſon*, p. 422.
§ *Godwin*, p. 716.

of *Ely*, (who had before given him the above-mentioned ſmall Livings) made him his Chaplain; and in *October* the ſame Year preſented him to the Rectory of *Rattenden*, in *Eſſex*, and in *December* to that of *Barley*, in *Hertfordſhire*.

In 1724 he took the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity; and, about the ſame Time, was preſented by his Majeſty to the Rectory of *Allhallows the Great*, in *London*; which, however, he gave up before Inſtitution.—In 1726, the Hon. Society of *Lincoln's Inn* choſe him their Preacher: About which Time he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and in 1728 commenced Doctor in Divinity at *Cambridge*.

'His Sermons at *Lincoln's Inn* Chapel were received 'with the higheſt Approbation by that learned and judi-'cious Society. They abounded with manly Senſe, were 'animated by the moſt benevolent Principles, and adorn-'ed by his happy Elocution and unaffected Delivery.'—The great Abilities he diſplayed, in the Courſe of his Duty in this Place, deſervedly procured him a large Share in the Friendſhip and Eſteem of the late Lord-Chancellor *Hardwicke*; to whoſe unſolicited Recommendation the Dignities, afterwards conferred on this amiable Divine, we are told, were owing.

In 1731, Sir *William Clayton*, Bart. preſented him to the Rectory of *Blechingley*, in *Surry*; and the ſame Year his Majeſty promoted him to the Deanry of *Rocheſter*.

In 1737 he was advanced to the Biſhoprick of *Bangor*; and, in 1743, was tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*. Here that affable and courteous Deportment, for which his Grace was moſt deſervedly eſteemed, ſoon procured him the undiſſembled Veneration of his whole Dioceſe; and in 1745, when the Rebellion broke out in *Scotland*, the Archbiſhop was the firſt who gave the Alarm, and awakened the Nation from its Lethargy. His exemplary Conduct at that intereſting Period, will always be remembered to his Honour by every ſincere Proteſtant.

Nor were theſe important Services long unrewarded; for, in the Year 1747, Dr. *Herring* was tranſlated to the See of *Canterbury*; when his Acceſſion to that higheſt Dignity in the Church gave great Joy to the Friends of the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and to all Lovers of Chriſtian

Chriſtian Liberty. In this high Station he treated his Friends with the ſame Eaſe and Courteſy as before: For he knew how to condeſcend, without detracting from the Reverence due to his Character.

In 1753 he was ſeized with a violent Fever, which brought him to the very Brink of the Grave: And tho' he did in ſome Meaſure recover, yet he might be ſaid rather to have *languiſhed*, than *lived*, till the 13th of *March*, 1757, when he calmly reſigned his Breath, and was privately buried (according to his own Directions) in the Church at *Croydon*.

" Archbiſhop *Herring*'s Perſon was tall and comely; " his Conſtitution, from his tendereſt Youth, weak and " delicate; his Addreſs eaſy, engaging, and polite. He " was generous without Prodigality, magnificent without " Profuſion, and humble without Meanneſs. His di- " ſtinguiſhed Application to the Buſineſs of his Function, " his Learning, his warm Attachment to the Conſtitution " in Church and State, and his pathetic Eloquence in " the Pulpit, having recommended him to the early No- " tice of the Great, he ever afterwards maintained him- " ſelf in the Poſſeſſion of their Favour, Eſteem, and Af- " fection, by his ingenuous Converſation, and by his " ſingular Candour, Temper, and Moderation."

" Every new Preferment, by rendering both his public " and private Virtues more known and conſpicuous, " convinced the World, that he was ſtill worthy of ſome- " thing higher; till, unſoliciting and unexpecting, he " was called by his Sovereign, with the univerſal Appro- " bation, to the moſt exalted Dignity of the Church."— " His Religion was of that pureſt and nobleſt Kind, which " true Chriſtianity inſpires: It was Piety without Super- " ſtition, Devotion without Hypocriſy, and Faith which " *worketh by Love*."

The judicious Reader will eaſily recollect, that not only the foregoing Sketch of his Character, but moſt of our other Materials relating to this amiable Prelate, are extracted from Mr. *Duncombe*'s *Preface* to his Grace's *ſeven Sermons on Publick Occaſions*, collected into a Volume, and republiſhed in the Year 1763.

MATTHEW

MATTHEW HUTTON, *D. D. ſeventy-ninth Archbiſhop. (Anno* 1747.)

Upon the Tranſlation of Archbiſhop *Herring* to *Canterbury*, Dr. *Hutton* (at that Time Biſhop of *Bangor*) ſucceeded to the See of *York*.——He was a younger Son of the Family of *Hutton*, ſeated at *Marſk*, near *Richmond*, in this County; which Family is lineally deſcended from Dr. *Matthew Hutton*, Archbiſhop of *York* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*.——After receiving a proper School-Education, (Part of it, we believe, at *Ripon*) he was admitted of *Jeſus* College, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; from whence he removed to *Chriſt's* College, where he became Fellow. In this Situation he remained, till he was appointed Domeſtick Chaplain to the Duke of *Somerſet*, at that Time Chancellor of the Univerſity. In this Station he acquitted himſelf ſo much to his Grace's Satisfaction, that he not only preſented him to the Rectory of *Trowbridge*, in the County of *Wilts*, but afterwards removed him (contrary to his uſual Practice) to the more valuable Rectory of *Spofforth*, in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*.——Here he was ſoon taken Notice of by Archbiſhop *Blackburne*, who collated him to the Prebend of *Langtoft*, and alſo appointed him *Succentor Canonicorum* in the Cathedral of *York*.—During his Reſidence at *Spofforth* he became Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; in which Capacity he had the Honour to attend his late Majeſty upon one of his Viſits to *Hanover*. This Circumſtance having afforded his Majeſty a perſonal Knowledge of his Abilities, gradually paved the Way for his Advancement to the higheſt Honours in the Church: For after having been, for ſome Time, Canon of *Windſor*, he became Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*; from whence he was promoted (in 1743) to the Biſhoprick of *Bangor*.

In 1747 he was tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*; in 1748 appointed Lord High-Almoner to his Majeſty; and, in 1757, tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury*.——This laſt high Station he filled but for a very ſhort Time, being carried off (at the Age of 66) by a ſudden Mortification in his Bowels, within leſs than a Year after his Promotion thereto.

The following Anecdote was learnt from his own Mouth, *viz.* That Archbiſhop *Herring* and He were both ad-

admitted of *Jeſus* College on the very ſame Day; but, as his Grace pleaſantly remarked, the former got the Start (by about an Hour) at firſt ſetting out, and kept it to the End of Life.——'Tis plain, however, that the latter followed him very cloſe, having been his next immediate Succeſſor in no leſs than three different Sees.

JOHN GILBERT, *D. D. eightieth Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1757.)

Dr. *Gilbert* was educated in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, where he became Canon of *Chriſt-Church*, and was afterwards inſtalled Dean of *Exeter*.——He was for ſeveral Years King's Chaplain; and alſo Sub-Almoner to his Majeſty, at the Time that Archbiſhop *Blackburne* filled the Office of Lord High-Almoner.——In the Year 1740 he ſucceeded Dr. *Mawſon* as Biſhop of *Landaff*; in 1748 he was tranſlated to the See of *Saliſbury*, in the Room of Dr. *Sherlock*; in 1750 or 1751 he was appointed Clerk of the Cloſet to his Majeſty, in the Room of Dr. *Butler*, then tranſlated to the See of *Durham*; and in 1757 he was promoted to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*, in the Room of Dr. *Hutton*, and alſo appointed Lord High-Almoner to his Majeſty.——In this diſtinguiſhed Station he continued to the Time of his Death, which happened in the Year 1761.

Hon. ROBERT DRUMMOND, *D. D. eighty-firſt Archbiſhop.* (*Anno* 1761.)

The Hon. *Robert Drummond*, D. D. is ſecond Son of the Right Hon. *George Hay*, late Earl of *Kinnoul*, who married Lady *Abigail Harley*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High-Treaſurer to Queen ANNE.——He takes the Name of *Drummond*, as Heir of Intail (by his Grandmother) to the Right Hon. *William Drummond*, the firſt Viſcount of *Strathallan*. Soon after his Admiſſion into Holy Orders, Dr. *Drummond* became Rector of the united Pariſhes of *Bothall* and *Shipwaſhe*, in the County of *Northumberland*; in 1737 he was appointed one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and, in 1743, a Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter*.——In 1748 he ſucceeded Dr. *Liſle* as Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*; in 1761, upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Thomas*, he became Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, and preached the Sermon at the Coronation

ronation of their preſent Majeſties; ſoon after which Solemnity, during the Courſe of the ſame Year, 1761, he was promoted, upon the Death of Dr. *Gilbert*, to the See of YORK,—over which he ſtill preſides, with great Honour to himſelf, and Credit to the Epiſcopal Character. His Grace is alſo Lord High-Almoner to his Majeſty.

The DEANRY of *York* was firſt inſtituted by *Thomas*, the firſt of that Name, Archbiſhop of this See. He is the chief Officer in the Church next the Archbiſhop, and in the Chapter the greateſt of all. In the Archbiſhop's Abſence he ought to have the middle Place in all Proceſſionals of the Church; and purely, by Virtue of his joint Authority, makes his Chapter to gain or loſe in Matters of Law; which otherwiſe, if it had not his proper Concurrence, would be invalid.

The Dean is elected by the Chapter, inveſted by a Gold Ring, and inſtalled by the Precentor of the Church. According to which, *Anno* 1194, Pope *Celeſtine* III. ended that Controverſy which aroſe betwixt *Geoffry* Archbiſhop and his Chapter, about the Right of appointing a new Dean. It ſeems the Chapter having then elected one, the Archbiſhop refuſed to confirm him, and nominated another to the Place, alledging that the Deanry belonged to his Donation. The Chapter hereupon appealed to the Pope, and ſent their Proxies to negotiate the Affair; where, after a full Hearing before the holy Father and his College of Cardinals, the Archbiſhop's Collation was caſſated and made void, and, upon the new Dean's Reſignation of that Dignity into his Hands, he, by his Apoſtolical Authority, regranted him the ſaid Deanry; confirming to the Canons, or Chapter of *York*, for the future, their Right of electing their Dean, and his Inveſtiture by a Gold Ring.—It belongs to the Office of the Dean, by the Chapter's Conſent, to make Convocations, to admit Perſons preferred to Dignities or Prebends, to inveſt them by the Book and Bread, and to command the Precentor to inſtall them.

In the Choir it was his Office anciently, if preſent, to ſay the Confeſſion at the *Prime* and *Completorie*, with *Fidelium* at the End; ſo likewiſe in the Chapter. On ſolemn and principal Days he, having firſt received the accuſtomary Benediction, ought, in his own Stall, to read the *nine Lections* at *Mattins*, alſo to celebrate Maſs, having three

three Deacons and as many Sub-Deacons to administer to him. At Vespers and Mattins his own proper Vicar, habited in a Silk Cope, shall bring him his Cope to his Stall, who shall be ushered in by two Torch-Bearers whilst the fifth Psalm is singing; and then the Dean shall read his Chapter and his Prayers. The Dean shall begin the *Antiphony super P*, the *Magnificat*, and *Benedictus*; which being sung, the Clerk of the Vestry, accompanied by the Torch and Censer-Bearers, with their Censers full of hot Coals, shall carry and lay the Incense on the Coals before the Dean, and say the Benediction. Then the Rector of the Choir shall begin to intonize, and the Dean, ushered up by the Torch and Censer-Bearers, shall advance, thro' the Midst of the Choir, to the Altar, where he shall perform the Sanctuary. The Rector of the Choir, together with all the Majors and Minors thereof, shall rise up from their Seats, and turn their Faces towards the Dean both at his going to the Altar and coming back; but on grand Solemnities he is bound to begin the last *Antiphony* at the great Procession.

To the Dean's Office did also belong the hallowing the Candles on the Feast of *Purification*, sprinkling the Ashes on *Ash-Wednesday*, and giving the Absolution, if present: Also on *Palm-Sunday* he hallowed the Palms, and began the *Ave Rex noster* before the Cross; and on that Day, either by himself or some other, preached a Sermon to the People. Also on *Die Cœnæ*, or *Maundy-Thursday*, he used to receive the Penitents; and after Dinner, by the Assistance of other Canons, did wash the the Feet of the Poor, and then make the Distribution of Alms amongst them, which was always done at the Charge of the Sacrist of the Chapel; and when that was ended the Dean, with two of the Majors of the Church, did go and wash the Altars. But in one of the four grand Days, if the Archbishop was present, he was obliged to perform the said Service.

By an ancient Custom of this Church, the Dean of it was obliged, for ever, to feed or relieve, at his Deanry, ten poor People daily. This was for the Soul of good Queen *Maud*; and for which Cause he had the Churches of *Kilham*, *Pickering*, and *Pocklington* annexed to his Deanry.

The ancient Revenues of the Deanry amounted, according to Mr. *Torre*, to the yearly Rent of 373*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

We

We ſhall not particularize the ſeveral Demiſes from it, which we find was firſt begun by *Bryan Higden*, Dean, 23 *Henry* VIII. The aforeſaid Writer has ſummed up the Rents of the Deanry as follows:

Kilbam ——	£.	51	12	0
Pickering ——		100	0	0
Pocklington, &c. —		119	0	9
Kilnwick ——		6	0	0

Beſides the Dean's Part of the Reſidentiary Money.

The Valuation of the Deanry of *York*, in the King's Books, is	308	10	7½
Tenths ——	30	17	0¼
Procurations —	5	0	0
Subſidies ——	27	8	0

Anno 1265, 49 *Henry* III. the Dean of *York* had a Summons to Parliament by Writ, as the Biſhops, Abbots, and Barons had; but we do not find any more of them ſo called.

We ſhall now give a ſhort Account of the DEANS of this Church, and chiefly copy Mr. *Torre*'s Catalogue, becauſe his Authorities are unqueſtionable. Mr. *Willis* has added to the Number, and introduces *Aldred* and another *Hugh* betwixt the firſt and *William de St. Barbara*. He alſo mentions one *William* Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, and *Maugerius*, whom *Leland* ſays was made Biſhop of *Worceſter* from this Dignity; theſe he places betwixt *Simon de Apulia* and *Hamo*, about the latter End of the eleventh Century. Our Church Records not riſing ſo high, we cannot contradict this, and indeed there are nothing but old Hiſtorians and ancient Charters, to which Grants theſe principal Dignitaries were uſually Witneſſes, to collect from in thoſe Times. There is the Name of one *Thomas* Dean of *York*, as a Witneſs to a Grant of ſome Tenements in *York* to the Abbey of *Fountains*; but where to place him we know not, the Deed bearing no Date, though it is unqueſtionably of great Antiquity. *

We ſhall therefore begin with HUGO, or HUGH, who in the Year 1090 was conſtituted firſt Dean of *York*. This Man was one of thoſe who was preſent at the Conſecration of *Anſelm* into the See of *Canterbury*, by *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*; which Solemnity happened *Dec.* 4, 1093. In the Year 1108, when *Henry* I. had Thoughts only to prefer *Thomas* II. unto the See of *London*, yet, at the Requeſt of this Dean *Hugh*, he promoted the ſaid *Thomas* unto the Archbiſhoprick of *York*. *Hugh* was afterwards

* In the original Regiſter of *Fountains*. In a Charter made to *Ranulf de Glanvile* by *Henry* II. but without Date, *T. H. decano Eboracenſi*, is a Witneſs to it. *Maddox*'s Exchequer, p. 35. y.

afterwards ſo great a Stickler in that Archbiſhop's Affairs, that being by him employed to the King in *Normandy*, he procured his Royal Letters to the Pope, on his ſaid Maſter's Behalf; whereby he obtained for him the Pall, with a Commiſſion from his Holineſs to conſecrate *Thomas* in the Church of St. *Paul*, *London*, in order to elude the Subjection to *Canterbury* *. In the Reign of this *Henry*, when *Thurſtan*, Succeſſor to *Thomas*, founded the Nunnery of St. *Clements*, *York*, this Dean *Hugo* was primary Witneſs to the Foundation Charter †. In his latter Days he quitted his Deanry and retired to *Fountains* Abbey, then newly erected, where he ſickened and died. Being a very wealthy Man, the Riches he brought along with him contributed much to relieve the Neceſſities of that Houſe, then in great Want and Diſtreſs. ‡

WILLIAM DE ST. BARBARA was elected next, ſays Mr. *Torre*, to this Deanry of *York*. In the Year 1138, when *Thurſtan*, Archbiſhop of *York*, was old and infirm, he directed this his Dean *William* to interdict and eſtabliſh Eccleſiaſtical Laws as Occaſion ſhould require ‖. In the Year 1143 this *William de St. Barbara* was, for his Learning, Gravity, Prudence, and Honeſty, conſecrated Biſhop of *Durham*; which See he governed nine Years, and died *November* 15, 1153. §

ROBERT DE GANT ſucceeded next to this Deanry. He was King *Stephen*'s Chancellor, and was made Dean of *York* in the Year 1144. This Dean, with *Hugh* the Treaſurer, and *Oſbert* the Archdeacon, although they had been preferred to their Dignities by *William* Archbiſhop, ſince called St. *William*, yet when he was removed from his Archiepiſcopal Function, in the Year 1148, they conſented to the Election of one *Hillary*, the Pope's Clerk, to the Chair; tho', on the other Side, the greateſt Part of the Chapter had elected *Henry Murdac* thereunto. This *Robert*, with his Partners, are not a little ſuſpected by Hiſtorians to have had a Hand in poiſoning their Prelate in the Sacramental Cup.

ROBERT II. or DE BOUTEVELLEIN, was the next in Succeſſion to this Deanry. This Man, in the Preſence of Archbiſhop *Roger*, obtained the King's Letters Teſtimonial,

* T. Stubbs *inter x. ſcript.* † *Monaſt. Ang.* 1. 510.
‡ *Monaſt. Ang.* 742. ‖ *Sim. Dunelm.*
§ Rog. Hoveden, Rich. Hagulſt. Sim. Dunelm. *hiſtoria iſtius eccleſiæ, nolentemque et maxime reluctantem ad altare traxerunt.* Edit. Bedford, *p.* 274.

nial, dated at *Roan*, to be owned for his Chaplain, although he had neither before made his Fealty to his Mother *Maud* the Empreſs, nor to himſelf; and that he did not now require it at his Hands, and ſhould permit none to injure him either in his Body or Goods *. This Dean obtained from *Robert de Percy* the Grant of the Church of *Kilnwyck*, to be appropriated to him and his Chapter for ever †. In the Year 1186 this *Robert de Boutvillin*, Dean of *York*, died, and was ſucceeded by‡

HUBERT WALTER, who had it by the King's Gift. In the Year 1189 this Dean oppoſed the Election of *Geoffry* Archbiſhop to this See of *York*, and appealed to *Rome* againſt it, whereupon the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of this See returned into the Hands of himſelf, being Dean, and the Chapter of *York* ‖. Hubertus, *vocat.* Eboracenſis, *eccl. decanus*, founded the Abbey of *Weſt-Dereham*, in *Norfolk*, where he was born §. In the Year 1189 he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Sarum*, and attended *Richard* I. in his famous Expedition to the Holy Land ⸸. He was afterwards tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury*.

HENRY MARSHALL, Brother to *William* Earl *Marſhall*, Archdeacon of *Stafford*, was by the King preferred to the Deanry of the Church of *York*, then vacant by the Promotion of *Hubert Walter*, laſt Dean, to the Biſhoprick of *Sarum*; but when he came to his Church he found none to inſtall him into his new Dignity, the Clergy alledging that none but the Archbiſhop himſelf could put him into the Dean's Stall. However, *Hamo*, then Precentor of the Church, ſent him to the Stall of the Prebend which the King had alſo given him. In *October* following, when *Geoffry*, Elect Archbiſhop of *York*, came to his Church, and was received with great Proceſſion, he denied to inſtall him alſo, till ſuch Time as his own Election was confirmed by the Pope. This and ſome other Affairs brought on the King's Diſpleaſure againſt the Archbiſhop, as may be ſeen in his Life, and *Henry* the Dean joined with others of the Church in an Appeal to *Rome*, againſt the Election of the ſaid *Geoffry* to the See. But ſome Time after the Prelate being reconciled

* Torre *ex reg. albo* 84. † *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 150.
‡ *R. Hoveden.* ‖ *Idem.* § *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. II. p. 624.
⸸ *R. Hoveden, Ralph de Diceto, Goodwin's* Biſhops.

ciled to the King, the Dean, and thoſe who ſided with him, releaſed their Appeals againſt him; and then the Archbiſhop confirmed him in his Deanry, and promiſed to put his Archiepiſcopal Seal to it after his Conſecration *. But on the Vigil of *Epiphany* after, a greater Difference aroſe betwixt them; for when the ſaid *Geoffry* Elect was coming to Church to hear Veſpers in a ſolemn Manner, this Dean *Henry*, with *Buchard* the Treaſurer, would not tarry for him, but began the ſame before he got into the Choir, being attended by the Precentor and the Canons. The Elect being come into the Church he was angry at them, and commanded them to be ſilent; but they, in Contradiction to him, bad their Choir go on, which, at the Command of the Elect and Precentor, was ſilent. Then the Elect began again the Veſpers, and the Treaſurer ordered all the Candles to be put out; which being done accordingly, and the Veſpers at an End, the Elect complained to God, the Clergy, and People, of this Injury done him, and ſuſpended them and their Church from Celebration of Divine Offices till they made him Satisfaction. The next Day, being the Feaſt of *Epiphany*, all the Citizens came to the Cathedral to hear Divine Service as uſual, and the Elect himſelf, and the ſaid Dean and Treaſurer, were in the Choir, together with the Canons of the Church, to make Peace between them: However, the Dean and Treaſurer would make the Elect no Satisfaction for their Tranſgreſſion; but ſpoke high Words againſt him. Whereupon the People were ſo provoked, that they would have fallen upon them, but the Elect would not permit it. However, they were both ſo frightned that they fled for it, the one to St. *William*'s Tomb for Sanctuary, and the other to his Deanry. The Elect excommunicated them both, and Divine Service ceaſed in the Cathedral †. In the Year 1191 this Dean *Henry* was, by the King's Gift, elected and conſecrated Biſhop of *Exeter*, where, having ſat twelve Years, he died, and was buried in that Church ‡.

PETER . . . . . Brother to the Archbiſhop by Fair *Roſamond*, his Mother, had this Deanry then given him by

* *John Brompton. R. Hoveden.*
† *R. Hoveden.* —— *tantæ ne animis cœleſtibus iræ.*
‡ *R. Hoveden, Goodwin.*

by the King, which was vacant by the Promotion of *Henry Marſhall*, laſt Dean, to the Biſhoprick of *Exeter*: But becauſe that the ſaid *Peter* was then at *Paris*, the King deſired the Archbiſhop to confer the ſaid Deanry on *John*, Provoſt of *Doway*; yet the Prelate, through the Advice of his Friends, to quit himſelf of the King's Requeſt, conferred the Deanry on his Clerk, SIMON DE APULIA.

Afterwards the Archbiſhop would have contradicted his Act, telling *Simon* that he had not given it to him, but in Cuſtody to the Uſe of *Peter*, his Brother; yet the Canons of *York*, expreſly againſt the Mind of the Archbiſhop, unanimouſly elected the ſaid *Simon* to the Deanry. The Prelate on the other Hand beſtowed the Dignity on one Sir *Philip*, the King's Clerk and his familiar Friend; from whence aroſe great Diſcords betwixt the Metropolitan and his Canons.

Another Accident aggravated this Matter; it ſeems the Archbiſhop had requeſted them to give the fourth Part of their Revenues towards the King's Redemption, then Priſoner in *Germany*; which they refuſing, and alledging the ſame to be a Subverſion of the Liberties of the Church, the Archbiſhop hereupon declared the Deanry vacant, and ſaid the Donation thereof belonged to him as Archbiſhop. The Chapter affirming the Election thereunto was their Right, the Prelate appealed to the Pope and the King for Juſtice. Notwithſtanding this the Chapter proceeded in their Election of *Simon* to the Deanry, who immediately after ſet out to find the King in *Germany*. The Archbiſhop was not backward in the Affair, and ſent his Advocates over to the Pope to proſecute his Appeal; who were to make *Germany* their Way, and firſt acquaint the King with the Buſineſs. *Richard*, having heard the Matter, inhibited both Parties from going to *Rome* at all, propoſing to make Peace betwixt them himſelf as ſoon as poſſible. In the Interim the Canons of *York* ſuſpended their Church from Celebration of Divine Offices and ringing of Bells, making bare their Altars, and ſet a Lock upon the Archbiſhop's Stall in the Choir, and alſo another in the Paſſage Door of his Palace to the Church *.

* *R. Hoveden.*

In *Chriſtmas*, 1194, the Archbiſhop came to *York*, and finding the Church empty, he appointed Miniſters in it, who ſhould ſolemnly ſerve therein, as they ought to do, till ſuch Time as the Canons and their Chaplains might be reſtored by Lay Power and Force. But the four Majors of the Church, who had been excommunicated by the Archbiſhop, went over to the King, then ſet at Liberty, and, having obtained his Leave, paſſed on to *Rome*, where they begged the Pope to determine their Cauſe, *viz.* Whether the Donation of the Deanry belonged to the Archbiſhop, or the Election to the Chapter; and, ſaving the Right of the Archbiſhop and the Chapter, collated and confirmed the ſaid *Simon*, and inveſted him with a Gold Ring.

During this the Canons of *York* complained of their Archbiſhop to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, then the King's Juſticiary, who ſent Sir *Roger Bygod* and other Commiſſioners to hear and determine the Controverſy, and they cauſed the Canons to be placed into their Stalls again out of which the Archbiſhop had put them.

A little before *Michaelmas* that Year the four principal Maſters of the Church, whereof this Dean *Simon* was one, arrived from *Rome*, and brought with them Letters of Abſolution, as well from their Excommunication as Interdict; which were read and denounced by the Biſhop of *Durham* in the great Church at *York*, on *Michaelmas-Day*, with Celebration of Maſs. At their approaching the City, there went out to meet them the Clergy and Citizens, in great Numbers; and when the new Dean came to his Mother Church, he was received by the Canons with ſolemn Proceſſion.

In the Year 1196 the King ſent for the Dean and Canons of *York* to come to him into *Normandy*, that he might reconcile them to the Archbiſhop, who was then with him. But the Prelate thought fit to depart from thence, and was gone to *Rome* before they arrived; nor could he get the Dean and Chapter to ſtand to any Award. However, in the next Reign, and the firſt Year of it, both the Archbiſhop, Dean, *&c.* promiſed before *Peter de Capua* Cardinal, the Pope's Legate, to ſtand to the Award of *Hugh* Biſhop and *Roger* Dean of *Lincoln*: But not long after they all appeared at *Weſtminſter* before *Herbert* Biſhop of *Sarum*, and *Alain* Abbot of *Tukeſbury*,

bury, the Pope's Delegates on this Account, who agreed them ſo far, that they ſhould all, amongſt themſelves, make Satisfaction for all Controverſies to the Chapter of *York* *.

In the Year 1202 this Dean *Simon* obtained for his Church, from the Prior and Canons of St. *Andrew* in *Fiſhergate*, a Piece of Ground at the Weſt End of the Cathedral. Some Time after he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Exeter*; where, having ſat eighteen Years, he died, and was buried in that Church †.

HAMO . . . . . was next preferred to this Deanry, then vacant by the Promotion of the laſt Dean. All we can find of him is, that he was a Witneſs to a Charter made by the Abbot of *Fountains* to *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York*, of the Church of *Kyrkeby-Uſeburne*, *dat. kal. Martii* 1217 ‡.

ROGER DE INSULA, or L'ISLE, was next elected to this Deanry of *York*. In the Year 1221, he, by the Conſent of his Chapter, made the old Statutes of Reſidentiaries in the Church §; and, *Anno* 1226, this Dean *Roger* was one of the chief Witneſſes to *William de Percy*'s Charter, granting the Church of *Topcliffe* to the Uſe of the Fabrick of the Cathedral ‖.

GEFFRY DE NORWICH, Precentor of this Church, was elected and confirmed into the Deanry of *York*, *Anno* 1235. All we can meet with about him is, that he, being Dean, ſettled Lands for the Maintenance of a Chantry, ordained for himſelf, at the Altar of St. *Mary Magdalene*, in the Vaults of the Minſter *.

FULCO BASSET, ſecond Son to *Alain* Lord *Baſſet* of *Wycombe*, was next elected to this Deanry of *York*, *Anno* 1240. In the ſame Year, he, being then Dean, together with his Chapter, conſented to the Ordination of the Vicarages of *Shereburn* and *Fenton* †. *Anno* 1241 he was primary Witneſs to Archbiſhop *Grey*'s Charter

* All this Affair is tranſlated from *Hoveden*, but he is much more particular in it. *Vide* Hoveden, *p.* 416, *&c.*

† *Wharton*'s annal. *Wigorn.*

‡ Torre, *ex reg. albo.*

§ *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 165.

‖ Torre, *p.* 532. *ex reg. albo Mon. Ang.* Vol. I. p. 153.

* Torre, *p.* 532.

† *Idem, ex reg. albo.*

of Settlement of the Manor of *Biſhopthorp* *. *Anno* 1244 he was conſecrated Biſhop of *London*; and the Year after he became Heir of his Houſe, his elder Brother dying without Iſſue. And in 1258 he died at *London* of the Plague, and was interred in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral †.

WILLIAM . . . . ſucceeded to this Deanry, *Anno* 1244. Our Records mention no more of him than this, that in the ſame Year this *William*, with his Chapter, granted Inſtitution to the Vicarage of *Waghen* ‡.

WALTER DE KYRKHAM occurs next as Dean of *York*. Of whom there is this Notice, that *Walter de Kyrkham, dec. Ebor.* conſented to the Donation of the Church of *Bothelſton* to the Archdeaconry of *Richmond* §.

SEWAL DE BOVILE was next elected; and in the Year 1252, he, being then Dean, obtained the Archbiſhop's Ordinations of the Vicarages of his Deanry, *Pocklington*, *Pickering*, and *Killum* ‖. Four Years after he ſucceeded *Walter Grey* in the Archbiſhoprick of *York*. See p. 68.

GODFREY DE LUDHAM, alias *Keinton*, was elected in the Year 1256 to this Deanry, then vacant by the Promotion of *Sewal* to the See. The Pope, however, put in a Bar to this Man's Claim, and beſtowed the Dignity on one *Jordan*, an *Italian*, who clandeſtinely took Poſſeſſion of the Dean's Stall. But this Stranger, being made very uneaſy in his Place by the Archbiſhop, at length reſigned it, and accepted of a Penſion of one hundred Marks a Year *. After two Years Enjoyment of his Office, *Godfrey*, upon the Death of *Sewal*, was promoted to the Archbiſhoprick, and ſo ſucceeded him in both.

ROGER DE HOLDERNESS, vel SHEFFLINGS, Clerk of St. *Albans*, occurs next by the Authority of *M. Paris*, in the Year 1258: But we have no other Teſtimony of it.

WILLIAM DE LANGTON was elected to this Deanry, *Anno* 1263, ſays Mr. *Torre*, who finds him a Witneſs that Year, and ſubſcribing firſt, as Dean, to the Ordination of a Chantry in the Cathedral. The next Year he was elected Archbiſhop; but had his Election caſſated by the Pope. He continued Dean till the Year 1279, when he died, and was buried in the Cathedral near the Clock-Houſe. His Tomb, finely inlaid with Braſs and

* *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 157. † *Dug. Bar. Goodwin.*
‡ Torre, *p.* 533. § *Idem.* ‖ *Idem.* * Goodwin *de præſul.*

and gilt with Gold, ſtood entire till the Rebellion; when ſacrilegious Hands defaced and broke it to Pieces. The miſerable Remains are yet to be ſeen in the Choir, and his Epitaph, [See Vol. I. p. 63.] the oldeſt in the Church, very legible.

ROBERT DE SCARDEBURGH, Archdeacon of the Eaſt-Riding, was elected on *Langton*'s Death, and admitted Dean; and on *Monday* after the Feaſt of *All-Saints*, *Anno* 1279, he had his Election, ſays Mr. *Torre*, confirmed to him. He died in the Year 1290, as the ſame Author writes; for Adminiſtration of his Goods was then granted to his Executors *.

HENRY NEWARK, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, was next elected, confirmed, and inſtalled into this Deanry, on the Feaſt of St. *Barnabas*, in the Year 1290. Six Years after he was elected into this Archiepiſcopal See.

WILLIAM DE HAMELTON, Archdeacon of *York*, after a Vacancy of four Years, was elected Dean. It ſeems the Pope had beſtowed it on an *Italian* Cardinal; but he at laſt reſigning, this *William* was confirmed, *September* 3, 1300. This Man being Parſon of the Church of *Brayton*, appropriated the ſame to his own Archdeaconry of *York*. He alſo, *Anno* 1302, gave certain Lands for the Maintenance of his new-founded Chantry in the Church of *Brayton*, for him and his Succeſſors, Deans of *York*; as likewiſe the Church of *Broddeſworth* for the ſame Uſe †. *January* 16, 1305, 32 *Edward* I. this *William de Hamelton* had the Great Seal delivered to him as Lord Chancellor of *England* ‡. He continued Dean of this Church till the Year 1314, when he died, as Mr. *Torre* writes, in the King's Debt. The Royal Precept about it was directed to the Dean and Chapter, and bears Date *May* 6, 1314. *An Reg. Ed.* II. 7.

REGINALD DE GOTE, Mr. *Willis* calls him *Reymond de la Goth*, *cardinalis diaconus*, *Anno* 1300, was next promoted to this Deanry of *York*; but he did not enjoy it long, for the next Year he died, and was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM PICKERING, Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, who only lived two Years in his Dignity, and

ROBERT

* *Torre*, p. 555. † *Idem*.

‡ To ſave the Reader any more Trouble in Notes, we ſhall tell him at once that the next Accounts are taken wholly from Mr. *Torre* and Mr. *Willis*'s Authorities.

ROBERT PICKERING, his Brother, Profeſſor of the Civil Law, was elected and inſtalled into it. This Dean founded the Hoſpital of St. *Mary* in *Bootham*, and gave the Patronage thereof to his Succeſſors for ever. He lived to the Year 1332, when

WILLIAM DE COLBY ſucceeded by the Pope's proviſional Bull, and was inducted accordingly. On *Friday* after the Feaſt of St. *Leonard*, *Anno* 1333, this *William de Colby* made his Will, gave his Soul to God Almighty, St. *Mary*, and *All-Saints*, and his Body to be buried in the Church of St. *Peter Ebor.*

WILLIAM DE LA ZOUCH ſucceeded to the Deanry in the Year 1333, and in 1340 was elected, by the Canons, Archbiſhop.

Here is a Gap of a conſiderable Space, for no Succeſſor to the laſt occurs till the Year 1347, when PHILIP DE WESTON, Mr. *Torre* writes, exhibited, by his Proxy, the King's Letters on his Behalf to be elected to this Deanry of *York*; and *Auguſt* 24, that Year, he was admitted Dean both by the King's and Archbiſhop's Letters. What Year he died we know not; but the next that occurs is

TALYRANDOS DE PETAGORICIS, Cardinal, whom, Mr. *Willis* ſays, the Pope thruſt into this Deanry, and outed *Weſton*. The ſame Author adds, that he enjoyed it till he died, which happened in the Year 1366, and then

JOHANNES ANGLICUS *ſanct. Roman. ecc. preſb. cardinalis*, by Virtue of the Pope's Letters, was, by Proxy, admitted to this Deanry. *May* 1, 1381, he was deprived by the Pope, and

ADAM *, called in the *Fœd. Ang. Eaſton*, S. *Cecilæ Preſb. Card.* was admitted in his Place. He was likewiſe deprived, which made Way for

EDMNOD DE STRAFFORD, Doctor of Laws, and Canon of *Lincoln*, to be elected and confirmed to this Deanry. *Anno* 1395 he was made Biſhop of *Exeter*.

ROGER WALDEN, Treaſurer of *Callais*, was next preferred to this Deanry, *An.* 1395, ſays *Willis*. He is ſaid to have roſe from a very low Degree to be made Secretary to King *Richard* II. and, in the Year 1396, was conſtituted Lord Treaſurer of *England*. He was afterwards,

* Mr. *Torre* calls him only *Adam*.

wards, *viz. Anno* 1398, advanced to the Archbiſhoprick of *Canterbury* by the Pope, and was ſucceeded by

RICHARD CLIFFORD, Batchelor of Laws, who was Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, and by his Majeſty's Donation, who at that Time had the Temporalities of the See in his Hands, was confirmed Dean of *York*, and *June* 20, 1398, he was admitted in proper Perſon by the cuſtomary Tradition of a Book, Bread, *&c.* In the Year 1401 he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

THOMAS LONGLEY, Preſb. Canon of *York*, having been elected, was admitted to this Deanry by Proxy on the 25th of *January*, 1401, and was inveſted in proper Perſon, *Auguſt* 8, 1403. This was a Perſon whom *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* ſo much confided in, that he nominated him in his Will one of his eighteen Executors. He was alſo one of the Executors to the Will of *Walter Skirlaw*, Biſhop of *Durham*. In the Year 1405 he was conſtituted Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, and the Year after conſecrated Biſhop of *Durham*.

JOHN PROPHETE, Canon of *York*, on the Pope's Collation, was admitted to this Deanry by Proxy on the 1ſt of *April*, 1407, and *March* 23, 1408, he was admitted in proper Perſon.

At *London*, *April* 8, 1416, this *John Prophete*, Dean of *York*, made his Will, proved *May* 4 following, whereby he gave his Soul to God, and his Body to be buried in the Church of *Leighton Buzard*, or in his Church of *Ringwood*, if he chanced to die within the Province of *Canterbury*; or, if he died in the North, then either to be buried in the Cathedral of *York*, or his Parochial Church of *Pocklington*. In his Will alſo he bequeathed one hundred Shillings a-piece to his Nieces, *Elizabeth Deigncourt* and *Margery Edolf*, to pray for his Soul, and to Mr. *Bryan Fairfax* a Silver Cup with a Cover.

THOMAS POLTON, Preſb. ſucceeds next, *Anno* 1416. Mr. *Willis* ſays that he was, *Anno* 1420, promoted to the See of *Hereford*.

WILLIAM GREY, LL. D. was next elected, and confirmed Dean on the laſt of *May*, 1421. In the Year 1426 he was made Biſhop of *London*.

ROBERT GILBERT, S. T. P. occurs next in the Catalogue. He was Warden of *Merton* College, *Oxon*, and was

was elected by the Chapter, and confirmed to this Deanry *September* 15, 1426. In the Year 1436 he was advanced to the Biſhoprick of *London*; and ſucceeded by

WILLIAM FELTER, Doctor of Decretals, who was admitted Dean, *March* 4, 1437, and died on the 18th of *April*, 1451.

RICHARD ANDREW, LL. D. was by the Chapter elected, and in his proper Perſon admitted Dean *June* . . 1454. On the 6th of *May*, 1477, he reſigned his Deanry and died ſoon after. He was buried in the South Croſs of the Cathedral; but his Epitaph is loſt.

ROBERT BOTHE, LL. D. ſucceeded *Andrews* in this Deanry. He died in this Office, *Anno* 1487, as appears by the Epitaph which was on his Grave-Stone in the South Croſs of the Minſter. [See Vol. I. p. 66.]

CHRISTOPHER URSTWYK, Doctor of Decretals, came in upon the Death of the former, and was admitted *May* 25, 1488. This Man was employed in many Affairs of State, and enjoyed a Number of Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, which *Newcourt* particularizes. He reſigned his Deany of *York*, and was ſucceeded by

WILLIAM SHEFFIELD, who was elected and confirmed Dean *penult. Maii*, 1494. He ſat but two Years in his Office, died and was buried in the South Croſs of the Cathedral. His Tomb was laid open on the Removal of the old Pavement, where his Body had been laid in a Stone Coffin, arrayed in a Silken Habit, wrought about the Borders with Texts of Scripture in Gold Letters, and adorned with Fringe. Part of the Habit, with the Soles of his Shoes, were taken out and laid in the Veſtry. This Place of his Sepulture is marked in the old Ichnography of the Church, and for his Epitaph ſee Vol. I. p. 65.

GEOFFRY BLYTHE, S. T. B. comes next. He was elected and confirmed Dean *March* 22, 1496. In the Year 1503 he was made Biſhop of *Litchfield*.

CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIDGE, LL. D. had his Election next confirmed to the Deanry of *York*, in the Year 1503. But four Years after he was promoted to the See of *Durham*, and next to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*.

JAMES HARRINGTON, Preſb. was elected and inſtalled to this Deanry, *Jan.* 29, 1507, then vacant. He died in

in *December*, 1512, inteſtate, and Adminiſtration of his Goods were granted by the Chapter to

THOMAS WOLSEY, his Succeſſor, who was elected *February* 19, the ſame Year, and, *Anno* 1514, he was made Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

JOHN YOUNG, LL. D. ſucceeded, being admitted *May* 15, 1514. He died and was buried in the *Rolls-Chapel, London*, under a handſome Monument bearing this Inſcription,

Dominus firmamentum meum. Joh. Young, *L L. doctori ſacrorum ſcriniorum, ac hujus domus cuſtodi, decano olim* Ebor. *vita defuncta Ap.* 26, 1516, *ſui fideles executores hoc poſuerunt.*

BRIAN HIGDEN, LL. D. occurs next as Dean, being admitted *June* 21, 1516. He governed the Church ſeveral Years, and lies buried in the South Croſs of the Cathedral. The Place is marked in the old Ichnography, but the Monument is defaced.

RICHARD LAYTON, LL. D. was admitted Dean on the Death of the former, *June* 23, 1539. This Man was one of the five Perſons whom *Cromwell* made General Viſitor of the Monaſteries in this Kingdom before their Diſſolution. This induced him, ſays Mr. *Willis*, to pawn the Jewels of his Church, which were redeemed after his Death by Order of the Chapter. He died beyond Sea, *Anno* 1544, where he was employed on ſome State Affairs.

NICHOLAS WOOTTON, LL. D. Dean of *Canterbury*, and the King's Ambaſſador to the Emperor, was next admitted to this Deanry, *Auguſt* 7, 1544. For his good Services done to the Crown, he was ſo much reſpected by King *Henry* VIII. that he made him one of the Executors to his Will, and left him a Legacy of 300 *l.* He died in the Year 1567, and was buried at *Canterbury*, having been, at the ſame Time, Dean of both Cathedrals, Doctor of both Laws, and Privy Counſellor to King *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*.

MATTHEW HUTTON, S. T. P. ſucceeded, and was inſtalled into the Office *May* 11, 1567. In the Year 1589 he was promoted to the See of *Durham*; and afterwards to *York*. [See p. 131.]

JOHN

JOHN THORNBOROUGH, S. T. P. comes next, and was admitted *November* 7, 1589. He was afterwards made Biſhop of *Limerick* in *Ireland*; from thence tranſlated to *Briſtol*, with Liberty to hold this Deanry *in Commendam*; which he held till his Tranſlation to *Worceſter*. Upon his Reſignation

GEORGE MERITON, D. D. ſucceeded *March* 27, 1617. He died *December* 23, 1624, and lies buried in the South Choir of the Cathedral, with a plain Epitaph on his Grave-Stone. [See Vol. I. p. 102.]

JOHN SCOT, S.T.P. was next elected, confirmed, and inſtalled to this Deanry *Feb.* 3, 1624. How he got this Dignity is intimated in *Hatchet*'s Life of Archbiſhop *Williams*, who tells us that he died in the *Fleet-Priſon*, *London*, *Anno* 1644. On his Death

RICHARD MARSH, S. T. P. was, as our Writers intimate, nominated, but not regularly preſented to it till *July* 25, 1660. He was inſtalled *Auguſt* 20, following, and dying *October* 23, 1663, he was buried in the South Choir of the Cathedral, without any Monument.

WILLIAM SANCROFT, S. T. P. afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was nominated *June* 23, and inſtalled *June* 26, 1663. He quitted this Deanry for that of St. *Paul*'s in *London*, and was ſucceeded by

ROBERT HITCH, who was inſtalled into it *March* 8, 1664. He died *February* 13, 1676, at *Guiſeley*, in this County, and was buried in that Church. Mr. *Torre* ſays this Dean left a perſonal Eſtate of 24,000 *l.*

TOBIAS WICKHAM, S. T. P. was admitted *March* 1, 1676, and inſtalled the 31ſt of the ſame Month. He died *April* 27, 1697, and was buried in the Cathedral behind the high Altar, without any Monument.

THOMAS GALE, S. T. P. was admitted Dean of this Church *September* 16, 1697. Of whom, and his many learned and uſeful Books, ſee an Account in *Collier*'s Dictionary. He was a great Ornament to this particular Church whilſt he lived, and was an univerſal Loſs to the learned World when he died. The Compaſs of our Deſign will not allow us to run into any further Encomiums of this truly great Man, who died *April* 8, 1702, and was buried in the Middle Choir of the Cathedral, with an Epitaph on his Grave-Stone, which ſee in Vol. I. p. 120.

HENRY

HENRY FINCH, A. M. Brother to the then Earl of *Nottingham*, ſucceeded. He was admitted *May* 22, and inſtalled *June* 13, 1702. He governed the Church very honourably ſomewhat more than 26 Years, and died *September* 8, 1728. His further Character we leave to the Epitaph on his Monument. [See Vol. I. p. 117.]

RICHARD OSBALDESTON, D. D. was Son of Sir *Richard Oſbaldeſton*, Knt. of *Hunmanby*, in the Eaſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, deſcended from the Family of *Oſbaldeſtons* (of *Oſbaldeſton*) in *Lancaſhire*, which came over with *William* the Conqueror. In his 19th Year he was admitted a Student of St. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*, but he took his Degrees in *Peter-Houſe*, and was Fellow of that College. At the Age of 24 he was inſtituted into the Vicarage of *Hunmanby* and *Muſton*, and ſoon after to the Rectory of *Hinderwell*. In 1728 he was nominated to the Deanry of *York*, and in 1747 he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and in the Year 1761 was tranſlated to the See of *London*.

JOHN FOUNTAYNE, D. D. the preſent Dean, is ſecond Son of *John Fountayne*, of *Melton*, Eſq; in the Weſt-Riding of the County of *York*. He was educated at *Catherine-Hall*, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and continued a Fellow of that College till he was made Prebendary of *Saliſbury*, and Rector of *Brembill* in *Wiltſhire*; the latter of theſe Preferments he reſigned, when, upon the Death of his elder Brother, he came into Poſſeſſion of the Family Eſtate. In the Year 1741 he was appointed one of the Canons of *Windſor*; but reſigned this Preferment in the Year 1747, upon being nominated by King *George* II. to the Deanry of *York*, where he ſtill continues attentive to the Duties of his Station, and greatly reſpected and eſteemed.

[*See a Catalogue of the Precentors, Chancellors, Treaſurers, and Sub-Deans, in* Vol. I. p. 130—134.]

The Dignity of the PRECENTOR, or CHANTOR, was founded in this Church by Archbiſhop *Thomas* I. in the Reign of the Conqueror. To this Office does belong,

1. The Inſtallment of every Perſon, who by the Dean and Chapter is inveſted into any Dignity, Canonſhip, Parſonage, or Office in the Church.

2. The Government of the Choir in ſuch Matters as relate to the Singing or muſical Part of it.

3. On double Feſtivals to order the Antiphonies upon the Pſalms; alſo in Veſpers and Mattins, both on grand or leſſer Days.

4. To preſent to the Archbiſhop when he celebrates Maſs, the Antiphony, Pſalms, Magnificat, Benedicts, and Gaudies.

5. To officiate in a Silken Cope on the Left Hand of the Archbiſhop when he goes to the Altar to offer Incenſe, as the Dean is to ſerve on the Right.

6. To confer on Singing-Men their Places in the Schools; and to hear and determine their Cauſes, leaving the Execution thereof to the Dean and Chapter.

By the Precentor's Oath he is bound to obſerve all the Statutes, Ordinances, and Cuſtoms of the Church; to obey all the lawful and canonical Mandates of the Dean and Chapter, or their Miniſters; and to obſerve the Ordination and Decree made by Archbiſhop *Thomas* about the Union or Annexation of the Prebend of *Driffield* to the Precentorſhip.

The particular Rents belonging to this Dignity are thus enumerated by Mr. *Torre*.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Kirky Uſeburn — — —	21	0	0
Waddington — — —	5	5	4
Gowle — — — —	0	10	0
Heſlington — — —	2	2	0
Tadcaſter — — — —	1	16	8
	30	14	0
The Prebend of *Driffield*, *Anno* 1485, was annexed to the Precentorſhip by Archbiſhop *Rotheram*, whoſe old Valution was	62	0	0

For Non-reſidence he ſhall loſe the Profits of *Driffield*.

The Valuation of the Precentorſhip in the King's Books.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-Fruits, with the aforeſaid Prebend,	89	10	10
Tenths — — —	8	19	0
Subſidies — — —	8	0	0

The CHANCELLORSHIP of this Cathedral Church was founded by *Thomas* I. a little before the Dean and Prebends

bends were by him appointed. This Office is the next in Dignity to the Precentorſhip.

The Chancellor, anciently termed *Maſter of the Schools* *, ought to be Maſter alſo in Divinity, and an actual Reader according to the Cuſtom of the Church. He hath the Collation of all the Grammar Schools, and ought to preach on the firſt *Sunday* in *Advent*, on *Septuageſima Sunday*, and at the Clergy's Synods: He alſo ſhould aſſign Days for others to preach in during that Seaſon. To him belongs the Cuſtody of the Seal of Citations; alſo the making up Chronologies concerning all remarkable Occurrences which relate to the Church. To him and the Sub-Chantor belongs the licenſing of Readers, entering their Names in the Tables, and hearing them read at the Veſtry Door; alſo to aſſign what Lections the Readers are to read on double Feſtivals.

The Rents pecular to this Office are thus ſet down:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The Church of *Acclam, cum Membris* -	13	6	8
The Church of *Waghen* - - - - -	20	0	8
	33	7	4

Which Sum was the old Valuation of the Chancellorſhip by itſelf conſidered; but, *Anno* 1484, the Prebend of *Laughton en le Morthen* was annexed to this Dignity by Archbiſhop *Rotheram*. The Valuation uncertain. For Non-reſidence he ſhall loſe the Profits of *Laughton*.

The Valuation of the Chancellorſhip in the King's Books.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-Fruits ——	85	6	8
Tenths — —	8	10	8
Subſidies — —	7	12	0

The TREASURERSHIP in this Cathedral Church is the laſt of the four great Dignitaries, but was equal in Value with the firſt. This Office had likewiſe its Foundation by the aforeſaid Prelate of this See, *Thomas* I.

To the Office of the Treaſurer did belong the Cuſtody of the Church, and Cognizance to hear and determine all Exceſſes committed therein; except they be done in the Choir, and then their Corrections belong to the Dean and

* *Magiſter Scholarum.* See *Newport's Repertorium.*

Chapter. This Officer ought to find Lights and Candles to burn in the Choir at the great Altar, and on our Lady's Altar, on ſpecial Anniverſary Days, with other Lights of daily Uſe in the Church elſewhere. He ought to find Coals, and Salt for the Holy Water; to repair the Copes and Veſtments belonging to the Church, and to provide new ones as Need ſhall require; to provide Hangings for the Choir and Pulpit, and other Ornaments of the Church; to find Bread and Wine for all Maſſes celebrated in the Church, and at other Communions at *Eaſter*; to find Bell-Ropes and other Neceſſaries about the Bells, as Works of Braſs, Iron, Wood, *&c.* excepting the new-founding of the Bells, and other new Works about them, which appertains to the Chapter in common.

The ancient Oath of the Treaſurer was faithfully to keep and obſerve the lawful Cuſtoms of the Church; defend its Liberties to the utmoſt of his Power; to keep inviolably the Secrets of the Chapter; and to conſerve and ſupport all Burdens of the Church according to the Quality of the Benefice which he either hath or ſhall have in the ſame, when it ſhall be by the Chapter required.

The particular Lands and other Rents belonging to the Treaſurerſhip are thus accounted for by Mr. *Torre*, tho' the certain Sums of moſt of them are now unknown.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
Alne, *cum Membris* ——	23	6	8	Laundeſburg.
Broughton, *cum Membris* -	13	6	8	Clerc.
Acombe, *cum Membris* ——				Staynton.
Newthorp *Preb. cum Membris*	30	13	4	Wigginton.
Wilton *Preb. cum Membris*				Skelton.
Ripon — ——				York *City*.
Wyverthorp ——				Clifton, *juxta* Ebor.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The ancient Valuation of this Treaſuryſhip was accounted at	233	6	8
In the King's Books. Firſt-Fruits —	220	0	0
Tenths ——	23	6	8

The Dignity of the Office of Treaſurer was reſigned by *William Cliff* to King *Edward* VI. in 1547. [See Vol. I. p. 131.]

Having

Having given ſome Account of the four principal Dignitaries of this Cathedral, we ſhould next proceed to the reſt of the Eccleſiaſtical Officers, as Sub-Deans, Sub-Chantors or Succentors, Archdeacons, Canons or Prebends, Vicars Choral, Parſons or Chantry Prieſts, which are drawn out by Mr. *Torre*, whoſe prodigious Induſtry has carried him through all the inferior Offices which are now, or have been, in the Church; but this would require a large Volume of itſelf. We ſhall therefore only give a Catalogue of the Archdeacons and Prebendaries of our Cathedral. It will however be neceſſary to give a ſhort Account of theſe Offices, and firſt of the Archdeacons.

ARCHDEACONS *of* York, *alias* Weſt-Riding.

ARchbiſhop *Thomas*, in 1090, having divided the Revenues of the Church into *Prebends*, diſtributed his Dioceſe into *Archdeaconries*, and appointed the five following ones, *viz. York*, *Richmond*, *Eaſt-Riding*, *Cleveland*, and *Nottingham*, and aſſigned them Stalls in the Church where they were to take Place above the Prebendaries; though not to mix with them in the Chapter, unleſs they had Prebends to intitle them.

As to the Office of *Archdeacon*, though it is of great Antiquity, being derived even from the primitive Times, yet their Power and Juriſdiction in this Kingdom certainly owes its Riſe to the *Norman* Times; for we meet with no Name of any Archdeacon till ſome Years after the Conqueſt, except ſome ſuppoſed Archdeacons of *Canterbury*; and whether thoſe, if we may credit the Account of them, had any Relation to the Cathedral, does not appear: Wherefore it is to be preſumed that theſe, inſtituted by Archbiſhop *Thomas* in this Metropolitical Church, *Anno* 1090, were ſome of the firſt Archdeacons that ever were introduced into Cathedrals.

In Biſhop *Kennet*'s *Parochial Antiquities* (where ſee a large Account of their Original) we are told, their firſt Inſtitution was to adminiſter in ſervile Employments under the *Rural Dean* of Chriſtianity, to whom they were as much inferior as a Deacon was to a Prieſt: But by the Advantage of a perſonal Attendance on the Biſhop, and a Delegation to viſit ſome remote Parts of the Dioceſe, they by Degrees obtained the Powers they now exercite;

erciſe; which is, to viſit their Diſtricts annually in the Abſence of the Biſhop, and to inquire into all Crimes and Miſgovernment of the People, and to reform and puniſh whatever they find heinouſly committed againſt the Laws of God, or Man's Laws. And for this Viſitation they have Procurations, and at *Eaſter* Synodals paid them; and in ſome Archdeaconries, over and above theſe pecuniary Stipends, are endowed with Impropriations or Demeſnes, as theſe our Archdeacons of *York*, alias *Weſt-Riding*, are, of whom we come now to give a Series of their Names, who have the Rectories and Advowſons of *Mexborough* and *Brayton*, in the County of *York*, annexed to their Dignity, which is valued at 90*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* for Firſt-Fruits.

1093 Durand
1118 William
11— John Fitzletold
1138 Hugh de Sotevagina
1150 Oſbert de Baines
1174 Jeffry
1194 Ralph
1194 Peter de Dinant
1199 Adam de Thornor
1217 Sampſon
1230 Alexander
1239 Laurence de Lincoln
1249 Sewal de Bovill
1256 Ralph
1259 Reyner de Skypton
1265 Dedicius de Camilla
1267 G. de Giffard
1270 Thomas de Wythorn
1271 Robert Burnel
1282 Walter de Glouceſter
1288 William de Hamelton
1301 Aymo de Savoy
1307 Remond de Cot, *Card.*
1340 Peter, *Card.*
1361 Stephen, *Card.*
1369 Philip, *Card.*
1372 Peter, *Card.*
1374 Simon, *Card.*
1376 Guy, *Card.*
1378 John de Thoren
1389 Francis, *Card.*
1405 Roger de Coryngham
1412 William Pilton
1435 William Felter
1436 Thomas Kempe
1442 Andrew Holes
1470 Tho. Chippenham
1477 Ralph Booth
1497 Henry Cornbull
1504 John Carver
1515 Brian Higden
1516 Hugh Aſhden
1523 Thomas Winter
1540 Thomas Weſtbie
1543 George Palmes
1560 John Scocks
1568 William Chaderton
1575 Robert Ramſden
1598 Chriſtopher Gregory
1600 Roger Acroyd
1617 Henry Hooke
1622 Henry Wickham
1643 Richard March
1663 Edmond Diggle
1688 Knightly Chetwode
1720 Charles Blake
1730 Thomas Hayter
1751 Edmund Pyle

Archdeacons *of* Richmond.

FOR an Account of this Dignity and its Poſſeſſors, ſee the learned *Roger Gale*, Eſqr's. moſt curious and elaborate Hiſtory, intitled *Regiſtrum Honoris Richmond*, printed at *London*, in *Folio*, *Anno* 1722. A Work publiſhed with the moſt accurate Judgment and Learning, and which will ever be eſteemed an inimitable Pattern for others to copy after. What we ſhall from thence obſerve in this Place is, that its Endowment was the Impropriations of *Eaſingwold*, *Bolton*, *Clopham*, *Thornton-Stuard*, in this County, and *Arlecden* in *Cumberland*, with ſeveral other Perquiſites, valued at upwards of 200*l. per Ann.* being eſteemed the richeſt Archdeaconry, for Revenues and Privileges, in the Kingdom, while it belonged to this See, and continued Part of this Dioceſe, to which Time Mr. *Gale* has carried down the Series of the Archdeacons, which were as follow.

1090 Conamus
1146 Thurſtan
1189 William de Chanvill
1196 Euſtace
1198 Roger de St. Edmond
1198 Honorius
1200 Roger de St. Edmond
1212 Richard de Mariſco
1217 William de Rutherfeld
1239 Walter de Woburn
1240 Robert de Haget
1241 John de Romayn
1256 William
1261 Ralph
1265 Simon de Eviſham
1272 Thomas Paſſelewe
1278 Geffry de St. Medardo
1281 Henry de Newark
1291 Geffry de Wippeyus
1307 Francis Gaytani
1317 Roger de Northburgh
1322 Elias Tailarandi
1328 Robert de Wodehouſe
1349 John de Gireſwell
1359 Henry de Walton
1359 Humpʳ. de Cherlton
1382 John Bacon
1384 John de Waltham
1388 Thomas de Dalby
1400 Stephen de Scroope
1401 Nicholas Bubwith
1401 Stephen de Scroope
1418 Henry Bowet
1442 Thomas Kempe
1449 William Grey
1454 Laurence Bothe
1457 John Arundell
1459 John Bothe
1465 John Shirwode
1484 Edward Pole
1485 John Blythe
1493 Chriſtopher Urſwick
1500 James Stanley
1506 Thomas Dalby
1524 Thomas Winter
1529 William Knight, the laſt Archdeacon of *Richmond* while it continued Part of this Dioceſe of *York:* It being on his Reſignation,

May

May 20, 1541, by King *Henry* VIII. together with that of *Chester*, (which he also held, being likewise the last Archdecacon of *Chester* in the Church of *Litchfield*) made Part of the new-erected Bishoprick of *Chester*.

Archdeacons *of the* East-Riding.

THIS Dignity, rated at 62*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* is endowed with the Impropriation and Advowson of *Mapleton*.

1130 William, Filius Durandi
1141 Hugh de Pudsey
1189 Geffry de Lucy
1221 Walter de Wysebech
1229 William Cannon
1235 Walter
1249 Simon de Evisham
1267 Robert de Scardeburgh
1277 John de Crawcomb
1308 Bertram de Fergis
1322 Dionis Avenel
1345 Audomer Robert
1352 William de Walcote
1361 Walter Skirlaw
1385 William de Waltham
1389 Francis, *Card.*
1393 William de Feriby
1409 William de Waltham
1416 Henry Bowett
1418 John Woodham
1432 Richard Tone
1463 Robert Clifton
1467 John Walker
1475 Edmund Audley
1480 Edward Pole
1485 William Poteman
1493 Henry Cornbull
1497 John Hoole
1501 Richard Mayhew
1504 Thomas Magnus
1551 John Dakyns
1558 William Rokeby
1568 Martin Parkinson
1569 John Mege
1588 John Gibson
1588 Thomas Cole
1588 Richd. Remmington
1615 Marmaduke Blakeston
1625 John Cosin
1660 Clement Bretton
1662 Robert Hitch
1675 William Breary
1701 Heneage Dering
1750 Jaques Sterne
1755 Robert Oliver

Archdeacons *of* Cleveland.

THIS Dignity, rated at 36*l.* 10*d.* has no Endowment, otherwise than the Perquisites of the Office, *viz.* Procurations and Synodals.

1170 Jeremiah
1194 Geffrey de Muschamp
1196 Ralph de Kyme
1201 Hugh Murdac
1218 William de Ely
1225 Matthew Scolus

1230

1230 John
1241 Serlo
1250 Geffry Muſchamp
1266 Ruffinus Tonens
1281 Thomas Grimſton
1289 Thomas de Eadbury
1289 Stephen de Mauley
1317 Adrian de Fliſco
1330 Thomas Sampſon
1343 Walter de Weſton
1348 John Ellerker
1351 Thomas de Helwell
1354 William Feriby
1379 William de Catton
1379 William de Kexby
1379 Roger de Rypon
1380 Robert de Mansfield
1380 Adam Spencer
1385 John Marſhall
1386 John Fitz-Thomas
1387 Alexander Herle
1397 Thomas Walkington
1410 Clement Staynton
1411 Richard Pytts
1414 William Peleſon
1434 William Duffeild
1453 Stephen Wilton
1457 William Brand
1470 William Poteman
1484 William Conſtable
1485 Henry Cornbull
1493 Geffry Blythe
1496 John Hole
1497 Thomas Croſsley
1499 John Reynold
1507 Richard Rawlins
1523 James Denton
1533 Thomas Bedell
1533 William Cliffe
1534 Richard Langridge
1547 John Warner
1564 Chriſtopher Multon
1570 Ralph Coulton
1582 Richard Remmington
1588 Richard Bird
1601 John Philips
1619 Henry Thurſcroſs
1635 Timothy Thurſcroſs
1638 John Neile
1675 Robert Feild
1680 John Lake
1682 Barnabas Long
1685 John Burton
1700 James Fall
1711 John Richardſon
1735 Jaques Sterne
1750 Francis Blackburne

Archdeacons *of* Nottingham.

THIS Dignity has, in like Manner as *Cleveland*, no Endowment, and ſubſiſts wholly on the Perquiſites of the Office, which were rated, in the Year 1534, at 61 *l.* 10 *d.*

1174 John
1181 William de Thaney
1188 Robert Fitz-Williams
1190 William Teſtard
1219 William de Rotheram
1224 William de Bodeham
1240 Thomas de Wynton
1262 Henry de Shipton
1286 Thomas de Eadbury
1290 William de Pickering
1310 John de Grandiſon
1328 Gilbert de Alberwick
1330 Manuel de Fliſco

1331

1331	Ambaldus, *Card.*	1528	Cuthbert Marſhall
1351	Robert de Kildeſby	1549	Robert Silveſter
1351	John de Brinkelow	1560	William Day
1353	Richard de Derby	1565	John Lowthe
1397	John de Nottingham	1590	John King
1415	John de Wodeham	1611	Joſeph Hall
1418	Simon de Gaunſtede	1627	Richard Bayly
1419	Robert Bowet	1635	William Robinſon
1430	Nicholas Wymbiſh	1660	Vere Harcourt
1461	Thomas Byrom	1683	Thomas White
1476	William Worſley	1685	Samuel Crowbrough
1499	Thomas Croſsley	1689	William Pearſon
1506	John Hatton	1715	Robert Marſden
1516	William Fell	1748	Hugh Thomas

PREBENDARIES *of* York.

COllegiate Churches being, by their Inſtitution, to have daily Prayers ſaid in them at affixed Hours, appointed by the Canons or Statutes of their Foundation, thence called Canonical Hours, had on that Account Rents or Revenues appropriated for the Maintenance of certain Perſons, who were to attend thoſe Prayers and Hours; out of which each of thoſe Perſons had a Portion aſſigned him, which was therefore called a *Prebend*.

Theſe Portions, as they were ſet out in this Cathedral, were for the moſt Part the Rectories of divers Parochial Churches, which were impropriated to maintain the reſpective Prebendaries, or Incumbents, who were thence denominated from the Names of the Places ſo appropriated.

Theſe were all of them collated to by the Biſhops of the Churches wherein they were founded, and the Incumbents were admitted into their reſpective Prebends by Tradition of a Book and Bread, and inveſted by the Dean in the Chapter-Houſe, and inſtalled by the Precentor in the Choir, on the Dean's Mandate. They were obliged to give to the Church a Cope, while they continued poſſeſſed of a Prebend; and if they had not performed that Obligation in their Life-time, during their Poſſeſſion, they were bound to bequeath at leaſt 10 *l.* at their Death, to the Uſe of the Church, or pay moreover

moreover 20 Marks, and their beſt Palfrey: All which was beſtowed on the Fabrick.

There were anciently in this Cathedral thirty-ſix of theſe Prebends, of which two, *viz. Wilton* and *Newthorp*, being about 1240 annexed to the Treaſurerſhip, were diſſolved with it *Anno* 1547. A third, *viz. Bramham*, was, not long after the Foundation, annexed to the Priorſhip of *Noſtell*; as was a fourth, *viz. Salton*, annexed to *Hexam* Priorſhip, and ſo fell, *Anno* 1540, in the general Deſtruction of Religious Houſes, with thoſe two Monaſteries. But the fifth and ſixth, *viz. Maſſam* and *South-Cave*, the former valued at 136 *l.* and the latter at 87 *l.* were, *Anno* 1547, on Account of their large Endowments, ſacrificed with the Treaſurerſhip to the Avarice of ſacrilegious Courtiers. And ſo only thirty (of which two, as aforeſaid, are united to the Precentorſhip and Chancellorſhip) remain at this Day.

Theſe thirty-ſix Prebendaries, in like Manner as the greater Dignitaries, had their reſpective Subſtitutes; each Prebendary having his Vicar, or Deputy, to repreſent him on Occaſions, and officiate for him in the Choir. Theſe Vicars Places the Prebendaries were under Engagements to keep fully ſtated; for, on their Default in ſo doing, the Chapter took Care to ſupply and fill up the Vacancy. Theſe Vicars were intitled from the Stall of the Prebendary they belonged to, and had from him a Stipend of 40*s. per Ann.* which is ſtill paid by the Chapter according to the ancient Number of Prebendal Stalls; for though the Vicars are reduced to five, according to the Number of Canons reſident, yet they ſtill pay them the old Revenue of 40*s.* a Stall, (except for *Tockerington* and *Bramham*, which pay only 20*s.* each) making in all 70 *l.*

The Cuſtom of the ancient Reſidency in the Cathedral Church of *York* was thus: That the Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treaſurer, ſhall be accounted continual Reſidents; not becauſe they were always to reſide, but only for the greateſt Part of the Year. It was then alſo the uſual Cuſtom for all the Canons of the Church, reſident, to convene in the Church on the Vigil of *All-Saints*, before Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and then they were to invite ſuch as they thought good to dine with them during all the double Feſtivals which ſhould happen

happen in that Year's Summer's Reſidency. The Winter's Reſidency began on the Feaſt of St. *Martin*. Theſe Invitations were always made in the Morning, becauſe it was held a Diſgrace for any Canon to go into the City after Dinner.

The grand Reſidency uſed to be performed after this Manner: He that had a Prebend, and was not litigious, and deſigned to make his Reſidency, was firſt to go to the Dean, if within twenty Miles of the City; but if without that Diſtance, then he ſhall appear before the Major of the Chapter, and make his Proteſtation that on ſuch a Day he deſigns to begin his Reſidency. Then the Dean or the Major ſhall ſay to him, On ſuch a Day you ſhall appear before us, in the Habit of the Choir, in the Chapter-Houſe, and there proteſt to make your Reſidency after the Cuſtom thereof. Then the Chamberlain ſhall ſet down the Day in his Calendar. The firſt Reſidency ſhall contain twenty-ſix Weeks, in which the Canon ſhall be preſent at all Canonical Hours, except he be infirm, *&c.* he ſhall then alſo have at his Table double the Number of Vicars and Miniſters; and during that Time he ſhall not lie out of the City any Night, but be within his Reſidentiary Houſe before *Corfeu-Bell* at fartheſt, otherwiſe his Reſidency ſhall be accounted for none. If he chance to be abſent any Day during this great Reſidency, he ſhall keep up his Hoſpitality for the Miniſters of the Church and others, in the ſame Manner as if he were preſent: And not till this grand Reſidency be over ſhall receive any Thing of the Common with the reſt of the Canons Reſidentiary.

When a Canon makes his leſſer Reſidency, which is to be kept twenty-four Weeks, he ſhall not be obliged to continue the ſame throughout, but keep it by Months, Weeks, or Days, ſo that he be preſent on great Feſtivals, if he poſſibly can.

The Canons Reſidentiary, in the Time of their Reſidencies, ought to be preſent in the Service of the Choir, eſpecially at Mattins, Veſpers, and Maſſes, unleſs otherways hindered.

In the Year 1221 the Dean and Chapter, having firſt conſulted the Cuſtoms and Uſages of the neighbouring Churches, made the following Ordination of Reſidency in the Cathedral Church of *York*.

1. They

1. They ordained that the four Perſons, *viz.* Dean, Chantor, Chancellor, and Treaſurer ſhall reſide as they were wont to do; and that the Archdeacons, being Canons, who are bound by their Offices to viſit their Churches, and diligently diſcharge their Truſt about Cure of Souls committed to them, ſhall obſerve to make their Reſidencies for three Months.

2. Each ſingle Canon ſhall be bound to keep half a Year's Reſidency, either all together, or elſe a Quarter in one Half Year, and a Quarter in another.

3. That they do ſee the Faculties of the Church, excepting the cuſtomary daily Expences, equally divided among the Reſidentiaries, without Reſpect of Perſons, ſo as every Day there be allowed to each Reſidentiary 6*d.*—in the Feaſt of nine Lections, 12*d.*—and on double Feſtivals, 2*s.*

4. Theſe Canons Reſidentiary, who are to be allowed theſe daily Contributions, are to have their Dwellings within the City of *York*, near the Church which they are to ſerve; and at leaſt ought to be preſent at Mattins and other Canonical Hours, unleſs Sickneſs or any other reaſonable Cauſe hinder them.

5. When the ſaid daily Diſtributions are made, what remains overplus ſhall be equally divided amongſt the ſaid Reſidentiaries, either on the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*, or St. *Martin* in Winter at the End of their Term.

6. Thoſe Canons who ſtudy or read Divinity, according to the Tenor of Pope *Honorius*'s Conſtitution, ſhall receive their full Proportions.

By the laſt Statutes, printed in the *Monaſticon*, Vol. III. dated *Anno* 1542, 33 *Hen.* VIII. made ſince the Reformation, it was ordained, That every Canon ſhould make his ſolemn Proteſtation when he began his Reſidence; and that there ſhould be always (as it had been practiſed before the Reformation) one Canon's Share or Dividend reſerved for the Treaſure of St. *Peter*; and, if there were no Reſidentiary, the common Revenue was all of it to be returned and paid into the Treaſury; and that, to prevent the Canons purloining or diſpoſing of the Eſtate of the Church at their Will, all the Prebendaries, being at or repairing to *York*, ſhould be admitted to the Chapter, and vote therein; and that the Seal of the Chapter ſhould be locked up under three Keys; that the Time of Reſidence ſhould be fixed by the Dean and

Canons; and that there ſhould be always preſent two or three Reſidentiaries, and if there were but one, he ſhould receive the Profits of the reſt, and be obliged to continual Reſidence and Attendance; that any of the Archdeacons being choſen Reſidentiaries, they ſhould be allowed, out of the twenty-ſix Weeks, thirty Days for their Viſitations; that, though the Reſidentiaries ſhould overſtay their twenty-ſix Weeks, the Overplus of that Time ſhould not be taken into a new Year, and no Canon be reputed a Reſident, unleſs he lived in a Prebendal Houſe, and expended 100*l.* by the Year; that the Vicars ſhould, in Lieu of their claiming a Right to eat at the Reſidentiary's Table, have an Allowance of 5*l. per Ann.* and a Stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* over and above the 40*s.* due from the ſeveral thirty-ſix Prebendaries.

The Number of Reſidentiaries is now limited to five, *viz.* the Dean and four others, which are all elective except the Dean; though antiently (as above-mentioned) the Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, and Treaſurer were, *de Jure*, Canons, and there were beſides them generally three or four others choſen to that Honour: And though there were ſo many of them, which leſſened their Income, yet they always conſidered the Fabrick, and conſtantly ſet apart one Dividend to it, beſides the Revenues belonging to it, as they do at this Day, the Church having always a fifth or ſixth Share of the Reſidence-Money annually divided and ſeparated to its Uſe.

By a Statute lately obtained, the Dean has the Gift of, and is empowered to fill up the Vacancies that happen in the Number of Reſidentiaries; one only of that Number is required to reſide at a Time, and the Term of Reſidence is contracted to three Months. The Dean reſides three Months in the Year, but not in Turn with the other Reſidentiaries, ſo that during his Time there are always two in Reſidence.

We ſhall now give a ſhort Account of the PREBENDS, with a Catalogue of the PREBENDARIES; and firſt

APESTHORPE, *or* ABSTHORPE,

SO denominated from a Pariſh in *Nottinghamſhire*, where the Prebendary has the Impropriation and Advowſon of the Donative, and all other Juriſdiction there. In *Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire* this Place is called *Habliſthorp*,

Hablifthorp, and was, as he tells us, reputed anciently only an Hamlet or Village belonging to *North-Leverton*, tho' it is now diſtinct. It is rated for Firſt-Fruits at 8*l.*

1260 Thomas Whyten
1282 Walter de Glouceſter
1283 Gerard de Grandiſon
1318 Flambard de Longvil
1318 Henry de Cliffe
1332 Robert de Taunton
1346 Geffry de Scrope
1382 Thomas Feriby
1403 Thomas Wardroper
1409 John Southam
1440 William Felter
1451 John Arundel
1457 John Barton
1466 William Dudley
1470 Thomas Portington
1476 Leonard Say
1493 John Reynald
1494 Martin Collins
1495 Richard Walwyn
1496 Edward Underwood
1497 Anthony Sellenger
1514 John Young
1514 William Burgh
1525 Robert Nooke
1529 Thomas Knowles
1546 John Coultman
1553 Thomas Cotesford
1554 Thomas Clement
1564 Melcrior Smith
1591 Henry Coppinger
1619 Ambroſe Coppinger
1660 James Liſter
1671 Richard Hill
1704 John Roe
1707 Thomas Scott
1729 Jaques Sterne
1731 John Ray
1735 Benjamin Wilſon
1736 Robert Reynolds
1744 William Herring

AMPLEFORD.

THIS Prebend is endowed with the Rectory and Advowſon of *Ampleford*, in *Rydale* Deanry, and impropriate Curacy of *Heſlington*, in *Bulmer* Deanry, to which he likewiſe preſents; and has alſo the Tithes at *Fulford*, and ſome Lands at *Dunnington*, and an Houſe in *Stonegate*, *York*. The Valuation of it for Firſt-Fruits, *Anno* 1534, was 35 *l. per Annum*.

1260 Henry de Lavania
1287 William de Luda
1290 William Burnel
1304 Maurice de Piſſiaco
1321 Theobald de Tretis
1329 Manuel de Fliſco
1350 Henry de Ingleby
1351 Henry la Zouch
1369 William de Courtney
1370 Roger de Freton
1381 Thomas de Stanley
1382 John Skirlaw
1382 Roger Bacon
1385 Thomas Orgave
1386 William Waltham
1389 William Atwood
1410 Thomas Parker
1423 Robert Bowett
1429 Ralph Beauford
1450 Thomas Kirkeby
1476 Robert Bothe
1477 Thomas Bothe
1499 Peter Carmeliano
1527 John *Biſhop of Elphin*

1536 George Henneage
1549 William Clayburgh
1554 Allan Langdale
1560 William Daye
1566 Laurence Nowel
1577 Chriſtopher Gregory
1600 Zachary Steward
1617 Samuel Ward
1660 Humphry Lloyd
1689 William Pearſon
1715 Thomas Noble
1722 Henry Cooke
1750 Henry Yarborough

BARNBY,

SO denominated from *Barnby* Village, near *Pocklington*, in *Harthill* Deanry. The Prebendary is Lord of the whole Town of *Barnby*, valued at 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

1278 William de Corneys
1289 Peter de Roſs
13— William Camerarius
1314 William de Sondon
1322 William de Yerwell
1327 Nicholas de Hugate
1338 Hugh de Wyloughby
13— John Thorpe
1347 Reginald de Donyngton
1349 John de Helwell
1386 William Woderove
1386 Richard de Conyngſton
1400 Thomas de Hilton
1404 Thomas de Haxey
1418 Richard Arnall
1438 John Marſhall
1443 William Saunders
1443 John Delaber
1447 William Gray
1454 William Radcliffe
1455 John Sendale
1461 William Brande
1470 William Poteman
1474 John Dunmowe
1480 William Cocks
1512 Chriſtopher Wilſon
1532 Nicholas Everard
1539 John Eyer
1543 John Hall
1558 Richard Drury
1561 Thomas Young
1574 George Slater
1590 William Barkſdale
1660 Robert Bunning
1667 Henry Bagſhaw
1668 Peter Samwayes
1693 Francis Pemberton
1722 William Herbert
1727 Lewis Stephens
1747 John-Samuel Hill
1747 Thomas Herring

BILTON

CONſiſts of the Impropriation of *Bilton*, which was made a Prebend by Archbiſhop *John Romaine*, in 1294. The Prebendary is Patron of *Bilton* Vicarage, in *Ainſty* Deanry. Value of this Prebend 14*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

1294 Robert de Pykering
1298 Philip de Wyloughby
12— Adam de Blyda
1330 Wm. de Aldburwyks
1341 William de Feriby
1350 Wm. de Woodhouſe
1352 John de Feriby
1373 John de Carpe
1396 John de Ikelington
1400 Thomas Burſtall

1408

1408 Robert Appylton
1418 Henry Swyne
1423 Thomas Beckington
1423 John Charelton
1427 John Fytton
1432 John de Opizis
1449 Elias Holcoat
1464 Thomas Hope
1487 John Giglis
1497 John Hamms
1497 Edward Underwood
1504 John Grice
1519 John London
1542 Nicolas Wilſon
1548 John Daykins
1549 Robert Nevile
1550 Thomas Wilſon
1554 William Bell
1559 Nicholas Houghton
1591 William Thomas
1614 Richard Harwood
1615 John Bungey
1617 John Denne
1660 Tobias Wickham
1696 Chriſtopher Jackſon
1701 John Richardſon
1703 Nathaniel Drake
1729 Robert Whatley
1750 Francis Blackburn

BOLE

CONtains the impropriated Rectory of *Bole*, in *Retford* Deanry, in the County of *Nottingham*, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, and is valued for First-Fruits at 17*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

—— Gilbert de Sarum
1280 John de Mekyngham
1301 Peter de Inſula
1312 John de Naſſington
1324 Pontius de Pondia Barſago
1331 Gilbert de Boviſvilla
1345 William de Aſlayhby
1350 Thomas de Nevill
1362 Adrianus, *Card.*
1370 Alexander de Nevill
1374 Simon de Malton
1375 Thomas de Farnilawe
1377 Thomas de Brandon
1386 John de Danby
1400 Richard de Coningſton
1403 Simon Gaunſtede
1405 John Ixworth
1406 Simon Gaunſtede
1423 Nicholas Mocking
1424 John Brockholes
1444 Nicholas Wymbiſh
1460 John Danvers
1464 John Bothe
1465 William Morton
1466 Thomas Chaundler
1490 John Arundel
1490 Robert Froſt
1507 Chriſtopher Plummer
1534 Chriſtopher Draper
1534 Peter Vannes
1563 Henry More
1590 William Goodwyn
1605 Henry Bate
1613 Henry Smith
1615 John Hicks
1660 Robert Powell
1687 James Metford
1720 Richard Goodwin
1752 William Cayley
1756 John Fogg

BOTEVANT.

WHere this Prebend lies we are not informed. The Tradition is, that the Corps was ſwallowed up by the Sea. The Prebendary has only a Penſion of 20*l. per Ann.* paid by the Chapter, and is rated for First-Fruits at 17*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

1281 Thomas de Wakefield
1297 Robert de Replingham
13— William de Aldburwyk
1332 John de Ellerker
1339 John de Wodehouſe
1355 Henry de Walton
1359 William de Campden
1370 William de Laford
1407 John Tibbay
1414 William Cawode
1419 John Selowe
1422 William Gray
1425 Richard Hore
1426 John Hody
1436 John Mackworth
1451 John Sutton
1479 Oliver Kyng
1487 John Herte
1490 Edward Cheney
1493 Chriſtopher Urſwyke
15— John Colet
1519 Cuthbert Tunſtall
1522 William Tate
1540 John Buttrie
1549 William Turnor
1552 Laurence Saunders
1554 James Baſſet
1560 William Mouſe
1570 Henry Parry
1571 John Gibſon
1572 Edward Stanhope
1591 Theophilus Aylmer
1626 Thomas Kaye
1660 Thomas Fothergill
1677 John Burton
1680 William Stainforth
1680 Elias Micklethwaite
1681 Barnaby Long
1682 Jonathan Dryden
1685 George Wynſhip
1690 William Breary
1701 John Blower
1723 Samuel Brooke
1732 George Leigh

BRAMHAM.

THIS Prebend conſiſted of the Impropriations of *Bramham*, *Wharam-le-Street*, and *Lythe* Rectories; and was, *Anno* 1534, rated at 55*l.* It was annexed, on the firſt founding of it by Archbiſhop *Thurſton*, in the Reign of *Henry* I. to the Priorſhip of *Noſtell*; and ſo whoever was Prior enjoyed it.

1133 Adulph, or Ethelwold
1153 Tavard
1196 Aſketellus
1201 John
1216 Ralph Bedford
1219 William
1221 John

1242

1239 Stephen
1245 Benedict
1255 Robert
1276 Richard de Wartria
1291 William Birſtall
1312 Henry de Aberford
1328 John de Inſula
1331 John de Wodehouſe
1337 Thomas de Darfield
1372 Richard Wombwell
1390 John Leeds
1393 Robert Quixley
1427 John Huddersfield
1472 William Aſhton
1489 William Meltonby
1489 Thomas Wilcocks
1489 Richard Hurſt
1505 Richard Merſden
1524 Alvered Comyn
—— Robert Farrer, the laſt Prior, who, ſurrendering this Convent in 1540, had a Penſion of 100*l. per Ann.* allowed him, which he received till his Promotion, 1547, to the See of St. *David*'s. With the Priory this Prebend fell, *Anno* 1540, and was ſwallowed up with the Revenues of the Convent.

BUGTHORP

CONſiſts of the Impropriation of *Bugthorp*, and Advowſon of the Vicarage, in *Bucroſs* Deanry, with the Tithes of *Stockton* Chapelry in *Bulmer*, both rated for Firſt-Fruits at 34*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

12— John le Graſs
1279 Hugh de Eveſham
128- Henry, *Card.*
1287 Peter de Sabella
1287 Peter de Ceſtria
1288 W. Portuenſis, *Card.*
1290 Bernard de Languſelle
1298 Stephen de Manley
1317 Simon de Montacute
13— Jerrard de Rapiſtayno
1358 William de Rapiſtayno
1372 John de Stoke
1375 Thomas de Brandon
1377 John de Colton
1379 John de Biſhopeſton
1384 William de Monketon
1386 Thomas de Walworth
1406 John Prophete
1426 John Parkinſon
14— John Pricklowe
1431 Richard Cordon
1452 William Malſter
1459 John Giſburgh
1481 Philip Lepeyate
1488 Thomas Stoke
1494 Martin Collins
1496 Richard Walwyn
1509 James Herington
1512 Thomas Wolſey
1514 Richard Pace
1514 John Young
1516 Robert Toney
1526 Laurence Stubbs
1536 Edmund Worſley
1552 Robert Horne
1552 John Ebden
1600 John Bardon
1613 John Brooke
1615 Henry Banks
1623 William Banks
1641 Cæſar Williamſon
1662 John Parry

1666

1666 John Garthwaite
1678 Samuel Crowbrow
1680 John Burton
1700 Chriſtopher Wyvill
1711 William Calvert
1726 Benj. Honeycomb
1735 Samuel Berdmore
1743 William Berdmore

DUNNINGTON

COntains the Manor of *Dunnington* Pariſh, near *York*, though not the Advowſon of the Rectory, and is rated for Firſt-Fruits at 19*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

13— Robert de Bardeley
1321 William de Brucre
1324 Gilbert de Burera
13— John de Sancto Paulo
1350 Michael de Northburgh
1353 William de Fliſco
1356 Johan. de Welewyks
1356 William de Feriby
1379 Henry Godburne
1390 John de Newton
1393 William de Waltham
1398 William Noyon
1405 John de Marnham
1419 John Forreſt
1442 John Bate
14— William Bate
1479 John Davyſon
1485 Edward Creſacre
1490 Hugh Trotter
1491 Robert Middleton
1496 William Middleton
1513 Alan Percy
1517 Robert Shorton
1523 Richard Duke
1529 Edward Lee
1531 Nicholas Townley
1532 George Heneage
1526 Henry Whyting
1541 Robt. Holddeſworth
1556 John Green
1597 William Green
1640 Barnaby Barlow
1660 Anthony Elcocke
1660 Joſhua Spofford
1663 John Drake
1681 Nicholas Anderſon
1689 William Lambert
1722 Nicholas Gouch
1755 Francis Dodſworth

DRIFFIELD

TAkes its Name from *Dryfield*, or *Driffield*, Pariſh, in the *Eaſt-Riding* Archdeaconry, where the Prebendary has the Impropriation and Patronage of the Vicarage, valued at 62*l.* In the Year 1485 it was annexed to the Precentorſhip.

1225 Walter de Wyſebech
1296 John de Cadamo
1309 William de Melton
1317 John, *a Roman Card.*
1329 Reymond Pelegrino
1339 Guncelinus, *Epiſcopus Albuneſis, Card.*
1348 William de St. Marcellus
1363 Hugh, *a Roman Card.*

1378

1378 John de Middleton
1379 Roger de Brom
1380 John de Daventry
1380 John de Bacon
1385 Ralph de Selby
1386 Lewis, *a Roman Card.*
1387 Richard de Reuhale
1400 Stephen le Scrope, jun.
1401 Nicholas Bubbewith
1406 William Dionis
1407 William Pylton
1435 Thomas Kemp
1436 Robert Rolleſton
1450 William Felter
1451 William Peircy
1452 William Grey
1452 Thomas Preſton
1460 James Stanley
1485 William Beverley, who was alſo Precentor, to which it was annexed 1485.

[*See the Catalogue of Precentors for the reſt*, Vol. I. p. 132, 133.]

FENTON

HAS the Impropriation and Patronage of *Fenton* and *Sherburn* Churches, in the *Ainſty* Deanry: He had alſo the Patronage of St. *Maurice* Church in *York*, and an Houſe in the *Minſter-Cloſe*; and is rated, for Firſt-Fruits, at 35*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

12— Sewell de Bovilla
1287 William de Pykerings
1297 John de Berewyks
1312 Thomas de Cobham
1317 Frederick de Barde
1343 Robert de Walkington
1366 Robert de Braybroke
1370 Walter de Skirlaw
1387 Walter de Brugge
1396 Richard de Clifford
1396 Adam de Mortuomari
1397 John de Welborne
1407 Hugh Hanworth
1418 John de Wodeham
1428 Thomas de la Pole
1433 Peter Irſord
1438 John Langton
1441 Robert Aſcough
1448 John Bradſton
1450 Robert Stillington
1459 William Malſter
1480 Edward Hanſon
1512 William Burbank
1530 William Smythſon
1531 William Clyff
1534 Chriſtopher Wellyfed
1538 William Wellyſed
1541 Thomas Houghton
1549 John Dakyn
1558 William Taylor
1560 Thomas Wilſon
1573 William Chaderton
1579 Arthur Williams
1601 Emanuel Barnes
1614 Henry Wickham
1641 Thomas Triplett
1670 Robert Field
1680 George Tully
1681 Thomas Comber
1683 Roger Altham
1714 William Milner
1718 Thomas Meaſe
1750 Richard Jackſon

FRI-

FRIDAYTHORP,

SO named from *Fridaythorp*, a Pariſh in *Bucroſs* Deanry, where the Prebendary hath ſome Lands; as he has alſo the Manor, Impropriation, and Patronage of *Tange* Curacy in *Pontefract* Deanry, with ſome Lands and Tithes in *Goodmanham*, valued at 38*l.* 16*s.*

1312 Robert de Cottyngham
1319 William de Ayremin
1325 Richard de Cornubia
1325 John de Fliſco
1343 Thomas de Hatfield
1345 John de Malvill
1352 David de Wollore
1370 Robert de Braybroke
1377 Thomas de Orgrave
1377 Robert de Crull
1408 Richard Pyttes
1409 John Ryggenhale
1409 John Orum
1412 Richard Talbot
1428 John Forſter
1440 Thomas Chichley
1466 Edmund Wodevile
1468 John Burne
1470 Ranulph Bird
1479 Henry Gillowe
1482 William Sheffield
1485 Henry Cornebull
1487 Oliver Kyng
1490 John Herte
1494 Richard Nix
1501 John Braye
1502 Chriſtopher Urſwyke
1522 William Holgill
1522 Thomas Wynter
1523 Robert Shorton
1535 Henry Williams
1554 Arthur Lowe
1562 Richard Maſters
1587 William Wilkinſon
1613 Richard Burton
1615 Henry Fairfax
1665 Thomas Cannon
1668 Henry Bagſhaw
1670 John Lake
1685 Jonathan Dryden
1702 Nathaniel Wainhouſe
1708 Henry Dering
1750 Robert Whatley
1767 William Abbot

GIVENDALE

CONtains the Manor of *Givendale*, Hamlet or Vill, near *Pocklington*, with the Lands in *Millington*, valued at 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

1292 Amadeus de Sancto Johanne
1298 William de Pykering
1312 Peter de Deane
1313 John de Sandale
1314 Richard de Ceſtria
1346 John de Gyvewell
1346 William de Kirby
1366 Robert de Calldwell
1368 Michael de Ravenſdale
1389 John de Lincoln
1391 John Barnet

1407 Walter Sherington
1420 Robert Del-Haye
1448 Thomas Babthorpe
1478 Edmund Audley
1480 William Talbot
1498 Humphrey Fitz-Williams
1503 John Hatton
1504 Thomas Hannibell
1509 Thomas Harwode
1525 Thomas Donyngton
1532 Nicholas Everard
1532 Edmund Worſley
1536 Anthony Pigge
1537 William Moore
1538 Anthony Pigge
1539 George Palmes
1543 Stephen Segar
1547 Philip Brode
1551 John Golding
1556 William Taylor
1560 Peter Heade
1576 John Duncombe
1600 Andrew Bynge
1660 Timothy Tully
1700 Thomas Noble
1715 Thomas Burton
1731 Robert Fyſh
1735 Samuel Baker
1740 Lawrence Sterne
1741 William Dodſworth

GRINDALE

CONſiſts of the Manor and Impropriation of *Grindale*, in *Dickering* Deanry; of which Donative the Prebendary is Patron. He has alſo the Tithes of *Grafton* Chapelry, in *Boroughbridge* Deanry; and a Moiety, or Half-part, of *Axminſter* Impropriation, in *Devonſhire*. The whole valued at 9*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

12— William de Waleby
1267 Robert Burnett
1280 John de Crawcomb
1308 William de Blyburgh
13— Peter Dene
1332 John Giffard
1349 Nicholas de Welton
1350 John de Cheſterfield
1354 Adam de Everyngham
1359 Robert de Schardlowe
1360 Roger de Cheſterfield
1367 John de Thoreſby
1380 Thomas De la Warre
1397 Thomas de Weſton
1408 John Nottyngham
1409 Richard Pyttes
1414 Robert Nevill
1416 Thomas Greenwood
1418 Robert Fitz-Hugh
1431 Andrew Holes
1437 Peter de Barbor, *Card.*
1446 Richard Caunton
1458 John Burgh
1466 John Marſhall
1471 Alexander Legh
1501 Roger Leyburne
1503 Reginald Chomley
1506 Nicholas Chauntrell
1531 William, *Epiſc. Darien.*
1534 William Barnerdiſton
1554 Thomas Cheſton
1565 John Bucke
1588 Robert Cancefeld
1596

1596 Francis Nalton
1616 Richard Leake
1660 Richard Waring
1667 Gilbert Bennett
1669 Richard Hooke
1688 Charles Palmer
1704 Heneage Dering
1708 Gilbert Atkinſon
1709 Francis Rogers
1712 Henry Jefferſon
1720 Feildan Dunn
1738 Richard Robinſon
1752 Henry Goodricke
1754 Lewis Ettij

HOLME Archiepiscopi,

SO denominated from the Town of *Holme*, in *Wetwang* Pariſh, valued, with the Impropriation of *Withernwick*, in *Holderneſs* Deanry, of which Vicarage the Prebendary is Patron, at 11*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

1260 Martinas de Sancta Cruce
1267 Hugh de Beſſy
1267 Robert Burnell
1267 William de Waleby
1272 Thomas de Bucton
1281 Henry de Newarks
1283 Walter de Yvingo
1294 John de Berewyks
1297 William de Pykering
1298 Robert de Pykering
1332 Thomas Sampſon
1349 Walter de Wodehouſe
1350 William de Feriby
1356 John de Welewyks
1360 Richard de Thorne
1391 John Ravenſer
1393 Richard Holme
1424 Richard Caudray
1431 Richard Moreſby
1443 William More
1456 Nicholas Goſſe
1460 William Brande
1461 Richard Langport
1466 Thomas Hawren
1467 John Tapton
1485 Thomas Hutton
1506 John Smyth
1530 William Clayton
1532 Jeffry Downes
1532 William Strangways
1541 Robert Davill
1558 Richard Norman
1566 Robert Harriſon
1573 Ralph Coulton
1582 Thomas Cole
1614 William Liſter
1622 Timothy Mawe
1625 Thomas Benſon
1660 Robert Hitch
1677 Thomas Comber
1681 Cuthbert Browne
1692 Edmund Wickins
1694 John Killingbeck
1715 John Drake
1742 Thomas Clarke
1757 William Maſon
1762 Henry Egerton

HUSTHWAITE

CONſiſts of the Manor and Impropriation of *Huſthwaite*, in *Bulmer* Deanry; of which Curacy the Prebendary is Patron. He has alſo Lands in *Carlton*, *North-*

North-Newbald, and *North-Cave*, and had a Prebendal Houſe at *York*, valued at 38*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

1280	Robert de Scardburgh	1507	Chriſtopher Fiſher
1287	James de Yſpania	1512	Thomas Walſh
13—	John de Huſtwayte	1526	Cuthbert Marſhall
1319	Hervey de Staunton	1549	Egidius Eyre
1327	John de Morell	1551	William Pierpoynt
1334	William de Hoo	1554	George Williamſon
1340	Edmund Arundell	1564	William Jack
1346	John Erle	1568	John Welles
1347	Stephen de Maleon	1570	Chriſtopher Lindley
1347	John de Melburne	1610	Thomas Morton
1380	John Bacon	1633	John Bramhall
1380	Robert de Manfeld	1634	Richard Marſh
1419	William Cawood	1663	Edmund Diggle
1419	John de Soulby	1689	James Finney
1439	John Burmyngham	1694	John Denton
1478	John Alcock	1708	John Clarkſon
1506	James Harrington	1756	William Cayley

KNARESBROUGH, *cum* BICKHILL.

THIS Prebend, *Anno* 1230, had united to it the Rectory of *Knareſbrough*, in *Boroughbridge* Deanry, in *Richmond* Archdeaconry, of which Vicarage the Prebendary is Patron, and is rated at 42*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for Firſt-Fruits. This Impropriation was made by Archbiſhop *Walter Grey*, in Lieu of its ancient Demeſne called *Bickhill*, which lay in the City of *York*, and was granted by the Dean and Chapter to the ſaid Archbiſhop.

1230	William de Ebor	1373	Richard de Ravenſer
1248	Philip de Ega	1381	Robert de Scargill
1280	Gilbert de Sarum	1387	Edmund Stafford
1281	Thomas de Bucton	1395	Thomas Crenale
1292	Francis Gagatenus	1397	Roger de Walden
1317	Richard de Clara	1397	Richard Mandelyn
1328	Nicholas de Ludlow	1399	Stephen le Scrope
1333	Robert de Wodehouſe	1400	Robert de Wolveden
1333	William de Colby	1408	Thomas Polton
1341	Garcin Giraldus	1408	Stephen le Scrope
1341	Thomas de Neville	1418	Thomas Greenwood
1363	William de Dalton	1421	William Alnwick
1371	Thomas de Brandon	1426	Proſper de Columna

1428 William Toly
1460 Nicholas Goſſe
1480 Robert Morton
1487 John Yatton
1512 John Withers
1512 Jeffry Wren
1527 Reginald Pole
1537 Thomas Sulement
1541 John Branſbye
1549 Anthony Bellaſis
1552 Rich Petre
1571 Ralph Tunſtall
1618 Daniel Lindly
1625 Richard Smelt
1640 Eleazar Duncan
1660 Robert Moſſom
1663 Benjamin Parry
1673 William Aſhton
1711 Thomas Lamplugh
1747 John-Samuel Hill
1757 Robert Gilbert

LANGTOFT

CONtains the Impropriations of *Langtoft*, in *Dickering* Deanry, and *North-Grimſton*, in *Bucroſs* Deanry, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, valued at 43 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* This Prebendary hath alſo an Houſe in the *Cloſe* at *York*, now divided into three Tenements.

12— Richard de Clifford
12— Boniface de Salucis
1295 Henry Sampſon
1295 Nicholas Ewelme
1295 Roger Marmyon
1308 Bertrand de Fargis
13— Richard Haverings
1340 Chriſtopher Weſton
1349 Philip Weſton
1349 Adam de Twyſleton
1361 Andrew Stafford
1362 William de Wickham
1363 John de Charnells
1373 John Marſhall
1386 Matthew Aſhton
1396 John de Carpe
1399 Stephen le Scrope
1400 John Elvet
1404 John Prophete
1406 Thomas Walworth
1409 John Nottingham
1415 Richard Fleming
1419 Brian Fairfax
1436 Thomas Kempe
1438 Richard Arnall
1441 Hugh Pakenham
1445 John Pakenham
1449 William Say
1464 John Chedworth
1471 John Marſhall
1477 Thomas Barow
1499 Nicholas Halſwell
1524 Edward Kellet
1538 Robert Silveſter
1541 Thomas Marſer
1546 George Palmes
1559 Baldwin Norton
1561 Thomas Thatcham
1564 Walter Jones
1577 Robert Towers
1585 James Cock
1590 John Bennet
1608 Walter Bennet
1614 Henry Thurſcroſs
1622 Timothy Thurſcroſs
1671 William Jackſon
1680 William Stainforth
1713 Darcy Dalton
1734 Matthew Hutton
1747 Richard Thompſon

LAUGHTON,

LAUGHTON,

SO named from *Laughton en le Morthen*, a Pariſh in *Doncaſter* Deanry, in the Archdeaconry of *York*, where the Prebendary is Impropriator and Patron of the Vicarage. The Prebend, which is now united to the Chancellorſhip, was rated, when taxed ſingly, for Firſt-Fruits at 63*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

1309 Ingelard de Warle
1318 Francis de Luco
1322 John de Gayton, *Card.*
1323 John Morell
1334 John de Charnells
1363 William de Wickham
1367 John de Bockingham
1387 Robert de Farington
1404 Rich[d]. de Conyngſton
1413 Henry Bowett
1416 Robert Nevill
1427 Proſper de Columna
1457 John de Lax
1458 Robert Wymbyſh
1459 Proſper de Columna, *Card.*
1463 John Lax
1466 Thomas Barrett
1466 John Crall
1478 John Gunthorp

Mr. *Gunthorp* died in 1498, when Archbiſhop *Rotheram* united and conſolidated this Prebend to the Chancellorſhip; ſince which Time it has ever been annexed to it, and for a Liſt of his Succeſſors ſee Vol. I. p. 131.

MASSAM.

THIS was the richeſt and beſt-endowed Prebend in the whole Church; it was valued, *Anno* 1534, at 136*l. per Ann.* It conſiſted of the Manor of the Rectory of *Maſſam, cum Kirby-Malzard*, of which the Prebendary was alſo Patron.

1258 Roger de Albany
1287 Bego de Clare
1309 John de Grandiſon
1316 William de Ayremin
1340 John de Ufford
1349 Reginald Brian
1350 Andrew de Offord
1359 Adven, *Card.*
1363 William, *Card.*
1370 Robert de Stratton
1381 John de Mowbray
1385 William de Norton
1387 John Stacy
1395 John Roos
1396 John Bore
1402 Thomas More
1421 William Kinwoldmerſh
1426 Henry Bowett
1447 George Nevill
1459 Roger Radcliff
1471 John Skirwood
1484 John Blythe
1493 Henry Carnebull

1508 Richard Dudley
1536 Thomas Bedill
1537 William Willyfed
1537 Robert Peterſon

Mr. *Peterſon* reſigned this Prebend in 1546, and ſoon after, by Means of Archbiſhop *Holgate*, it was conveyed to Chancellor *Wriotteſley* and his Heirs, and has ever ſince been diſſolved, and converted into a Lay Fee.

NORTH-NEWBALD

CONſiſts of the Impropriation of *North-Newbald*, in *Harthill* Deanry, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, and an Houſe in *Stonegate*, *York*, valued, for Firſt-Fruits, at 40*l.*

1310 Randalph de Sabello
1310 Richard de Cornubia
1328 John Fitzalen
1344 John de Winwicks
1350 Richard de Winwicks
1351 John de Melbourne
135- Urſus de Urſinis
1354 John de Melbourne
1364 Adam de Thorpe
1366 Robert de Mideland
1367 John de Appleby
1370 Robert de Wickford
1375 John de Fordham
1376 Henry de Snaith
1382 William de Eremyn
1401 Jeffry le Scrope
1401 Richard Gabriell
1403 Richard Courtney
1413 John Prentys
1423 Thomas Morton
1449 Richard Andrew
1477 John Forſter
1512 Henry Machell
1530 Auguſtin de Auguſtinis
1530 George Polbery
1540 Thomas Rynald
15— Richard Drury
1560 Francis Newton
1572 John Gibſon
1575 Chriſtopher Aſhborn
1584 Miles Sandys
1585 Rich. Remmington
1615 John Hicks
1630 Thomas Searle
1633 John Neile
1660 Thomas Bradley
1670 Toby Conyers
1687 Henry James
1717 George Bell
1734 Robert Hick
1741 Lawrence Sterne
1768 William Worthington

OSBALDWICK

IS ſo named from *Oſbaldwick* Pariſh, in *Bulmer* Deanry, of which and *Gate-Helmſley* the Prebendary is Impropriator and Patron of the Vicarage, which is rated, for Firſt-Fruits, at 32*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

12— Brand
1270 Richard de Brun
127- Thomas de Corbridge
1279 Thomas de Albury

1382

1282 Thomas de Grimſton
1289 Robert de la Ford
1308 Bertrand de Forgis
1347 Gilbert de Welton
1354 Simon de Briſley
1360 John de Bridlington
1361 Henry de Barton
1380 John de Botleſham
1399 Robert de Hallum
1407 John Catterick
1414 Richard Caſſey
1427 Robert Gilbert
1436 Andrew Holmes
1443 William Say
1449 John Wainfleet
1457 John Mewes
1498 Robert Barra
1527 Edward Fox
1535 Henry Williams
1535 John Greve
1538 Thomas Teſh
1538 John Branſby
1541 Henry Whyting
1545 Nicholas Wotton
1567 William Blethyn
1567 Matthew Hutton
1589 Griffith Briſkyn
1608 Henry Thurſcroſs
1614 John Favour
1617 William Crawſhawe
1626 Richard Perrot
1660 Anthony Elcock
1670 Thomas Pennyman
1688 Robert Ward
1724 Thomas Croſs
1736 Benjamin Wilſon
1765 William Tatton

RICCALL

CONſiſts of the Manor and Rectory of *Riccall*, and Patronage of the Vicarage, lying in *Bulmer* Deanry, valued at 33 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*

12— Adenulphus
1290 Thomas de Checano
1309 John Franceys
1314 John de Sandale
1316 Henry de Burghwaſh
1320 John Gayton
1324 Hugh de Engoliſme
1332 Peter, *Card.*
13— William de Exon
1359 Henry Barton
1361 Humphry de Charleton
1383 William de Pakyngton
1390 Henry de Beaufort
1393 Henry de Ravenſworth
1398 Richard de Clifford
1402 Thomas de Moſton
1407 Thomas de la Ware
1427 John Carleton
1436 William Peircy
1451 Thomas Tanfeld
1459 John Bothe
1496 John Hoole
1496 William Byrley
1510 Miles Spenſer
1570 William Palmer
1573 William Power
1594 Henry Banks
1613 John Young
1660 Marmaduke Cooke
1684 Leonard Welſted
1685 William Bridges
1696 Samuel Terrick
1711 Patrick Dujon
1728 Thomas Hayter
1735 Charles Cowper

SALTON.

AS *Bramham* was very early annexed to the Priorſhip of *Noſtell*, as already mentioned, ſo was this Stall, about the ſame Time, annexed to *Hexham* Priorſhip, and on that Account fell with it at the general Diſſolution of Religious Houſes. The Endowment of this Prebend was the Impropriation and Advowſon of *Salton* Vicarage, rated anciently at 80 Marks, or 53 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*—The Names of the Incumbents, as ſet down by Mr. *Torre*, are as follow:

12— Henry
1280 William de Clay
1301 Thomas de Fenwick
1311 William de Pontenburgh
1345 John de Bride-Kirks
1349 John de Walworth
1358 William de Kendall
1367 Alexander de Marton
1398 John de Hexham
1409 William de Wodhorne
1427 John de Brawby
1443 Thomas Ferror
1457 John Welles
1475 William Bywell
1479 Roland Lechman
1499 Thomas Smythſon
1526 Edward Jaye

SOUTH-CAVE.

THIS Prebend conſiſted of the Impropriations of *South-Cave* and *Wadſworth*, and Advowſon of the Vicarages, and alſo a Moiety of *Otley* Impropriation. It was rated, *Anno* 1534, at 87 *l.* yearly for Firſt-Fruits.

—— John Lethbroke
1269 Thomas de Paſſelewe
1332 Neapol. *Card.*
1342 Robert de Kildeſby
1350 Henry la Zouche
1351 Henry de Ingleby
1375 —— ——
1380 John Fordham
1381 Nicholas de Heth
1383 John de Waltham
1383 William de Noion
1399 William Waltham
1416 Henry Bowet
1422 John Selowe
1438 Thomas Kempe
1442 John Stopenden
1447 Thomas Kempe
1449 Stephen Wilton
1457 William Worſley
1499 Hugh Oldham
1504 Geffrey Simeon
1509 John Wethey
1509 Geffrey Wrenne
1512 John Withers
1534 William Holgill
1549 John Wilſon

Mr. *Wilſon*, the laſt Incumbent, was, according to Mr. *Torre*, placed here in order to alienate it, which he forthwith did the ſame Year, *viz.* 1549, by paſſing it away

away to Sir *Michael Warton*; ſince which Time it hath become entirely diſſolved and extinct.

SOUTH-NEWBALD,

SO named, no Doubt, from *South-Newbald*, an Hamlet in *North-Newbald* Pariſh, of which this Prebendary is Lord, and has therein his Manor. The Prebend is rated, for Firſt-Fruits, at 14*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

1272 Egidius
1272 Stephen de Sutton
1290 Peter de Subaudia
1308 William de Blyburgh
1308 John de Naſſington
13— William de Parco
1312 Robert de Pinchbeck
1324 Elias Taylarandus
132- William de la More
1329 Nicholas de Roſs
1330 Robert de Bridlington
1332 Thomas de Naſſington
1346 Andrew Offard
1350 Thomas de Offard
1368 John de Waltham
1384 Andrew de St. Quintin
1385 John de Yardburgh
1395 John Elvet
1400 Robert de Wolveden
1400 Thomas Langley
1406 Richard Fleming
1415 Richard Lyott
1448 Richard Tone
1450 Robert Dobbs
1459 Ralph Langley
1476 John Morton
1477 Thomas Marke
1478 Richard Goldwell
1505 Thomas Dalby
1506 William Draycott
1518 Thomas Lynacre
1519 Richard Sampſon
1534 Richard Spechford
1537 William Lombard
1540 Thomas Ireland
1558 Henry Welſhe
1559 John Herde
1588 Richard Swale
1608 Thomas Ireland
1614 Thomas Bell
1637 Edward Quarles
1660 John Wilkins
1669 Clement Zanckey
1707 John Bradley
1741 Hollis Pigot
1762 William Worthington
1768 Richard Kaye

STILLINGTON

CONſiſts of the Manor and Rectory of *Stillington*, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, in *Bulmer* Deanry, valued at 47*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* with the Houſe in *York*, leaſed at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

1253 Thomas de London
1273 Thomas de Corbridge
1300 Francis Gaytani
1304 John Boughs
1311 John Hotham
1316 Tho. de Charleton

1328

1328 John de Godelegh
1332 Peter de Cradamo
1340 John Berenger
1355 Roger de Holme
1366 Adam de Holme
1369 William de Beverley
1370 Henry de Wakefield
1376 Guydo, *Card.*
1376 John de Shepey
1378 Giraldus, *Card.*
1378 John de Scardburgh
1379 Nicholas de Feriby
1404 Thomas de Walworth
1405 Thomas Toveton
1406 John Franceys
1408 Thomas Toveton
1428 John Wodeham
1435 Thomas Kempe
1435 Tho. Beckingham
1443 Andrew Holes
1470 William Dudley
1476 Charles Pilkington
1494 John Raynald
1506 Thomas Dalby
1525 William Franklyn
1555 Robert Johnſon
1558 Robert Burland
1559 Thomas Atkinſon
1571 George Rowe
1578 James Wilford
1605 Philip Ford
1660 Henry Bridgeman
1682 Barnabas Long
1685 Leonard Welſteed
1694 Edmund Wickens
1696 Robert Banks
1716 Charles Blake
1730 Richard Lovett
1749 Francis Wanley
1749 Hugh Thomas
1750 Francis Wanley
1750 James Worſley

STRENSALL.

THIS is ſtiled the *Golden Prebend*, as having the beſt Corps of any now in the Church. It contains the Manor and Impropriation of *Strenſall*, in *Bulmer* Deanry, with the Advowſon of the Vicarage, together with the Chapelries of *Oſbaldwick*, *Haxby*, and *Morton*, with Lands in *Erſewick*, *Clifton*, *Towthorp*, and *Langtoft*, and a Houſe in the *Minſter-Yard*, *York*. It is rated, for First-Fruits, at 74*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

1283 Henry de Newark
1288 Gerard Wippeyns
1301 Aymon de Subaudia
1325 William de Fliſco
1330 John de Melbourne
1346 William de Fliſco
1353 Michael de Northburgh
1355 Taylardus, *Card.*
1365 Elias, *Card.*
1367 Marcus, *Card.*
1370 Franciſcus, *Card.*
1378 Petrus, *Card.*
1379 Johannes, *Card.*
1388 William de Botheby
1389 Franciſcus, *Card.*
1405 Roger de Coryngham
1413 Thomas Cornyla
1413 Henry Bowet
1413 Thomas Polton
1420 John Stokes

1441

1441 Stephen Wilton
1449 John Pakenham
1459 John Bothe
1459 Thomas Tanfeld
1474 William Poteman
1493 Geffry Blythe
1503 Chriſtopher Bainbridge
1507 Thomas Ruthall
1509 Thomas Hobbes
1509 John Carver
1515 Hugh Aſhton
1522 Thomas Wynter
1529 William Bolyn
1552 Robert Watſon
1554 Geffry Morley
1566 Thomas Bynge
1600 Walter Whalley
1617 William Barlow
1660 John Neile
1675 Robert Sayer
1681 George Tully
1695 Edmund Wickens
1722 Samuel Brearey
1735 Thomas Hayter
1749 Thomas Hardis

TOCKERINGTON,

SO denominated from *Tockerington* Pariſh, in *Northumberland*, in the peculiar Juriſdiction of *Hexham*, ſtill Part of *York* Dioceſe, which became impropriated by *Richard* Biſhop of *Durham*, *Anno* 1204, to the Church of *York*. The Prebendary is Patron of *Tockerington* Donative, Curacy, or Vicarage, and pays for Firſt-Fruits *2l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* being the loweſt Prebend in the Cathedral.

1190 Laurence de St. Nicholas
1295 William Peircy
1295 John de Warrena
1347 Walter de Wodehouſe
1347 Edmund de Morteyn
1364 Richard de Retford
1369 John de Irford
1379 Robert de Dalton
1389 Thomas de Dalby
1400 Robert de Wolveden
1400 Robert de Oxton
1408 William de Cawode
1414 Richard Colhame
1415 Thomas Greenwood
1416 William Peleſon
1434 Stephen Wilton
1441 Richard Tone
1448 Thomas Tanfeld
1451 Thomas Gouge
1462 Robert Moreton
1467 Thomas Toly
1476 Henry Gillow
1479 Ranulph Byrde
1483 John Herle
1487 ChriſtopherUrſwyke
1493 William Apilton
1494 William Sheffeild
1496 John Curwen
1510 Nicholas Myles
1524 William Bourbank, *alias* Smythſon
1531 William Mooke
1545 William Robinſon
1562 Anthony Blake
1570 Chriſtopher Aſhbourne
1573 James Croſtwaite

1580

1580 Henry Wright
1583 Henry Ridley
1587 Thomas Burton
1589 John Thornburgh
1617 George Meriton
1624 John Scot
1660 Gilbert Ironſide
1662 Richard Sykes
1670 Elias Micklethwait
1680 Elias Micklethwait
1721 William Elſley
1743 John Witton
1754 William Lowther

ULLESKELF

CONſiſts of the Lordſhip or Manor of *Ulleſkelf*, which is, as is conceived, an Hamlet in *Sherborne* Pariſh in *Ainſty*, or *York* Deanry, and has alſo an Houſe in the *Cloſe* of *York* Minſter, now divided into two Tenements, rated in the whole at 34*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

1298 Hugh de Menyngthorpe
—— Adam de Oſgodſby
1316 Richard de Oſgodſby
1322 Richard de Erghom
1338 William de la Mare
1360 William de Wodecrowe
1360 William de Newport
1366 Adam de Thorpe
1385 Robert Farington
1387 John de Scarle
1400 Laurence de Allerthorpe
1406 Henry Merſton
1415 Richard Collum
1425 William Grey
1426 Alan Kirkton
1443 John Hales
1447 Richard Hayman
1461 Nicholas Rawdon
1479 John Baſſet
1479 William Giſborne
1492 Robert Wellington
1504 John Hatton
1516 Brian Higdon
1539 Richard Layton
1544 Robert Babthorp
1544 William Layton
1551 Miles Wilſon
1554 John Seton
1560 George Bulleyn
1602 Samuel Hutton
1628 Thomas Paſke
1661 Theophilus Dillingham
1678 Arthur Dalgarne
1731 Jaques Sterne
1735 Robert Fyſh
1739 George Talbot
1745 George Watts

WARTHILL

CONtains the Rectory, or Impropriation and Advowſon of *Warthill* Pariſh, in *Bulmer* Deanry, and the other Medieties of *Axminſter* Impropriation, in *Devonſhire*, recovered to this and *Grindal* Prebend, *An.* 1293. The

The whole Value hereof is near 20*l. per Annum* at leaſt, of Rents reſumed; though it is rated for Firſt-Fruits at no more than 6*l.*

1279 Roger de Seyton
1279 John Roman
1287 William de Hamelton
1307 John de Merkinfeild
1323 Robert de Valoignes
1343 Andomar, *Card.*
1352 Thomas de Odyngton
1378 Hugh de Wymondſwould
1379 John de Mowbray
1388 John Thoren
1389 John de Akum
1393 John de Burton
1395 Nicholas Slake
1397 Walter Cooke
1423 Thomas Bekington
1435 Nicholas Bideſton
1441 Adam Moleyns
1445 Richard Andrew
1449 John Arundel
1449 Philip Uſke
1478 John Jordan
1500 John Newman
1547 Robert Truſlove
1561 John Danyard
1594 George Coryet
1601 John Bradley
1626 William Knowles
1660 William Ayneſworth
1660 Thomas Croſs
1671 John Chappel
1688 Francis Drake
1714 William Stears
1745 William Herring
1762 William Harley
1769 William Conybeare

WETWANG

TAkes its Name from *Wetwang* Pariſh, in *Bucroſs* Deanry, the Impropriation and Advowſon of which this Prebendary has, and alſo the Advowſons of the Vicarages of *Fridaythorpe*, *Eloughton*, and *Kirkby upon Wharf*, rated all together for Firſt-Fruits at 82*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Though it was leaſed by Archbiſhop *Sandys*'s Son to his Family, who ſtill retain it, being renewed in 1693, at 86*l. per Annum*, to *Henry Sandys*, of *Down* in *Kent*, Eſq;

—— Laurence de Lincoln
1282 Thomas de Elderbury
1307 Raymond, *Card.*
1310 Bernard de la Breto
—— Galiardus de Duroforth
13— Thomas de Ludham
1341 William de Kildeſly
1346 Stephen Malcoln
1346 John de Melbourne
1347 William de Vaxraco
1351 Richard de Winwicks
1408 Robert de Wolvedon
1426 John Bermingham
1432 Nicholas Dixon
1435 John Caſtell
1456 Laurence Bothe

1457

1457 John Arundel
1459 Robert Stillington
1466 Thomas Chipenham
1477 Robert Bothe
1487 Henry Cornebull
1494 Edward Cheney
1502 Henry Trafford
1529 John Higden
1558 William Shute
1558 George Palmes
1559 Roger de Aſkham
1568 Robert Dudley
1568 Edwin Sandys
1602 James Everleigh
1660 John Cole
1671 Joſeph Loveland
1694 Henry Finch
1704 Edward Finch
1737 Joſeph Atwell
1766 Charles Cooper

WIGHTON, *or* WEIGHTON,

IS endowed with the Rectory or Great Tithes of *Weighton* Pariſh, in *Harthill* Deanry, and Advowſon of the Vicarage, and ſtands rated, for Firſt-Fruits, at 32*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* This Prebend was ſuppoſed to be founded about the Year 1112, by Archbiſhop *Thomas* II.

1298 William Pickerings
1301 Thomas Pycalotto
1315 Ralph de Stokes
1324 Richard Baldock
1333 Thomas Delamare
1358 Robert de Buckton
1368 William de Gunthorp
1400 John Scarle
1403 Richard Coningſton
1404 Thomas Hilton
1422 William Laſcells
1443 John Marſhall
1461 John Sendale
1466 William Poteman
1470 William Brand
1475 George Fitzhugh
1505 John Carver
1509 Lancelot Collyngſon
1514 Robert Langton
1524 John Higdon
1529 Richard Sydnor
1532 William Conſtable
1556 Thomas Arden
1563 Nicholas Wilſon
1585 Miles Sandys
1601 William Robinſon
1633 John Swynnock
1660 William Daviſon
1680 Samuel Crobrowe
1689 Thomas Sandys
1718 John King
1732 Nicholas Woolſe
1750 Francis Wanley

WISTOW

WAS founded about the Year 1220, by Archbiſhop *Walter Grey*, and endowed with the Great Tithes of *Wiſtow* and *Cawood* Pariſhes, in *Ainſty* Deanry; and alſo Tithes in *Monk-Fryſton*, *Hilton*, *Bretton*, and *Farnham*, and a third Part of *Brayton* Tithes, valued at 65*l.* 16*s.* The Prebendary was, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time,

Time, Patron of *Wiſtow* Vicarage, as he is ſtill of *Cawood*.

1238	Henry Valet	1457	John Bothe
1268	Percival de Lavannia	1457	John Waynfleet
1290	Lewis de Sabandia	1479	Robert Clifton
1312	William Reymond Columba	1500	Gamaliel Clifton
		1541	Robert Silveſter
1314	John de Naſſington	1560	Edmund Scamber
1315	Roger de Northburgh	1564	Thomas Lakyn
1322	Peter, *Card.*	1575	Edmund Bunney
1361	Stephen, *Card.*	1617	Marm. Blakiſton
1369	Simon, *Card.*	1623	Thomas Blakiſton
1378	Robert de Manfeld	1660	Tobias Swinden
1380	John Bacon	1661	George Pariſh
1380	John de Daventree	1689	Thomas Lamplugh
1380	John de la Pole	1703	John Richardſon
1415	Henry Merſton	1711	Samuel Terrick
1433	William Duffeild	1719	Thomas Sharpe
1452	Laurence Bothe	1758	Thomas Lamplugh

BISHOP-WILTON.

January 1241, 25 *Hen.* III. Archbiſhop *Walter Grey*, by Conſent of the Dean and Chapter, decreed that the Treaſurer [*See a Catalogue of Treaſurers*, Vol. I. p. 131] of this Church for the Time being ſhould hold to him and his Succeſſors for ever the Prebend of *Wilton*, and receive the Profits thereof: So that the Treaſurer had this Prebend annexed to his Treaſury, and, according to the old Extent, he was Rector of the Church of *Wilton*, had three Tenements there, and Juriſdiction over all the Tenants whatſoever in the ſame Town, and the Towns within its Pariſh, *viz. Bolton*, *Beſthorp*, *Golthorp*, and *Yolthorp*. He had alſo 15 Tenements and 37 Oxgangs of Land at *Langtoft*. The old Taxation of this Prebend was 34 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

William Cliff reſigned the Dignity of Treaſurer, *Anno* 1547, to *Edward* VI. and with it alſo this Prebend.

We ſhall now give a ſhort Deſcription of the *Cloſe* of *York*, or *Minſter-Yard*, and the *Bedern*, or *College of Vicars Choral*.

The *Cloſe* of the Cathedral Church of *York*, commonly called the *Minſter-Yard*, or *Minſter-Garth*, is ſituated in

the North-East Angle of the City, whoſe Walls make one Part of its Incloſure, and anciently it had its own Wall to fence it from the City. The Circumference of this Diſtrict is near three Quarters of a Mile, beginning from *Bootham-Bar* along *Petergate*, and ending again at the ſame Gate, by a large Circuit of the City Walls. The Courſe of this Incloſure was by four Pair of large Gates, the principal of which, leading to the South Entrance of the Cathedral, are in *Petergate*, facing *Stonegate*; the next are in the ſame Street, facing *Lop-Lane*; the third are in *Goodramgate*, facing the *Bedern*; and the fourth in *Uggleforth*; but the latter are now taken down, and in their Place on one Side is fixed a Poſt, and on the oppoſite Side the Arms of the See are cut on a Stone in the Wall, in order to aſcertain the Extent of the Liberty. In former Times theſe Gates were ſhut in every Night.

Within the *Cloſe*, beſides the Pariſh Church of St. *Michael le Belfrey*, which ſtands upon the Line of its Wall, were formerly two more Churches; the one called St. *Mary ad Valvas*, the other St. *John del Pyke*.

The Church of St. *Mary ad Valvas*, in the *Minſter-Garth*, was anciently a Rectory belonging to the Juriſdiction and Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *York*. But in the Year 1365, to enlarge the Walks about the Minſter, it was removed and united to the Church of St. *John del Pyke*, and conſolidated into one Pariſh with it by the common Conſent of the Chapter *.

It is ſuppoſed that this Church took its Name, *ad Valvas*, from ſtanding ſomewhere near the great folding Doors that were in the old Choir-End of the Church.

The Pariſh Church of St. *John Baptiſt del Pyke*, within the *Cloſe* of the Minſter, was alſo an ancient Rectory belonging to the Juriſdiction of the Dean and Chapter of *York*; of which Rectory Mr. *Torre* has given the Names, *&c.* of ſome few Incumbents. *Jan.* 27, 1585, this Church of St. *John del Pyke*, according to the Statute, was united, together with its Pariſh, to the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Goodramgate*, excepting all and ſingular the Manſion-Houſes within the *Cloſe* of the Cathedral Church, which, as to their parochial Rights, were to remain in the ſame Condition as before †. This Church was valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 10 *s.*

The

* *Ex MS.* Torre. † *Ibid.*

The Site of this now-demoliſhed Church is near the Gate of the *Cloſe* which leads to *Uggleforth*. The Rectory Houſe is in the Angle on the other Side of it, which the late Rev. Mr. *Knight*, when Incumbent of the united Pariſhes, nearly rebuilt and beautified at a conſiderable Expence.

In this Corner of the *Cloſe* is alſo a Free School, erected and endowed by Archbiſhop *Holgate*, who ſettled 12 *l. per Ann.* on the Schoolmaſter, over and above all Charges and Reprizes, and built an Houſe and a School-Room in the ſaid *Cloſe*, adjoining to the Church of St. *John del Pyke*. He alſo conſtituted *Thomas Swan* as the firſt Schoolmaſter of it; and ordained that the ſaid *Thomas Swan*, his Succeſſors, *&c.* ſhall be a Body Corporate for ever; and the ſaid Maſter, his Succeſſors, *&c.* to be called Maſter of the Free School of *Robert Holgate*, and by that Name to ſue and be ſued, implead and be impleaded, *&c.* and to have a common Seal for the Affairs and Matters of the ſaid School. And further he ordaineth, That the Archbiſhops his Succeſſors ſhall be Patrons of the ſaid School for ever; *ſede vacante*, the Dean and Chapter; if they do not preſent within twenty Days, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and if they do not preſent in the ſame Time, the Patronage is left to the Archdeacon of *York*, and twelve of the moſt ſubſtantial Houſekeepers in the Pariſh, to preſent as they pleaſe. The reſt of the Articles run upon the good Behaviour of the Maſter, Uſher, and Scholars ‡.

We find by our Records that the Treaſurer of the Church had one Meſſuage within the *Cloſe* of the Cathedral, which he continued poſſeſſed of till that Office was diſſolved. The Site of this Houſe is very large, and, coming to the Crown, the ſame was granted out again, but to whom, or when, we cannot learn. It was rebuilt in the Manner it ſtands in at preſent, about 74 Years ago, by *Robert Squire*, Eſq; and is now in the Poſſeſſion of *Francis Topham*, L L. D. *Henry Willoughby*, Eſq; and *Bacon Morritt*, Eſq;

‡ From the original Deed kept amongſt the City Records, dated *Anno Dom.* 1546, ſigned *Robert Holgate*. By this Grant he erects another Grammar-School at *Hemſworth*, in this County, and one at *Old-Malton*, with a Salary of 24 *l. per Ann.* which are all ſtill ſubſiſting. See alſo 12 *Pars Paten.* 38 *Hen.* VIII. *Rolls* Chapel.

In a Lane within the *Cloſe*, anciently called *Vicar's Lane*, but now *Little-Alice-Lane*, from ſome diminutive old Woman, as we are told, who many Years ago kept an Inn or Ale-Houſe in it, is the Site of a College, formerly called St. *William*'s College.

It appears by Records that King *Henry* VI. granted his Letters Patent for erecting a College to the Honour of St. *William*, Archbiſhop of *York*, in the *Cloſe* of *York*, for the Parſons and Chantry Prieſts of the Cathedral to reſide in; whereas before they lived promiſcuouſly in Houſes of Laymen and Women, contrary to the Honour and Decency of the ſaid Church, as the Patent expreſſes, and their ſpiritual Orders, *&c.* *. It does not appear that this Grant was put in Execution, probably the Civil Wars prevented it; but King *Edward* IV. in the firſt Year of his Reign, granted other Letters Patent, of the ſame Tenor, to *George Nevill*, then Biſhop of *Exeter*, and to his Brother *Richard Nevill*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and their Heirs, to found and ſuſtain this College, without reciting any Thing of the former Grant, and to have the Nomination of the Provoſt of it for ever. The Patent is very large and full, and contains all the Rules and Statutes to be obſerved by the Members of it. Dated at *York*, *May* 11, in the firſt Year of his Reign †.

In Mr. *Dodſworth*'s *Collections*, *v.* 129, *f.* 140, are ſome Extracts of the Statutes belonging to this College; there were 23 Chantry Prieſts or petty Cannons in it, over whom preſided a Provoſt. They had Lands and Tenements in common amongſt them, towards their Maintenance, Reparations, *&c.* over and above the Endowments of their ſeveral Chantries, to the yearly Value, as it was certified, of 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* At the Diſſolution the Houſe and Site of this College, great Part of which is yet ſtanding, being a ſmall Quadrangle, was ſold to one *Michael Stanhope* ‡, from whom, as ſuppoſed, it came to the ancient Family of *Jenkins*, in this County. Sir *Henry Jenkins*, Knt. poſſeſſed it in the Time of King *Charles* I. for whilſt that unfortunate Prince ſtaid at *York*, the King's Printing Preſs was erected in this Houſe,

* *Pat.* 33 *Hen.* VI. *p.* 1. *m.* 1.

† *Pat.* 1. Ed. IV. *p.* 2. *m.* 17.

‡ *Domus et ſcitus collegii S.* Willielmi *in* Clauſo *metropol.* Ebor. Michael Stanhope, Apr. 2, 1 *Pars* 3 Ed. VI. *Rolls* Chapel.

Houſe, which is now the Property of the Right Hon. Lord *Bingley*.

In the Book of *Doomeſday* one of the Diviſions of the City is termed *Schyra Archiepiſcopi*, the Shire of the Archbiſhop, and is ſaid to have contained, in the Days of *Edward* the Confeſſor, 211 inhabited Houſes; but at the Time of taking that Survey there were only 100 Dwelling-Houſes, great and ſmall, beſides the Archbiſhop's Palace and the Houſes of the Canons. If this Shire, or Diſtrict, meant only the *Cloſe* of the Cathedral, it is plain there were more Houſes in it before the Conqueſt than there are now, or indeed could well ſtand in the Compaſs. But we take this to have been an Account of all the Houſes the Church was then poſſeſſed of in the City, as well as the *Cloſe*. *Old Bail* was formerly the Property of the Archbiſhop, and under his immediate Juriſdiction. It is ſuppoſed that, of old, none but the principal Dignitaries of the Church, Canons, and other Eccleſiaſticks belonging to it, had Houſes within the *Cloſe*; and, except the Treaſurer's and St. *William*'s College, already deſcribed, all Houſes whatſoever are held by Leaſe from the Church within this Diſtrict. There are alſo the Sites of ſeveral Prebendal Houſes which were without the Pale; as in *Stonegate*, *Petergate*, particularly *Maſſam-Houſe* there, which Prebend was conſtantly annexed to the Treaſurerſhip, and ſo fell together, and in *Lop-Lane*, all which are ſpecified at Length in Mr. *Torre*'s Manuſcript. We ſhall only obſerve, that there is not one Houſe either within or without the *Cloſe*, at preſent, that is inhabited by any Dignitary or Prebendary to whom it of Right belongs, except the Deanry.

The Palace in the *Minſter-Yard*, belonging to the Archbiſhops of *York*, has long been leaſed out from the Church; and that Houſe, in which the Primate of *England* uſed of old to inhabit, and keep up the greateſt Hoſpitality, has been for many Years converted into a Dancing-School at one End, and the other was formerly made a Play-Houſe of. Some other of its ancient Apartments were honoured with a weekly Aſſembly of Gentlemen and Ladies, until thoſe admired Rooms in *Blake-ſtreet* were erected for that Purpoſe.

The Deanry, as before obſerved, is the only Houſe

within the *Close* inhabited by its proper Owner in Right of the Church to which it belongs. It is a ſpacious and convenient old Building, with large Gardens beyond it, and has a Gate of its own leading into *Petergate*, which is alſo upon the Line of the Walls of the *Close*, beſides that in the Minſter-yard, which is the principal Entrance.

The Archbiſhop's Regiſter and Prerogative Office is kept in an old Stone Building at the Eaſt End of *Belfrey*'s Church. In it is a noble Repoſitory of the Archiepiſcopal Regiſters, beginning from an older Date than perhaps any other Eccleſiaſtical Regiſters in the Kingdom. Thoſe in the Archives at *Lambeth*, belonging to the See of *Canterbury*, go no higher than Archbiſhop *Rayner*, about the Year 1307; whereas theſe begin with the Rolls of *Walter Grey*, who entered upon his Dignity *Anno* 1216, near 100 Years before them. In the former may be found a vaſt Fund of Eccleſiaſtical and other Hiſtory, which it is hoped ſome able Hand will, one Time or other, ſift from them and preſerve. The Dean and Chapter's Regiſtry Office is alſo kept here, or in the Cathedral, in which are all the Archives now in being, particularly belonging to the Church; amongſt which is the *Regiſtrum magnum album*, the oldeſt Record the Church can now boaſt of.

The Area the Church ſtands in is much too ſtrait for its Circumference; for were it ſet off only in the ſame Manner that St. *Paul*'s is, it would have a much grander Appearance. And yet this Thought has been little regarded by the Leſſors of the Ground within the *Close*, who have choaked up the only grand Entrance to the Church by a Row of Houſes and Shops on each Side of it. Nay, the Avarice of ſome went ſtill much further, when they leaſed out the Ground on each Side the Steps to the South Entrance to build on; which Houſes were ſtanding until Dean *Gale* let the Leaſes run out, when thoſe great Nuſances to the Church were pulled down.

The *Bedern*, or College of Vicars Choral belonging to the Cathedral, is in *Goodramgate*, and extends itſelf with the Gardens, *&c.* to *Oldwork* and St. *Andrewgate*. Concerning the Etymology of the Word *Bedern*, there have been various Conjectures. *Conſtantine the Great* was ſaid to be born *in* Peterna *Civitatis Eboraci*; from which ſome Hiſtorians

Hiſtorians, and particularly Archbiſhop *Uſher*, have ſuppoſed that the Regal Palace which ſtood here was called anciently *Pertenna*, now, corruptly, *Bedherna*. A very eaſy Miſtake, ſaith the Primate, if we conſider that the *Britons* uſually pronounced *P* for *B*, and *T* like *D*. Tradition amongſt us has ſpun the Etymology of the Word *Bedern* ſomewhat finer, and would have it come from *Baderan*, which Word is ſaid to bear ſome Alluſion to the Baths or Bathing Places of the Imperial Palace; to *bade* and to bathe being at preſent ſynonimous in our common North Country Dialect. Beſides, the ſame Authority aſſures us that ſome teſſalated Pavements were anciently diſcovered in digging in this very Place, which probably were the Floors of the Baths aforeſaid.

But we need look no further back than our *Saxon* Anceſtors for the Etymology of this Word, which is plainly deduced from the *Anglo-Saxon* Beade, *Oratio*, and that from the *Maeſo-Gothick* Verb BEDIAN, *precari*, *rogare*. *Hern*, or *Herm*, is a Cell or Hermitage, as *Pothern*, *Whithern*; ſo that it ſignifies no more than a Cloiſter built and ſet apart for a Number of Religious to dwell in. Beſides, there are Places ſo called near the Cathedral Churches of *Ripon* and *Beverley*, which muſt have ſerved for the ſame Purpoſe as ours, and can have no Alluſion to a *Roman Etymology*.

For many Ages laſt paſt this Place has been aſſigned for the Habitation of the Vicars Choral, of old probably called *Beadſmen*, which were formerly 36, according to the Number of the Prebendal Stalls in the Cathedral. Their Duty was, beſides attending the daily Office in the Choir, to perform the Offices of the Dead, at certain Hours Day and Night, in the ſeveral Chapels and Oratories erected for that Purpoſe. Each Canon was to have his own peculiar Vicar, in Prieſt's Orders, to attend and officiate for him; and the ſaid Canon, after he had received the Profits of his Prebend, was to pay his Vicar 40*s*. *per Annum*, at the two uſual Terms of the Year. When a Canon died his Vicar was to have his Choral Habit, according to ancient Cuſtom.

In the Year 1275, 4 *Edward* I. it was found by Inquiſition then taken, that the *Bedern* was given to God, St. *Peter*, and the Vicars ſerving God, in pure and perpetual Alms, by one *William de Lanum*, Canon of the Church;

Church; but the major Part thereof was of the Common of the Land of *Ulphus*, with another certain Part of the Fee of the Archbiſhop, and by him eleemoſynated to them *.

Archbiſhop *Walter Grey*, with the Conſent of the Dean and Chapter, firſt ordained the College of Vicars Choral, in the Year 1252. Afterwards King *Henry* III. confirmed the Ordinances by his Royal Charter, bearing Date 15 *Id. Oct. A. D.* 1269. Both theſe Evidences are ſtill preſerved amongſt their own Records. By them it appears that theſe 36 Vicars and their Succeſſors ſhall be thenceforth named *The College of the Vicars of every of the Canons, by the Dean and Chapter of* York *placed and congregated in a certain Place called* le Bedern, *&c.* One of the Body is appointed *Cuſtos* by the reſt; which ſaid *Cuſtos* is to preſide over them, and, together with the other Vicars, ſhall have a common Seal, and retain to themſelves all their Lands, Rents, and Poſſeſſions to be held of the King in free Burgage.

According to the ancient Oath of the Vicars they were obliged to continue in Commons, and live with the reſt of their Brethren at Meat and Drink in their Common Hall. That they do their utmoſt Endeavour to get by Heart, within the firſt Year, the Pſalms and all other Things which are in the Church, to be ſung without Book. That they do diligently keep and obſerve the Statutes of the Church, and do nothing fraudulently that the Church may be deprived of its due Obedience.

The ancient Statute-Book of this College is yet in Being, wherein are many Ordinances and Regulations in regard to their Buſſars, Stewards, Hours of Dining and Supping, Quantity of Drink allowed at Meals, *&c.* And in the Year 1353 the Chapter of *York* made this Ordination, *viz.* That no Vicar Choral from thenceforth ſhall keep any Woman to ſerve him within the *Bedern*; and the Sub-Chantor do acquaint the Vicars that they warn all their Women Servants to depart their Service, on the Penalty of Twenty Shillings payable to the Fabrick of the Church for every one not obſerving this Ordinance †.

We

* *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 155, *ex Regiſtro alto.*

† Mr. *Torre*, from a Book indorſed *Acta correctionum clericorum*, has collected a great Number of criminal Converſations with Women, committed by the Clergy in thoſe Days. The Vicars Choral have by far the greateſt Share in them, *p.* 1851.

We find that in the ſecond Year of the Reign of King *Edward* VI. this whole College and Site of the *Bedern* was actually ſold to one *Thomas Goulding* and others † for the Sum of 1924*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* But, upon the earneſt Solicitations of the Dean and Chapter to the King and Council, this Bargain was ſome Time after diſannulled; for in the ſixth of *Edward* VI. it was ordained and decreed by the Chancellor and Surveyor-General of the Court of Augmentations, by and with the Advice of the King's Judges, that the Dean and Chapter of *York*, for themſelves and for the Sub-Chantor and Vicars Choral, ſhall from thenceforth have and enjoy the ſaid Houſe called the *Bedern*, and all the Poſſeſſions belonging to it; except the Chantries and Obits to them anciently aſſured, without any Interruption or Moleſtation of the ſaid Court, *&c.* ſo it was adjudged that this their College was appendant to the Cathedral Church, and not within the Statute of diſſolved free Colleges, Chantries, *&c.*

By eſcaping that Blow the *Bedern* is ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of the Vicars Choral. But the Chantries and Obits being diſſolved, their chiefeſt Support, the Number of them is ſtrangely leſſened, and from thirty-ſix they are now reduced to five, of which Number the Sub-Chantor, or *Succentor Vicariorum*, is one. The *Bedern* is uſually their Habitation ſtill, but they are not at preſent confined to it, but may let their Houſes and live elſewhere in the City. In Mr. *Torre*'s Time the old Collegiate-Hall, where the Vicars uſually dined in common, was ſtanding, but is now pulled down.

The Chapel in the *Bedern* was founded in 1348, by *Thomas de Otteley* and *William de Cotingham*, and was conſecrated the ſame Year, by Order of *William de la Zouch*, then Archbiſhop, by *Hugh*, intitled Archbiſhop of *Dameſten*, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Katharine*. It ſtill remains in good Repair, and its painted Glaſs Windows are pretty entire. Divine Service is ſometimes ſaid in it, and Chriſtenings performed, for which Purpoſe there is on the Left Hand of the Door an old Font. There is likewiſe a Holy Water-

† *Totum ſitum et capital. meſſuag. nuper collegii S.* Petri Ebor. *vocat.* LE BEDERN, *alias dict.* LE VICARSCORALLS *infra civit. pred. collegio pred. ſpect. tenend. in burgagio* Thom. Goulding *et aliis pro* 1924*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* 3 *pat.* 2 Edw. VI. *Rolls Chapel.*

Water-Pot, and a handſome Marble Altar-Table. Here was alſo a Chantry of five Marks *per Annum*.

The Revenues of the Vicars Choral are very much impaired, and would not be ſufficient to maintain the ſmall Number of them at preſent, did not the Dean and Chapter aſſiſt in beſtowing upon them ſome of their Parochial Churches in *York*. And early in the Reformation ſeveral Tenements were alſo beſtowed upon them by the Dean and Chapter, in Conſideration of their Poverty, as the Charter expreſſes it, which bears Date in the thirty-eighth Year of *Henry* VIII. Beſides their Houſes in the *Bedern*, and ſome other Houſes in the City, with their peculiar Pariſh Church of St. *Sampſon*'s, we find that King *Richard* II. notwithſtanding the Statute of *Mortmain*, granted Licence to the Cuſtos of this College, *&c.* for ever, to enjoy the Advowſon of the Pariſh Church of *Cotingham* *. Sir *Henry le Vavaſour*, *Anno* 1332, beſtowed upon them the Church of *Fryſton*, which was then appropriated to their College. They were poſſeſſed alſo of the Churches of *Huntington juxta Ebor.* and of *Nether Wallop* in *Hampſhire*; the Rectory of which laſt was leaſed out to Queen *Elizabeth*, by the then Subchantor and Vicars, in the twenty-fifth Year of her Reign. Theſe Poſſeſſions, beſides 40*s.* *per Annum* paid to them by each Prebendary, as ſettled by Act of Chapter in 1563; and 5*l.* Sterling of every Canon Reſidentiary at his firſt Entrance into his Office; and the yearly Sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid them by each Reſidentiary for their diſclaiming the Right they had to his Table, as provided by the new Statute of Reſidency granted by *Henry* VIII. are all that we can find belonging to this Community. The Valuation of the Vicars Choral in the King's Books are, Firſt-Fruits 136*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

We ſhall now give an Account of the Antiquity, Dignity, Juriſdiction, and Revenues of this Archiepiſcopal See. The former of theſe has been already treated of in the firſt Volume; but it will be neceſſary to recapitulate ſomewhat relating to it. We ſhall paſs by the Hiſtory of the *Britiſh* Churches, and proceed to what is more authentick,

* There are ſeveral Confirmations, by different Kings, of divers Grants made to the Vicars Choral of *York*, in the Tower of *London*, which are too many to give in particular. *Torre*, p. 1231.

authentick, the primary Inſtitution of it under the *Saxon* Government in *Britain*.

The Archiepiſcopal See of *York* was in Form inſtituted ſome Time before the Days of *Paulinus*, though not in Subſtance. It appears by the Letters of Pope *Gregory the Great*, which bore Date x. *kal. Julii imperante domino noſtro* Mauritio *piiſſimo auguſto anno* xix. *poſt conſulat ejuſdem domini* xviii. *indictione quart.* which was about the Year of Chriſt 602, that he commanded *Auguſtine*, to whom he had then ſent the Pall by which he deſigned him Archbiſhop of *London*, to appoint a Biſhop at the City of *York*, ſuch a Perſon as he himſelf ſhould think fit to ordain; which Biſhop, as ſoon as this City and Northern Parts of the Realm were converted to Chriſtianity, ſhould enjoy the Honour of a Metropolitan, and exerciſe the Right of ordaining twelve Suffragan Biſhops under him. He was alſo to have the Dignity of the Pall conferred upon him, and to be made equal in Privilege with the other Province *: But it was not until the Year of Chriſt 627, that this Archiepiſcopal See was erected in Subſtance, as before related, Vol. I. p. 5. for then what was only deſigned by Pope *Gregory*, was accompliſhed in the Primacy of *Paulinus*. Pope *Honorius*, in the Year 634, ſent this Prelate the Pall, and directed his Decretal Letters to King *Edwin*, recounting the Parity which St. *Gregory* had appointed between the two Metropolitans of *England*; expreſsly granting them mutual Power of ordaining each other; that, in Time of a Vacancy of either See, the ſurviving Archbiſhop ſhould be qualified to ordain another in his Place, and not be forced to undergo ſuch tedious and long Journies to *Rome* on every Ordination. †

This Privilege, as ſoon as it was granted, was put in Practice; for the ſame Year *Honorius*, the fifth Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was conſecrated at *Lincoln* by *Paulinus*, then Archbiſhop of *York*; and afterwards *Boza*, the fourth Primate of this See, was ordained by *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. ‡

The Pall, that great Symbol of Eccleſiaſtical Sovereignty, was omitted from the Time of *Paulinus* to the Reign

* Bedæ *Hiſt.* Gul. Meldun. *in pontificibus* Ebor. T. Stubbs *in iiſdem.*

† Tho. Stubbs, Brad. *Hiſt.* ‡ Stubbs, Goodwin *de præſul.*

Reign of *Egbert*; which Prelate, at his coming to the See, again procured it from *Rome*, and reſtored it to his Church; and after him all his Succeſſors, to the Reformation, received the Archiepiſcopal Pall at their Confirmations. It was firſt taken off the Tomb of St. *Peter*, and ſent as an Emblem of Archiepiſcopal Plenitude, in Token of Humility, Vigilancy, *&c.* to be uſed or worn by the Archbiſhop in his Church, at the Celebration of Maſs on the following principal Days. *

1. *Chriſtmaſs* Day.
2. St. *Stephen*'s Day.
3. *Epiphany*.
4. *Ypopanton*.
5. *Cœna Domini*.
6. *Eaſter* Day.
7. *Aſcenſion* Day.
8. *Pentecoſt*.
9. The Feaſts of St. *Mary*'s *Nativity*, *Annunciation*, and *Aſſumption*.
10. The Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*.
11. The Feſtivals of all the holy Apoſtles.
12. On the Commemorations of all the Saints, Martyrs, or Confeſſors, that lie in the ſame Church.
13. At Conſecrations of Biſhops, Prieſts, Deacons, or Churches.
14. On the Anniverſary Day of the Archbiſhop's own Conſecration.

There was an ancient Cuſtom between the two Metropolitans of *England*, that the ſurviving ſhould exerciſe all Archiepiſcopal Juriſdiction within the Province of the Defunct, *viz.* to conſecrate Biſhops, to crown the King, to ſing High Maſs before the King at *Chriſtmaſs*, *Eaſter*, and *Pentecoſt*. According to this Uſage, in the Year 684, St. *Cuthbert* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Lindisfarn* at *York*, the See being then vacant, by *Theodore* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; alſo, on the other Side, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York* ordained theſe Biſhops of the Province of *Canterbury*, *viz.* †

Hervey, *Ralf*, *Hervey*, } Biſhop of { *Norwich*, *Chicheſter*, *Bangor*.

But

* Pope *Honorius* II. gave a Pall to *Thurſtan*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors, which Grant mentions the former made by Pope *Gregory*, *Regiſtro* Greenfield, *fol.* 44. In an original Charter which was in St. *Mary*'s Tower, *York*, the Title of which was *Pallium conceſſum archiepiſcopo* Ebor. *per* Alexandrum *papam*, a Pall was granted to the Archbiſhop of *York*, wherein he appoints upon what Days and Occaſions he ſhall uſe it. Sir *T. W.*

† T. Stubbs, Goodwin, *&c.*

But when *Lanfranc*, Abbot of *Caen* in *Normandy*, was made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by *William* I. and afterwards going to *Rome* for his Pall, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, whom he had conſecrated, went with him. *Thomas* propounded to Pope *Alexander* II. the Controverſy betwixt them, about the Primacy and Subjection of the See of *York* to *Canterbury*, and claimed the Biſhopricks of *Lincoln*, *Worceſter*, and *Litchfield*, as ſubject to this See. The Pope decreed that the Cauſe ought to be heard in *England*, and decided by the Teſtimony and Judgment of all the Biſhops and Abbots of the whole Realm. After two Diſcuſſions of this Matter, one at *Wincheſter*, in the King's Chapel within that Caſtle, during the Solemnity of *Eaſter*, and the other at *Windſor*, in the Feaſt of *Pentecoſt*, it was finally determined, in the Preſence of the King, Biſhops, Abbots, *Hubert* Legate of the *Roman* Church, and many other Orders of Men there aſſembled, upon Proof made by old Authorities and Writings,

1. That the Church of *York* ought to be ſubject to that of *Canterbury*, and the Archbiſhop of *York* to obey the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in all Things pertaining to Chriſtian Religion, as the Primate of all *Britain*.

2. That if the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* called a Council, whereſoever he pleaſed, the Archbiſhop of *York*, with his Suffragans, ought there to be preſent, and give Obedience to what ſhould be determined.

3. That the Archbiſhop of *York* ought to receive Epiſcopal Benediction from him, and under Oath to make unto him Canonical Obedience.

To theſe Conditions the King, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, and all there preſent, agreed. *

Theſe hard Articles againſt the See of *York* were obtained againſt *Thomas* Archbiſhop, partly by the King's Partiality to *Lanfranc*, and partly by the Loſs of all the Records belonging to the Church, which were burnt in the great Conflagration which happened in the City a few Years before: But it was not long after that the See of *York* again raiſed her Head to be at leaſt equal with *Canterbury*, and all her former Privileges were reſtored.

Pope *Honorius* II. granted his Bull of Exemption to *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors; there-

* *Eadmeri* Hiſt. *Gul. Meldun*, &c.

by confirming to that See its ancient Dignity over his own Suffragan Biſhops, together with all the Right, Parochial, Epiſcopal, or Metropolitical, which in any Reſpect did ever appertain to his Church: And, by Authority of the See Apoſtolick, prohibited as well the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* from exerciſing any Profeſſion, or Oath of Subjection, over the See of *York*, or *York* from requiring the like from *Canterbury*; alſo whatever Pope *Gregory* had before granted ſhould now ſtand good, *viz.* that *York* ſhould in no Reſpect yield any Subjection to *Canterbury*, but be directed according to the Conſtitution of that holy Father, which ordained that this Diſtinction of Honour ſhould perpetually be obſerved betwixt them:

1. That he ſhould be accounted the firſt Primate who was firſt ordained.

2. That if the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* would not *gratis*, and without exacting Subjection, conſecrate the Elect Archbiſhop of *York*; that then the ſaid Elect ſhould either be conſecrated by his own Suffragan Biſhops, or elſe by the Hands of his Holineſs himſelf. *

The ſame Pope *Honorius* † did, by his Letters Mandatory, bearing Date at the *Lateran*, v. *id. Dec.* and directed to King *Henry* I. *William* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and others, command them to permit *Thomas*, ſecond Archbiſhop of *York*, to have his Croſs carried before him, in any Part of *England*, according to the ancient Cuſtom and Prerogative of the Church of *York*; as alſo to crown the King after the uſual Manner. In the Time of King *Stephen* this Privilege was again confirmed to *Roger* Archbiſhop of *York*, by the Authority of Pope *Alexander* II.

In much later Times, *viz.* in the Year 1538, there was an Award made between theſe two Metropolitans touching Probates of Wills, Adminiſtration of Goods, *&c.* that if any Perſon died in either Province, having Goods in both, then the Will ought to be proved, and Adminiſtration taken, in both Provinces for the Goods within the ſame. ‡

The

* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 132. *Torre*, p. 341.
† *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 147. *Torre* ditto.
‡ *Torre.*

The Suffragan Biſhops ſubject to the Primate of *York* were theſe,

1. *Lindisferne* or *Durham*,
2. *Caerliſle*,
3. *Cheſter*,

} in *England*.

4. *St. Andrews*,
5. *Glaſgow*,
6. *Candida Caſa*,
7. *Orcades*,

} in *Scotland*.

8. The Iſlands. 9. *Sodor* in the *Iſle of Man*.

The See of *Durham*, from all Antiquity, was ſubject to the Primacy of *York*; and in the fifth of *William* I. it was determined by all the Biſhops, Abbots, *&c.* of the Realm, in thoſe Conſtitutions made at *Wincheſter* and *Windſor*, that the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and all the Counties from the Bounds of the Biſhoprick of *Litchfield*, and from the great River *Humber* to the fartheſt Part of *Scotland*, ſhould be in the Province, and under the Juriſdiction, of the See of *York*. *

Pope *Innocent* IV. in his Confirmation of the Poſſeſſions and Liberties of this Primate, ratified to *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York* and his Succeſſors, the Subjection of the See of *Durham*, as his Metropolitical Right. †

In the Year 1080, *William de Kairilipho*, Abbot of St. *Viveants*, being elected Biſhop of *Durham*, received his Conſecration from the Hands of *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*. ‡

Anno 1099, *Ranulf Flamberd* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Durham* by the ſaid Archbiſhop *Thomas*, and ſigned the Inſtrument of his Profeſſion unto him. §

Anno 1129, *Geffry Rufus* was conſecrated Biſhop of that See by *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, into whoſe Hands he delivered the Inſtrument of his Canonical Oath. ‖

Anno 1143, Pope *Celeſtine* II. acquaints *Geffry* Elect of *York*, by his Apoſtolical Letters, that he had commanded *Hugh* Biſhop of *Durham* to aſſiſt him as well before as after Conſecration, and to yield to him due Obedience as his Primate, to whom both he and his Church of *Durham* are and ought to be ſubject. ⸸

* *Brad.* Hiſt.
† *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 143.
‡ *Goodwin*, p. 641.
§ *Stubbs*, 1709.
‖ *Stubbs*, 1720.
⸸ *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 148.

According to an ancient Cuſtom the Biſhop of *Durham*, after his Conſecration, is bound to offer at *York* one very rich Cope *; and, when he comes to do it, is to be received at the Church Door with Proceſſion.

It likewiſe appears, by divers Records, that ſundry Precedents of Subjection have been made to the Primacy of *York*, by the See of *Durham*, in theſe following Reſpects:

I. When the See of *Durham* is full:

1. The Archbiſhop of *York* makes Metropolitical Viſitations in that Palatinate.

2. He ſummons their Biſhops to Provincial Synods or Convocations.

3. Proves Wills in his Prerogative Court of Perſons deceaſing within his Dioceſe, or having Goods within the Province.

4. All Appeals from *Durham* are made to the Archbiſhop of *York*, as Metropolitan.

II. In the Vacancy of the See of *Durham*:

1. The Archbiſhop of *York* aſſumes into his Hands all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction thereof; and ſo doing he conſtitutes his own Eccleſiaſtical Judges over the ſame.

2. Grants Inſtitutions to Benefices therein.

3. Makes Dioceſan Viſitations there.

4. Confirms the Elections of their Biſhops, and conſecrates them; at which Time ſuch Biſhops take the Oath of Obedience and Subjection to the Archbiſhop in the ſame Manner as the reſt of the Biſhops of the Province do at their Confirmation and Conſecration. †

The Biſhoprick of *Carliſle* is alſo ſubject and Suffragan to the Primacy of *York*; and that from the Time of its firſt Erection. For, in the Year 1133, when *Adelwald*, the firſt Biſhop thereof, was conſecrated by *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, he both took his Canonical Oath of Subjection, and the Deliverance of the Inſtrument thereof, ſigned with his own Hand. ‡

In the Reign of *Henry* III. Pope *Innocent* IV. confirmed to *Walter* Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors, the

* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 164.

† Torre, *f.* 343, *Proceſſus controverſiæ inter epiſcop.* Dunelm. *et archiep.* Ebor. *de viſitatione. Regiſt.* W. Wickwain, *p.* 25. *Vide etiam Regiſt.* Corbridge, *p.* 107. Melton, *p.* 470. Joh. Romani, *p.* 69, 101, 102, 103, 104.

‡ *Stubbs*, p. 1720. *Goodwin*, p. 675.

the Subjection of the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle* to him and his Church by Metropolitical Right. *

The Biſhoprick of *Cheſter*, erected by King *Henry* VIII. was alſo added to the Province of *York*; and thenceforth have all its ſucceeding Biſhops ever anſwered the Archbiſhops of *York*, their Metropolitical Rights and Privileges. †

Anciently all the Biſhops of *Scotland* were ſubject to the See of *York*. For it appears by the Letter of Pope *Calixtus*, bearing Date at *Tarentum* xviii. *kal. Feb.* and directed to *Alexander* King of *Scots*, that his Holineſs earneſtly exhorts the *Scottiſh* Nobility, and enjoins the King by no Means to ſuffer his Biſhops to conſecrate one another, without firſt obtaining Licence from their Metropolitan. That, as oft as Need required, they ſhould with all Reverence repair to the Elect Archbiſhop of *York*, their Metropolitan, and from him receive their particular Conſecrations, either from his own Hands, or, in Caſe of Neceſſity, by his Licence firſt obtained, from one another. Further, the ſaid Pope, by his Apoſtolical Authority, ſtrictly enjoins both them and him humbly to obey the ſaid Archbiſhop as their Father and Maſter. ‡

But to examine their particular Subjections apart, we ſhall begin with that of St. *Andrews*:

Fodewith Biſhop of St. *Andrews*, by the Counſel and Command of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, came into *England* in the Reign of *William* I. to make Acknowledgment of his Fault for having been ordained by the Biſhops of *Scotland*; whereas by Right he ought to have been ordained by his Metropolitan of *York*. He then made his humble Profeſſion to *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors, delivering the Inſtruments with his own Hands, after he had read the Form thereof, to the Primate. §

Not long after this, in the Reign of *Henry* I. *Thurſtan*, Prior of *Durham*, received his Conſecration to the Biſhoprick of St. *Andrews*, at the Hands of *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*; who took likewiſe his Canonical Oath of Subjection and the Inſtrument thereof by him ſubſcribed. ‖

* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 143.
† *Goodwin*, p. 685.
‡ *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 146.
§ *T. Stubbs*, p. 1709.
‖ *Ibid.* p. 1713.

Hence the Biſhops of St. *Andrews* were ſucceſſively within the Province of *York*, until Pope *Calixtus* IV. made the Biſhop of St. *Andrews* Primate of all *Scotland*, and appointed twelve Biſhops under him *. This happened in the Reign of *Edward* IV. and the Primacy of *George Nevill*.

The Biſhops of *Glaſgow* alſo paid Obedience to this Archiepiſcopal See of *York*, as is evident by the following Examples:

Kinſius, the twenty-third Archbiſhop, ordained *Magſuen* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, and after that conſecrated *John* his Succeſſor, and took the Charter of his Profeſſion, which was burnt, with other Evidences of the Church of *York*, in that deplorable Conflagration of this City by the *Norman* Soldiers. †

In the Reign of *Henry* I. Archbiſhop *Thomas* conſecrated *Michael* Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, who made his public Profeſſion of Obedience to him and his Succeſſors, and then delivered the Inſtrument into his Hands.

About the ſame Time Pope *Calixtus* wrote to *John* the next Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, who, having been formerly conſecrated by Pope *Paſchall* his Predeceſſor, was grown ſo elated by that Favour, that he refuſed to yield due Obedience to his Metropolitan of *York*; and had ſo far withdrawn his Subjection from him, that he regarded not this Pope's Mandate, which required him to do it within thirty Days, but contemptuouſly perſevered in his Fault. This ſo highly provoked his Holineſs that he ſent another mandatory Bull, dated at *Tarentum*, requiring him to repair to the Church of *York*, in which Chapter, as a Suffragan, he had been elected, and acknowledge her for his Mother, making his Profeſſion to *Thomas* then Archbiſhop, his Metropolitan; otherwiſe the Sentence which the Archbiſhop ſhould canonically pronounce againſt him, the Pope would by his own Authority ratify and confirm. ‡

The Biſhops of *Candida Caſa*, or *Galloway*, were alſo ſubject to the See of *York*, as is manifeſt by the Submiſſion of *Gilla-Aldan*, Elect Biſhop thereof; who, being conſecrated by *Thurſtan* Archbiſhop of *York*, made his Recognition according to the Tenor of theſe Words:

"That

* *Goodwin*, p. 611. † *Stubbs*, p. 1700.
‡ *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 147.

" That whereas he underſtood, both by the authentic " Writings of the Fathers, and by the undeniable Te- " ſtimonies of ancient Men, that the Biſhop of *Candida* " *Caſa* ought anciently to reſpect the Metropolitical " Church of *York* as its Mother, and in all Spiritual " Matters truly to obey her: Whereupon he, the ſaid " Biſhop thereof, promiſed thenceforth to the Church " of *York*, and to Archbiſhop *Thurſtan* and his Succeſ- " ſors, all due Subjection and Canonical Obedience, as " was inſtituted by the holy Fathers of old." *

Thomas the ſecond Archbiſhop of *York* conſecrated and ordained *Ralph* Biſhop of the *Orcadian* Iſlands, and took his Profeſſion in Writing, under his Hand, touching his Subjection to his Archiepiſcopal See. †

Pope *Calixtus* II. ſends his exhortatory Letters to *Aiſtan* and *Seward*, Kings of *Norway*, to receive the ſaid Biſhop of *Orcades*, who was canonically elected and conſecrated in his Metropolitical Church of *York*, and to protect him in the quiet Exercife of his Function. ‡

Olave, King of the Iſles, writes to *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, deſiring him to confer the Epiſcopal Order on the Abbot of *Fourneſs*, whom he had for that Purpoſe ſent unto him §. Hence one *Wymunde*, the ſaid Abbot, as we ſuppoſe, was ordained and conſecrated Biſhop of the *Iſlands* by the ſaid Archbiſhop, he making his open Profeſſion of Subjection, and delivering the Inſtrument of it into the Achbiſhop's Hands. ‖

Pope *Celeſtine* II. by his Bull, dated at St. *Peter's*, *June* 11, 1458, made the Cathedral Church of *Soder* in the *Iſle of Man* ſubject to the Archbiſhoprick of *York*. ⸸

Notwithſtanding the Plainneſs of the Evidence, in Regard of the Juriſdiction the See of *York* had anciently over all *Scotland*, yet 'tis ſtiffly denied by their Hiſtorians. It is true this Subjection has been often conteſted, but that does not prove their Exemption from it. In a Council held at *Northampton* in 1175, where were preſent *Henry* II. King of *England*, *William* I. of *Scotland*, the two Archbiſhops, and all the Biſhops and Clergy of both Kingdoms, this Affair was warmly conteſted by both Parties. Here it was that one *Gilbert*, a young *Scots* Prieſt,

* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 148. *T. Stubbs*, p. 1720.
† *T. Stubbs*, p. 1713. ‡ *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 144, 5.
§ *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 145. ‖ *T. Stubbs*, p. 1713.
⸸ Torre, *ex Regiſtro* Willielmi Booth, *archiepiſcopi*, f. 369.

Prieſt, ſtood up and made an elegant Oration on the Subject: He endeavoured to prove that the Kirk of *Scotland* was more ancient than that of *York*; that ſhe was *York*'s Mother Church, and firſt inſtructed the *Northumbrian* Kings and Princes in the Principles of Chriſtianity; that ſhe ordained the Biſhops and Prieſts of *Northumberland* at firſt for more than thirty Years, and had the Primacy of the Churches North of *Humber*; for all which he appeals to the Teſtimony of Venerable *Bede*; and concludes with an Appeal to the Pope, to whoſe Precepts alone, he adds, the Church of *Scotland* is ſubject.

This bold Harangue was of no Service to the Argument, and ſeems to have been deſpiſed by *Roger* then Archbiſhop of *York*; for at the breaking up of the Aſſembly, the Prelate took Occaſion to lay his Hand on the Orator's Head, and, with a ſmiling Countenance, ſaid, *Well ſhot, Sir* Gilbert, *but theſe Arrows come not out of your own Quiver.*

It would be endleſs to mention all the Struggles about this Precedency over *Scotland*; ſufficient it is to ſay, that the Records of this Matter are ſtill preſerved with us, and may be ſeen in a very ancient Book in the Regiſter's Office, ſtyled *Regiſtrum magnum album*; a Book of that Antiquity, that it was lent to *Polydore Vergil* to peruſe, by *Edward Lee*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, as the greateſt Rarity of that Kind in the Church. *

This Precedency was certainly very inconvenient in the Exerciſe, by Reaſon of the conſtant Wars between the two Nations; and at laſt *James* III. of *Scotland* wrote a Letter to Pope *Sixtus* IV. requiring him to conſtitute the Biſhop of St. *Andrews* Primate of all *Scotland*. This Requeſt was granted; and though *George Nevill*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, withſtood it with all his Might, yet the Pope over-ruled him; alledging, *that it was unfit that an Enemy ſhould be Metropolitan of* Scotland. *Polydore Vergil* writes, that his Contemporay *Edward Lee*, Archbiſhop, had Intentions to have revived his Claim in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. if the Fate of thoſe Times had permitted a General Council; but now we may preſume to ſay, that the Precedency the See of *York* once had over all *Scotland* is irrecoverably loſt.

Beſides

* *Ex MS. Sir* T. W.

Beſides the former there were other Kinds of Suffragan Biſhops in the Dioceſe, the Names of ſeveral of which we meet with in our Regiſters; and it is a Pity ſo exact a Man as Mr. *Torre* omitted taking a Catalogue of them. That the Reader may better underſtand what Kind of Dignitaries theſe were, we ſhall beg Leave to ſubjoin an Abſtract of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. *Brett*, relating to this peculiar Order of Eccleſiaſticks.

* "The Biſhops Suffragan, though they had foreign "Titles, were all *Engliſhmen*. The Original of them I "take to have proceeded from hence: Moſt of the great "Abbies procured Bulls from *Rome* to exempt them "from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, and to be immediately "ſubject to the Pope only; but having Occaſion for "Epiſcopal Offices to be performed in their Monaſteries "to conſecrate Altars, Chalices, Veſtments, and other "Eccleſiaſtical Ornaments, and to confirm Novices ta-"ken into their Houſes, they found if, on ſuch Occa-"ſions, they ſhould apply to any Dioceſan Biſhop, it "would be taken as a Submiſſion to his Juriſdiction; "and therefore they got one of their own Monks to be "conſecrated a Biſhop, with ſome foreign Title, (moſt "commonly a Title in *Greece* or ſome Part of the *Greek* "Church) who could therefore challenge no Juriſdiction "in any Part of *England*; though, with the Conſent of "thoſe who had Juriſdiction here, he might exerciſe any "Part of the Epiſcopal Function. And the Archbiſhops, "and other Biſhops who had large Dioceſes, or who "were employed in Secular Affairs, being made Lord-"Chancellors, as *Kempe* was, or Lord-Treaſurers, or "the like, made theſe titular Biſhops their Suffragans, "to perform Epiſcopal Functions for them, which they "could not perform themſelves, by Reaſon of their Se-"cular Employments; or ſometimes by Reaſon of Age "or Infirmities, or the Largneſs of the Dioceſe. That "theſe Suffragans, though their Titles were foreign, "were all *Engliſhmen*, you may be ſatisfied from their "Names, and their Education in our Univerſities; for "*Wood*, in his *Athenæ*, gives us an Account of ſeveral "ſuch Biſhops educated at *Oxford*, as *Thomas Woulf*, *Epiſcopus*

* This Letter was wrote on Occaſion of an Enquiry made by this Gentleman about Archbiſhop *Kempe*'s Suffragans, from his Regiſter, in order to illuſtrate the Life of that Prelate.

" *Epiſcopus Lacedæmonenſis*, of whom he ſpeaks, *Vol.* I. " *col.* 555; *John Hatton*, Biſhop of *Nigropont*, *col.* 560*; " *Richard Wilſon*, who had, after *Hatton*'s Death, the " ſame Title, *col.* 561; *John Young*, Biſhop of *Calli-* " *polis*, *col.* 567; and ſeveral others. I could give you " a Catalogue of between thirty and forty ſuch Suffra- " gans, all *Engliſhmen* with foreign Titles, whoſe Names " I have met with in *Wood* and other Authors. But " tho' our Archbiſhops and Biſhops made ſuch Uſe of " theſe Suffragans, Mr. *Wharton*, in his Letter printed " at the End of *Strype*'s Memorials of Archbiſhop *Cran-* " *mer*, tells us that they treated them with Contempt " enough, and generally made them dine at their Stew- " ard's Table, ſeldom admitting them to their own; " and yet theſe Suffragans were called Lords, as I find " by ſome Letters I have now by me in Manuſcript. " At the Reformation there was an Act made, 26 *Hen-* " *ry* VIII. appointing Towns in *England* for the Titles " of Biſhops Suffragan, as *Dover*, *Nottingham*, *Hull*, " *Colcheſter*, *Thetford*, *Ipſwich*, &c. to the Number of " twenty-ſix. And there have been ſeveral Suffragans " ſince the Reformation to theſe *Engliſh* Titles: Thus, " in the Year 1536, *Thomas Mannyng* was conſecrated " Biſhop of *Ipſwich*; *John Saliſbury*, Biſhop of *Thetford*; " *Thomas Spark*, Biſhop of *Berwick*; and divers others " in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and in 1552, in the " Reign of *Edward* VI. *Robert Purſeglove* was conſe- " crated Biſhop of *Hull*; and in 1557, the Beginning " of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Richard Barnes* was con- " ſecrated Biſhop of *Nottingham*; and in 1592, *John* " *Sterne* was conſecrated Biſhop of *Colcheſter*; ſince which " Time I have not met with a Conſecration of a Biſhop " Suffragan. There never was any ſettled Maintenance " provided for theſe Suffragans, which is the Reaſon, I " ſuppoſe, why they have been dropped, though any " Biſhop may have one that deſires it; and if a Biſhop " deſires a Suffragan, he, according to the Act of *Hen-* " *ry* VIII. is to preſent two Perſons to the King, who " chuſes one of them, gives him the Tittle of one of " the Towns mentioned in the Act, and orders the Con- " ſecration.

* Probably the ſame that lies buried in the North Iſle of the Choir. Beſides this there are many more in the Regiſters with foreign Titles, as *Dromorenſis*, *Pharanenſis*, *Philippotenſis*, &c.

" ſecration. I find ſeveral of theſe Suffragan Biſhops " have been raiſed to be Dioceſan, and ſome of them, " whilſt they have continued Suffragans, have joined " in the Conſecration of Dioceſans. *John Hodgeſkin*, " who was Suffragan with the Title of *Bedford*, was " one of the Conſecrators of Archbiſhop *Parker*, and of " no leſs than fourteen other Biſhops in ſeveral Reigns, " yet was never more than a Suffragan himſelf."

The Archbiſhop of *York*'s Conſiſtorial and Prerogative Courts, with their Power and Authority, are too well known to be here treated on.

Many Conteſts happened betwixt the two Metropolitans of *England* about bearing their Croſſes in each other's Provinces, inſomuch that our Archbiſhop many Times directed his Letters to the Dean and Chapter to inhibit the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* from having his Croſs borne before him in the Dioceſe or Province of *York*, whereby he did incline the People, by his Benedictions and other Ways, contrary to Right. The Royal Authority uſed frequently to interpoſe in this Debate, as the Copies of ſeveral Charters publiſhed in the *Fœd. Ang.* do teſtify. *

On the 20th of *April*, 1353, a Compoſition was made by the King, between the Lord *Symon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Lord *John*, Arcbiſhop of *York*, about bearing their Croſſes; whereby the Archbiſhop of *York*, for peaceably bearing his Croſs within the City, Dioceſe, or Province of *Canterbury*, was bound in two Months Space, from the Time of his firſt Entrance into that Province, to ſend a ſpecial Meſſenger, who muſt be either his Official, Chancellor, Auditor of Cauſes, or a Doctor of Laws, or a Knight, to the Church of *Canterbury*, with a Golden Image to the Value of 40*l.* Sterling, engraven with the Similitude of an Archbiſhop bearing a Croſs in his Hand, or elſe ſome other remarkable Jewel of the ſame Value, which was to be offered at the Shrine of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, to the Honour and Reverence of God, and of him the ſaid Martyr. And upon the ſaid Meſſenger's Entrance into the Minſter-Yard at *Canterbury*, he was to be met by the Prior, Sub-

* *Pro archiepiſcopo* Cant. *ſuper bajul. crucis infra provinciam* Ebor. *teſte Rege apud* Ebor. 4 *die* Novembris, 1322. Fœd. Ang. *Tom.* III. p. 979, &c.

Sub-Prior, or at leaſt by the Monk who is Cuſtos of the ſaid Shrine, by whom he is to be conducted effectually to make his ſaid publick Offering. †

In Parliaments and other Councils of the King, when theſe two Archbiſhops are preſent, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſhall ſit on the King's Right, and the Archbiſhop of *York* on his Left Hand; and the Croſs of the former ſhall be laid on the Right Side of the King's Seat, and the Croſs of the other on the Left, if *Canterbury* be then preſent.

Moreover, in Councils, Conventions, and other Places, in which theſe Archbiſhops happen to meet, the Archbiſhop of *Caterbury* ſhall have the chief Place and more eminent Seat, and the Archbiſhop of *York* the next. The Croſs-Bearers of theſe two Archbiſhops, in any broad Way when the Croſſes can be borne together, ought to go together with their Croſſes before their reſpective Archbiſhops: But in the Entrance of any Door or narrow Place, the Croſs of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* ſhall precede, and the Croſs of the Archbiſhop of *York* follow after. *

The Archbiſhop of *York* claims by the Grant of King *Athelſtan*, and the Confirmation of other Kings, *ſoc*, *ſac*, *toll*, *theam*, a Market every *Thurſday*, Aſſize of Bread and Ale, and of Weights and Meaſures. The Amendals of the Pillory, Tumbrill, Thief, where-ever he be taken, *Infangtheof* and *Outfangtheof*, Judgment of Iron and Water, Gallows, Gibbet, Priſon, Gaol-Delivery, his own Coroners, Goods and Chattels of Felons and Fugitives, Chattels owned by Fugitives, Wreck, Waiſe, Eſtray, Merchett, Bloodwitt, his own Court, Cognizance of falſe Judgment, and of all Manner of Pleas whereſoever moved by his Burgeſſes and Tenants. To act in all Proceſſes as the Juſtices of the King, and to make Execution by his Bailiffs; to have Pleas of freſh Force; to make Inquiſitions of Felonies and Robberies, and Termi-

† There is a Proteſtation entered in *Bowett*'s Regiſter, relating to this Offering, in theſe Words: *Non virtute alicujus ordinationis ſeu compoſitionis prætenſæ inter aliquos prædeceſſores ſuos* Ebor. *archiepiſcopos et* Cant. *archiep. factæ, ſeu ſupra aliqua oblatione imaginis vel jocal. valor.* 40 *l.* Bowett *extra dioce.* p. 13.

One hundred Years after this, *concordat William Bothe*, Archbiſhop of *York*, did ſend ſuch an Oblation by the Hands of a Knight. *Ang. Sac.* Vol. I. p. 74, 75. * *Vide Regiſt.* Laur. Bothe, *f.* 77.

Terminations of Sheriffs; and to do all that belongs to a Sheriff by his Bailiffs. That the Archbiſhop and the Tenants of his See, where-ever they reſide, be free and quiet from Suits of Aſſize, County, Wapontake, Trithing, Geld, and from Performances to the King; and from Tollage, Portage, Paſſage, and Pannage, throughout all the King's Dominions. That he hath his Fair twice in the Year. He claims to plead in his Courts by his own Juſtices, in the Preſence of one or two of the Juſtices of the King, all Pleas of the Crown, as well as others which ariſe within his Liberty. †

King *Henry* II. did grant and confirm that neither his Steward, nor Marſhal of his Houſe, nor his Clerk of the Market, nor his Deputy, ſhould enter within the Bounds of the Liberty of the Archbiſhop. ‡

He had View of Frank-Pledge, Pleas of *Withernam*, Return of Writs §, Quittance for Sheriff's Turns, and from Preſentments at the Hundreds of Hue-and-Cry, levied in his Manors of *Southwell*, *Latham*, *Scrooby*, *Sutton*, *Aſkam*, and in the Members of thoſe which are in his Barony of *Sherburn*. ‖

He had *Jura Regalia* within the Liberty of *Hextoldeſham*, or *Hexham*, and the levying of Tenths and Fifteenths there by his own Miniſters *. *Hexham*, which *Bede* calls *Hauguſtald*, was the *Roman* VXELODVNVM, and was given by King *Egfrid*, in the Year 675, to St. *Wilfrid*, in order to erect an Epiſcopal See therein. This See continued for ſeven ſucceſſive Biſhops, till the *Daniſh* Wars put an End to that Hierarchy. But this Manor, or Regality as it is called, continued in the Poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhops of *York* for many Ages after. There is a Proviſo made in the Statute 27 *Hen.* VIII. *Cap.* 24. that *Edward* Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors, and their temporal Chancellors of the Shire and Liberty of *Hexham*, alias *Hextoldeſham*, for the Time being, and every of them, ſhall be thenceforth Juſtices of

† *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 132, 133, *&c.* MS. Sir *T. W.*

‡ *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 135.

§ *Conceſſ.* Edwardo (Lee) *archiep.* Ebor. *et ſucceſſor. quod habeant return. brevium, &c. nec non omnimod. ſummon. de Scaccario*, 2 *pars pat.* 26 Hen. VIII.

‖ *Pat.* 52 Hen. III. *m.* 7. *et in ſchedula pro libertatibus confirmandis, pat.* 52 Hen. III. *m.* 32.

* *Clauſe anno* 13 Ed. III. *p.* 2. *m.* 34.

Peace within the Shire and Liberty of *Hexham*. But by the Statute of 14 *Eliz. Cap.* 13. *Hexham* and *Hexhamſhire* are made and declared Part of the County of *Northumberland* †. This was eſteemed a temporal Barony of the Archbiſhop of *York*. ‡.

The Archbiſhop of *York* had a Market and a Fair at his Manor of *Otley*; a Market and a Fair at *Sherburn*; and a Market and a Fair at his Manor of *Pattrington*, all in the County of *York*: Likewiſe a Fair at *Southwell*, in *Nottinghamſhire*, and another at *Hexham*, now in *Northumberland*. §

He had his Priſons and Juſtices in the Towns of *Ripon* and *Beverley*, with other great Liberties there. ‖

He claimed a Paſſage over the River of *Hull*, where there uſed to be a Bridge *. He uſed to have his Port and Prizage of Wines in the ſaid River, and of all Merchandizes coming thither, as the King had elſewhere. †

Amongſt the Pleas of *Quo Warranto* held at *York* before *John de Mettingham* and his Companions, 8 *Edw.* I. a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt *William* Archbiſhop of *York*, to know by what Warrant he claimed to have Gallows, Return of Writs, Eſtreats, Pleas of *Withernam*, and his proper Coroners within the City of *York* and without; and to have Coroners on each Side of *Hull*, and to take Prizes in that River; to have the Aſſize of Bread and Beer, and broken Wreck of the Sea and Waif at *Pattrington*; to have free Warren, and his Land quit from Suit, in *Wilton*, *Beverley*, and *Burton*, and elſewhere in his Lands in that County; to have a Park and free Warren, and to have his Lands quit from Suit, at *Beverley*, *Burton*, *Wilton*, *Ripon*, *Otley*, *Sherburn*, and *Thorp*, and to have a Park and free Warren at *Cawood*. To which the Archbiſhop anſwered, That, as to the Gallows, he claimed them, without *York*, in his Baronies of *Sherburn*,

† *Ex MS.* Sir *T. W.*

‡ See *Robert Holgate*'s Seal. *Recognitio ſervitii prioris de* Hexham *domino archiepiſcopo* Ebor. *Regiſt.* de la Zouch, p. 300.

§ *Clauſe anno* 11 Hen. III. *m.* 10.

‖ *Pat.* 7. Ed. IV. *p.* 1. *m.* 13.

* *Fin. anno* 17 Ed. II. *m.* 25.

† *Chart. pro archiepiſcopo* Ebor. *de priſis vinorum ad portum* Kyngſton *ſupra* Hull. Fœd. Ang. *Tom.* IV. *p.* 297. *Pat.* 19 Ed. II. *p.* 2. *m.* 13. *anno* 4 Ed. III. *n.* 41. *Petitio in parliament. apud* Weſt. *pro hac libertate. Et clauſe anno* 1 Ed. III. *p.* 1. *m.* 11. *et pars* 2. *m.* 18. *in Turre* London.

burn, *Wilton*, *Pattrington*, *Otley*, *Beverley*, and *Ripon*, by this Warrant, that King *Athelſtan* gave the ſaid Manors to the Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors, before the Conqueſt; from which Time all the Archbiſhops of *York* had enjoyed the ſaid Liberties. That afterwards King *Henry* I. the Son of the Conqueror, did, amongſt divers other Liberties, grant to the Archbiſhop *Infangtheof* in the aforeſaid Lands, by his Charter, which he produced in Court. He ſaid further, that he claimed Return of Writs and Pleas of *Withernam* in *Beverley* and *Ripon*, with their Members; and the taking of Eſtreats by the Hands of the Sheriffs, for the levying of the King's Debts upon thoſe Perſons who had nothing without his Liberties; and this they have uſed Time out of Mind. As to Coroners within the City of *York*, he ſaid he claimed none.

The ſame *Quo Warranto* * urged him to ſhew Cauſe why he claimed to have two Mints for coining of Money within the City of *York* without the King's Licence. To which the Archbiſhop pleaded that he and his Predeceſſors had been in Seiſin of theſe two Mints Time out of Mind. And further ſaid, That in the Time of King *Henry*, Son to the Conqueror, one *Odo*, Sheriff of *Yorkſhire*, did hinder *Gerard*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, from holding Pleas and giving Judgment in his Court *de Monetariis*. The Biſhop complained to the King, and ſhewed his Seiſin and the Right of the Church of St. *Peter*; whereupon the King did ſend his Letters Patent to the Sheriff, the Effect of which was to will and command him that *Gerard* Archbiſhop, in the Lands of his Archbiſhoprick, ſhould have Pleas in his Court *de Monetariis ſuis*, of Thieves, and of all others, as *Thomas* Archbiſhop had in the Time of his Father or Brother. And that he ſhould execute the King's new Statutes of Judgments or

* The Affair of this *Quo Warranto* is copied from Sir *T. W.* who had it from an *Inſpeximus* 3 *Hen.* V. *n.* 15. in which he ſays many other Liberties of the Church of *York* are mentioned. But he adds, that the original Record of the 8th of *Edw.* I. is in the Cuſtody of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, marked thus, *J. de Vallibus placita de juratis et aſſixis, &c. Quo Warranto J. de Vallibus, rot.* 9.

There are many Grants and Charters relating to the Archbiſhop's Mints in this City, in the *Fœdera*, ſome of which the Reader may find in theſe Pages, *Tom.* V. p. 755. *Tom.* VII. p. 47, 178, and Regiſt. *Wickwain*, p. 41.

Pleas of Thieves and falſe Coiners, and that he may do this at his own proper Inſtance, in his own Court; and that neither he, nor the Church, ſhall loſe any Thing by our new Statutes, but let him do in his own Courts, by his own Inſtance, according to our Statutes. *Teſte R. Ceſtrien. Epiſcopo, apud Winton.* And the Biſhop ſaid, That he and his Predeceſſors had always had the ſame Mints as he claimed them. Upon this Iſſue was joined, and the Jury found for the Biſhop, and Judgment given that the Biſhop ſhould be without Day.

In the Reign of King *Henry* V. *Henry*, then Archbiſhop of *York*, made a Petition to the King, who, with Conſent of Parliament, confirmed to him all the Liberties of his Church with this Clauſe, *licet*; and further grants and confirms to him, that he and his Officers may hold the Sheriff's Turn within the Towns of *Beverley* and *Ripon*; and there hear and determine and puniſh all Manner of Felonies, as Juſtices of the Peace, notwithſtanding any Liberties granted to the Town of *Beverley* to the contrary; all which are therein repealed. *

The Archbiſhop of *York* did exerciſe Juriſdiction, as a Viſitor, in the College, called *Queen-Hall* in *Oxon*, as ſeveral Teſtimonies both in the *Fœdera* and the Regiſters do witneſs. *Pat.* 12. *Hen.* IV. *m.* 19.

In fine, he had a moſt ample Charter and Confirmation of all his Charters, Liberties, Privileges, and Gifts, as appears *Pat. An.* 20 *Hen.* VI. *p.* 4. *m.* 11. but they are too large for any further Diſquiſition.

There were ſeveral Palaces anciently belonging to the See of *York*, of which only that at *Biſhopthorp* is now ſtanding, habitable, or in their Poſſeſſion. In the *Cloſe* of the Cathedral at *York* ſtood once a very magnificent Palace built by *Thomas* the firſt Archbiſhop of that Name. Five hundred Years after, the great Hall of this Palace was ſcandalouſly ſtripped of its Leaden Covering by another Prelate, and the Remains and Ruins of the whole are now leaſed out from the See. There was anciently a Palace at *Sherburn* in *Elmet*, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*; no Manner of Remains do now appear of it, nor any traditional Account there; except a Piece of Ground on the Eaſt Side the Church, which is now called *Hall-Garth*. It is ſuppoſed this was deſerted

* *Rot. Parliament. Anno* 3 Hen. V. *n.* 48. *Turre* London.

deſerted on their building a Palace in a Place of greater Security, though in a much worſe Situation, at *Cawood*. This Palace continued to be the Reſidence of our Archbiſhops until the Time of the Civil Wars, when it was demoliſhed, and has ever ſince laid in Ruins. They had likewiſe a Palace at *Ripon* and *Beverley*, another at *Otley*, in this County; at *Southwell*, in *Nottinghamſhire*; *Whitehall* and *York-Place*, in *London*; and at *Batterſea*, in the County of *Surry*, a Place there now alſo called *York-Place*, ſtill denoting its Site; all which are now demoliſhed, and alienated from the See.

In the Account relating to the Revenues belonging to the See of *York*, the Compaſs of our Deſign will not allow us to be ſo particular as Mr. *Torre* has been, who has traced them through all the Donations he could find to the Church, as well as Demiſes and Leaſes from it; we ſhall therefore run ſuccinctly through the whole, and refer the more Curious to the Manuſcript itſelf for further Inquiry.

In the Time of the Heptarchy, when the *Northumbrian* Princes were converted to the Chriſtian Faith, they beſtowed very conſiderable Revenues on the Church of *York*; amongſt which none remains now upon Record more famous than *Ulphus* the Son of *Toraldus*, a *Saxon* Prince, who is ſaid to have lived in the Weſt Part of *Deira* *. This Prince, finding Diſſentions to ariſe amongſt his Sons about the Diviſion of his Lands, reſolved to make them all equal; and, coming to *York*, he kneeled down before the Altar of God and St. *Peter*, and, by the Ceremony of drinking Wine out of his Horn, thereby made over to the Church all his Lands and Signiories. † [*See Vol.* I. p. 22.]

This Horn, as well as the Donor, has been held in high Veneration by the ſucceſſive Dignitaries of the Church, as appears by the Figure of it cut in Stone in two ſeveral Places of the Fabrick, and by the Arms put up in Honour of the Prince, which, in a Window, are thus blazoned, *vert*, ſix Lions rampant *or*.

It appears by ſeveral ancient Surveys taken of the Church Lands, and mentioned in the *Monaſticon* and our Records, that a great deal of the Poſſeſſions gained by

* By the Eſtates below he muſt have lived very near *York*, and probably at *Aldby*. † *Cam. Brit.*

this Donation lay in the City and Suburbs of *York*, which are ſtyled *de Terra Ulphi*. In the Eſcheat Rolls of 13 *Edward* I. remaining in the Exchequer, the Lands in theſe Townſhips following are put down as held of the Fee of *Ulphus*.

Kekolthorp, three Caracutes of Land, ſince held by the Knights Templars of the Church of St. *Peter*.

Newbald, twenty-eight Caracutes of Land, now a Prebend.

Goodmanham, four Caracutes of Land, now belonging to the Prebend of *Fridaythorp*.

Barnby, the whole Town intirely, with the fourth Part of the Pariſh of *Pocklington*; the firſt belonging to the Prebend thereof, and the latter to the Dean and Chapter.

Millington and *Beneldale*, three Caracutes of Land, now belonging to the Prebend of *Givendale*.

Alvefthorpe, two Bowates of Land, with the Heir of *Robert Stiveton*, held of the Fee of *Ulphus*. ‡

The next very ancient and conſiderable Benefactor to the Church of *York*, was *Athelſtan* King of *England*, who granted to it the following large Poſſeſſions:

Biſhop-Wilton, the Manor of which was given by the ſaid King, with three Caracutes of Land there, to the Archbiſhop of *York* and his Succeſſors; Part of which now belongs to the Prebend of *Wilton*, as Part did to the Treaſury of *York*. Yet the Archbiſhop hath ſtill in this Lordſhip of *Wilton* two Sheep Paſtures, which *Edward* Archbiſhop of *York* demiſed unto *Geoffrey Lee*, Eſq; his Brother, and one *Creyke*, for the Term of 40 Years, at the Rent of 17*l*. 15*s*. *

Agmonderneſs, in the County of *Lancaſter*, was given by King *Athelſtan* to God, St. *Peter*, and the Church of *York*, in the Prelacy of Archbiſhop *Wolſtan*. This Place was held, in the Conqueror's Time, by *Roger de Poictiers*, and given to *Theobald Walter* by *Richard* II. Anceſtor to the *Butlers* of *Ireland*. †

The Manor of *Sherburn*, in the County of *York*, was alſo given by King *Althelſtan* to the Archbiſhop of *York* and his Succeſſors, who made it one of their principal Seats in after Times.

Edward

‡ *Terre*, f. 349. * *Ibid.* p. 350. 29, 30 *Hen.* VIII.

† *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 129. *Cam. Brit.* 752.

Edward Archbiſhop of *York*, in the 30th of *Hen.* VIII. demiſed this Manor unto *Anthony Hammond* of *Scardingwell*, for the Term of thirty Years, at 25 *l. per Annum* Rent. *

King *Athelſtan* gave likwiſe to the Archbiſhop of *York* and his Succeſſors the Manor of *Beverley*, in the County of *York*, where they ſometimes reſided. This was held by them until

Edward Lee, in the 35th of *Henry* VIII. granted it to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, excepting the Advowſon of the Provoſtſhip and Prebendaries thereof; but theſe were likewiſe given up to that King ſome Time after, in Exchange for ſome Lands of the Crown.

The Manor of *Ripon* was alſo by the ſaid King *Athelſtan* given to the See of *York* for ever; but in the Time of *Henry* VIII. and his immediate Succeſſors, this Manor was demiſed and parcelled out to divers Perſons, by the Archbiſhops of thoſe Times, the Particulars whereof may be ſeen at large in Mr. *Torre*'s Manuſcripts. †

In the Year of our Lord 958, the Lordſhip of *Southwell*, in the County of *Nottingham*, was given by *Edred*, King of *England*, to *Oſkitel* then Archbiſhop of *York*, and his Succeſſors, for ever. It continued in the Poſſeſſion of this See until the 35th of *Henry* VIII. when *Edward* Archbiſhop granted his Capital Manſion or Meſſuage in *Southwell*, and alſo his Lordſhip and Manor thereof, unto King *Henry* VIII. his Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever. Some Part of this Manor was given back to the See by Queen *Mary*, which was again demiſed by ſeveral ſucceeding Archbiſhops, tho' ſtill a reſerved annual Rent is paid out of it to the See. ‡

In the Year 1033, King *Knute* gave to *Alfric*, Archbiſhop of this See, for the Redemption of his Soul, forty-three Caſſates of Land in *Pattrington*, to hold the ſame in perpetual Inheritance. *Edward*, Archbiſhop of *York*, in the 34th of *Henry* VIII. demiſed unto *Edward Nevill*, of *Pattrington*, Gentleman, for the Term of forty Years, the Lands therein ſpecified, at the Rent of 7 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum*. §

Theſe are ſome of the moſt ancient Poſſeſſions belonging to the See of *York*; there were ſeveral others beſtowed

* *Torre*, p. 350. † *Idem*, p. 351 *ad* 355. ‡ *Idem*, p. 355, *&c.* § *Idem*, 358. *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 130.

ſtowed on it by the Conqueror and his Succeſſors, all ſpecified in Mr. *Torre*, with their particular Demiſes from it. It would be too tedious to copy that indefatigable Author exactly, and aſk a Volume ſooner than a Chapter. The following Tables will preſent the Reader, at one View, with a Liſt of the Manors that were granted from the See to King *Henry* VIII. in Lieu of divers Impropriations, &c. which were then fallen into his Hands from the diſſolved Monaſteries in theſe Parts; and to conclude this Head, we ſhall alſo ſubjoin a Rental of the Poſſeſſions, or reſerved Rents, from the ſeveral Leaſes demiſed or granted out at different Times ſince the Reformation, taken from the aforeſaid Authority.

A CATALOGUE *of the Manors*, &c. *which were granted to King* HENRY VIII. *his Heirs and Succeſſors, for ever, by the Archbiſhop of* York, &c. *as by Indenture bearing Date,* February 6, 36 HENRY VIII. *and confirmed by Act of Parliament,* 37 HENRY VIII. *Chap.* 16. *doth plainly appear.* *

MANORS.	COUNTIES.	MANORS.	COUNTIES.
Aſſenby.		*Biſhop-Places.*	
Aſkham,	*Nottingham.*	*Caleſakeſhill.*	
Ayton.		*Caſtledike.*	
Atome.		*Catton.*	
Biſhopſide.		*Crakhall.*	

MANORS.

* *Torre*, 394. This Inſtrument is of a monſtrous Length, being contained in no leſs than fifteen Membranes of Parchment, is inrolled in the Chapel of the *Rolls*, and has this remarkable Preamble: "This Indenture made the ſyxthe Day of February, in the ſyxe and "thyrtye Yere of the Reyne of the moſt excellent and vyctoryous "Prince, our natural Sovareign Liege Lord *Henry* the Eyght, by "the Grace of God, King of *England*, and of *France*, and *Irland*, "Defendour of the Faith, and of the Churche of *England*, and of "*Irland*, in Erth the ſupreme Hedde between the ſame our Sova-"reign Lorde of thone Partie, and the Reverend Father in God, "*Robert* Archebusſhoppe of *York* on t'other Partie, witneſſithe, that "the ſaid Archbusſhoppe hath bargayned and ſold, and by theſe "preſent Indentures for hym and his Succeſſors doth fully and "clerely give, grant, bargayne, and ſell all thoſe his Lordſhips and "Manors of *Hexham*, *Grygnton*, &c." Sealed interchangeably by the King and the Archbiſhop, who, on the ſecond of *April*, came before the King in Chancery at *Weſtminſter*, and confirmed the ſame.—The ſame Day ratified by the Dean and Chapter of *York*. *Clauſ.* 36 *Hen.* VIII. *pars* 5. *n.* 38.

Manors.	Counties.
Cercleton.	
Cadden.	
Churchdowne,	*Glouceſterſh.*
Cerney.	
Compton.	
Dalton.	
Difford.	
Erington.	
Eſclawant.	
Fiſmake.	
Gryngton,	*Northumberland.*
Gloughton.	
Griſchwayte.	
Glouceſter.	
Halgarth.	
Hexham,	*Northumberland.*
Halidon.	
Huckilcote.	
Kepwicke.	
Kenelaga.	
Milford.	
Maſke.	
Monketon prope	*Ripon.*
Netherdale.	
Newby.	
Northby.	
Newland.	
Northſoke,	*Nottinghamſhire.*
Ninibinroſs.	

Manors.	Counties.
Norton.	
Odington.	
Penicroſte.	
Pattrington,	*Ebor.*
Ripon.	
Riponholm.	
Renton.	
Ravenſkeld.	
Sharrow juxta	*Ripon.*
Stanley juxta	*Ripon.*
Sherburn in	*Elmet.*
Skipton.	
Scroby,	*Nottinghamſhire.*
Sutton,	*Ebor.*
Shardington.	
Thorpe prope	*Ripon.*
Thornton.	
Tharethorpe.	
Topclyffe.	
Threſke.	
Upleathome.	
Whiteclyffe.	
Wetwang.	
Wilton.	
Wilton Epiſcop.	
Waplowe.	
Walle,	*Lincolnſhire.*
Weſcalland.	
Widcombe.	

A List *of the ſeveral Impropriations,* &c. *ſettled on the See of* York, *by the Charter of King* Henry VIII. *bearing Date at* Weſtminſter, *Anno Regni* 38, *in Exchange for other ancient Lands of that See.*

The Churches of	The Churches of
Giſburn.	*Shereffe Hoton.*
Ormeſby.	*Hoton* ſupra *Derwent.*
Eſton.	*Hoton* juxta *Gyſburn.*
Marton.	*Threſke.*
Kirk-Levington.	*Brafferton.*
Stainton.	*Thurkilby.*

Haxey

The Churches of *Haxey* and *Ouſton* in the Iſle.
Rowſton.
Felkirk.
Yarum.
Sutton in *Galtres.*
Darrington.
Doncaſter.
N. Poppleton.
Agnes-Burton.
Whitby.

The Churches of
Malton.
Wiſtow.
Cramborne.
Hinderſkelf.
Nafferton.
Skypſe.
Eſington.
N. Feriby.
Lyeth.
Moleſby.
Knapton.
Kayingham.

Lands in *Laſtingham.*

The Patronage of theſe following Benefices were alſo granted to the Archbiſhop of *York* by Way of the aforeſaid Exchange.

The Parſonages of *Ackworth*, *Rowley*, *Beeford*, *Eton*, *Stokeſley*, *Skraynghan*, *Kirkby* in *Cleveland*, and *Barton* in fabis, and *Leek* in *Nottinghamſhire.*

The Vicarages of *Leeds*, *Hemeſley*, and *Doncaſter.*
The Chantry of *Topcliff.*

A Summary of all the Rents belonging to the Archbiſhoprick of York. *

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Biſhop-Wilton	17	15	0	*Sutton* upon *Lound*	22	0	0
Ripon —	143	4	8				
Southwell —	40	6	7½	*Thorpe* in *le Willoughs*	17	13	4
Pattrington —	7	3	8				
Carwood —	70	13	4	*Biſhop-Burton*	20	10	0
Kynatton —	12	0	0	*Otley* —	32	17	11
Lanum —	17	16	8	*Cerney* —	5	13	4
Scroby —	32	14	8	The *Marrays*	59	6	8
Plumtree —	12	12	0	*Batterſey* —	29	4	11
Everton —	4	6	8	*Kingſton* ſup. *Hull*	10	0	0
Aſkham —	12	6	8				
Ottrington —	16	13	4	*Halydyn* —	7	13	4

Hexgrave

* *Torre*, p. 430. For an ancient Account of the Rents and Reimburſements of this See, whilſt it remained in the King's Hands, ſee *Maddox*'s Exchcq. p. 211. b.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Hexgrave —	6	13	4
Haſſelford-Ferry	1	10	4
Kilburn —	18	10	0
Wetwang —	10	0	0
Whitclyffe —	11	6	8
Whenby —	16	13	4
Biſhopthorp	3	17	0
Biſhop-Lathes	13	6	8
York, for *Nunfields*	14	18	10½
London Rents			
Angram-Grange	13	6	8
Felkirk —	78	17	8
Laſtingham	14	6	8
Yarum —	12	13	4
Giſburn —	30	0	0
Skelton —	18	0	0
Ormeſby and *Eſton*	26	13	4
Kirklevington	19	6	8
Marton in *Clyveland*	8	0	0
Marton Priory	50	0	0
Sutton in *Galtres*	30	15	4
Stayneton —	50	0	0
Sheriff-Hutton	49	13	4
Hutton ſupra *Derwent*	9	16	0
Hutton juxta *Gyſburn*	4	13	4
Threſke —	20	0	0
Brafferton —	15	8	0
Thurkilby —	6	13	4
Rowſton —	47	16	8
Darrington —	10	0	0
Doncaſter —	36	13	4
Nether Poppleton	8	0	0
Burton-Agnes	30	0	0
Whitby —	50	0	0
Malton —	16	0	0
Wiſtowe —	13	16	10
Crambe —	8	1	2
Hinderſkelf —	1	13	4
Eaſington —	43	10	8
Lyeth —	59	0	0
Molſeby Pr.	12	15	0
Knapton —	2	0	0
Kayingham	14	15	4
Marſom —	1	6	8
N. Feriby			

Haxey, *Oweſton*, *Nafferton*, and *Skypſe*, Rent Corn.

The Archbiſhop of *York* has uſed to pay to the Pope 10,000 Ducats for his Confirmation; beſides 50,000 Ducats for the Pall *.

Peter Pence of the whole Dioceſe was 10*l.* 10*s.* †

The *Scutage* of the Archbiſhoprick of *York* was various: We find this Impoſition for the Redemption of King *Richard* I. for the Archbiſhop's Knights Fees were 20*l.* ‡ By another *Scutage*, that his Knights might be excuſed from Attendance on the King into *Ireland*, the Archbiſhop made Account to the King's Treaſury of the like Sum §. In another *Scutage* for his Barony of *Everwickſhire*, as it is there termed, to excuſe going into *Wales*, alſo paid 20*l.* ‖. But for the firſt *Scutage*, aſſeſſed at

* Goodwin *de præſulibus*, p. 626.

† Torre *ex Reg.* Laur. Bothe, *Archiep.* p. 5.

‡ Rot. Pipe 6 *Ric.* I. *Mad.* Excheq. p. 411.

§ *Idem*, p. 438. ‖ *Idem*, p. 441, 38 *Hen.* II.

at two Marks, after the firſt Coronation of King *John*, the Archbiſhop of *York* paid for his Share 40 Marks, *et quietus eſt.* *

The Valuation of this Archbiſhoprick in the King's Books is now 1610 *l.*

The Arms of the See of *York* were, anciently, *Azure*, a Staff in pale *Or*, ſurmounted by a Pall *Argent*, fringed as the ſecond, charged with five Croſſes Pattee fitched *Sable*, in Chief another ſuch a Croſs *Or*.

Theſe Arms, the ſame with the See of *Canterbury*, are impaled with the Arms of *Bowett*, *Rotheram*, and *Savage*, in the Windows of the Cathedral; but it has ſince been changed for this Bearing: *Gules*, two Keys in Saltire *Argent*, in Chief a *Crown Imperial Or* †, and ſometimes a Mitre.

The Eccleſiaſtical Eſtate of this Church, beſides the Archbiſhop, conſiſted alſo of a certain Number of Canons Secular, over whom he preſided. Theſe were a Body Politick by Preſcription, had a common Refectory and Dormitory, like Canons Regular in other Places, and lived upon the Profits and Revenues of the Church, enjoyed by them in common.

They were anciently but ſeven in Number, and performed the divine Offices of the Church and Altar; for which Reſpect they had peculiar Privileges and Revenues conferred upon them in the Name of the Church, and of the Canons therein ſerving God. The moſt ancient Charters of pious Donations to them uſually run in theſe Words: *Deo et Eccleſ. S.* Petri Ebor. *et Canonicis in eadem Deo ſervientibus.* ‡

In the Time of the *Daniſh* Wars, and at the *Norman* Conqueſt, which made great Devaſtions in theſe Northern Parts, theſe Canons were Fellow-Sufferers in that great Calamity, and were moſt of them diſperſed into foreign Parts, inſomuch that there were but three of them left when *Thomas* I. was preferred to this See. This Prelate recalled the baniſhed Canons, and added others to their Number; rebuilt them the Hall which his Predeceſſor Archbiſhop *Aldred* had founded for their Refectory,

* Rot. Pipe 1 *Joh.*

† The Crown was given to it, as being once an Imperial City. *Maximilian* II. honoured the Arms of the City of *Rotterdam* with the ſame Crown. The Kings of *Spain* have alſo given one to the Arms of the Cities of *Madrid*, *Toledo*, *Burgos*, &c.

‡ *Torre*, p. 487.

Refectory, as alſo a Dortor for them to lodge in; and beſides conſtituted one of them a Provoſt to govern the reſt.

In this State the Church of *York* continued ſome Time, till at laſt the ſame Prelate thought good to divide the Lands of St. *Peter* into Prebends, by allotting unto each Canon a particular Portion; from whence they ceaſed to live in common at one Table, upon the joint Revenues of the Church. At the ſame Time, for the better governing of the Church, he inſtituted a Dean, Treaſurer, and Chanter to preſide and rule over it. *

King *Henry* I. granted the firſt Charter to the Church of *York*; we ſpeak ſince the *Norman* Conqueſt, for all Charters both to the City and Church, before that Period, were burnt in the general Conflagration which happened at that Time. This Charter of *Henry* I. is not extant, at leaſt it is not to be met with, nor doth it appear but by an *Inſpeximus* of later Times. †

King *Henry* II. grants and confirms all their former Liberties and Privileges granted unto them by ſeveral ancient Kings and Archbiſhops; and particularly mentions thoſe by King *Edward* the Confeſſor and Archbiſhop *Alfred*.

The Extract of this extraordinary Charter of Liberties is as follows:

1. That if any Criminal or Perſon Convict be apprehended or arreſted within the Church Porch ‡, the Perſon that takes him ſhall make Amends by the univerſal Judgment of the Hundred, who ſhall give Damage for the ſame. But if he take him within the Church, then he ſhall be judged by twelve Hundredors. If within the City of *York*, then by eighteen of the Hundred, who ſhall cauſe Amends to be made accordingly.

But if any be ſo deſperately wicked and audacious as to preſume to take any Perſon from the Sanctuary called *Fridſtoll*, that is, the Stone Chair of Peace and Quietneſs placed againſt the Altar; for that heinous Sacrilege there ſhall no Jury paſs, nor pecuniary Mulct be laid upon him, but he ſhall be accounted *Botelez*, that is,

* See the Life of Archbiſhop *Thomas* I.

† Sir *T. W.* ſays, perhaps this Charter might be deſtroyed in the ſecond dreadful Fire which happened in this City, *Temp. Reg.* Steph.

‡ *Infra atrium eccleſiæ.*

without Capacity of making Amends or Reparation. The Damages or Amerciaments thus impoſed ſhall all accrue to the Canons ſolely, and none of them to the Archbiſhop.

2. If any Perſon commit an Offence to another, in the Church, Church-Yard, in the Canons Houſes, or upon their Lands; or if the Canons amongſt themſelves injure one another or any other Perſon, or another Perſon wrong them; for ſuch a Fault no Forfeiture ſhall be made to the Archbiſhop, but to the Canons only.

3. Theſe Canons ſhall be called the *Canons of St. Peter in Hird*, that is, of his domeſtick Family; and the Lands of the Canons ſhall be called the *Lands of St. Peter's own Table.*

4. The Archbiſhop ſhall exerciſe no other Juriſdiction over the Canons than this, that upon the Death of a Canon he ſhall collate another to his Benefice.

5. If the Archbiſhop happen to commit any Offence againſt the See poſtolick or the King, which requires a pecuniary Mulct or Reparation; in ſuch a Caſe the Canons ſhall not be liable to contribute any Thing towards it, but what they pleaſe to do out of their own good Wills.

6. The Canons ſhall enjoy all their Houſes and Lands with the Privileges of *Sac*, *Soc*, *Toll*, and *Theam*, *Intoll*, *Out-toll*, and *Infangentheof*; alſo all thoſe Honours and cuſtomary Liberties which belong to them as well as thoſe the King doth, which he hath in his Hands, or which the Archbiſhop, holding of God and the King, hath in his.

7. No Tenant, holding Land of the Canons of St. *Peter*, ſhall do Suit or be impleaded in the Courts of the *Weapontach*, *Tridingmot*, or *Schiresmot*; but the Plaintiff and Defendant ſhall be tried and juſtified before the Door of St. *Peter*'s Monaſtery.

8. If any Canon be pleading in Court in his own Cauſe, upon a Signal given, or the Toll of the Bell, he may leave off, and at Canonical Hours return to his Devotions, which is more than the Archbiſhop himſelf can do, becauſe he may proceed in the Cauſe by his Stewards, Knights, and Officers.

9. If any Perſon do hereafter give or ſell Land to St. *Peter*, none ſhall thenceforth claim therein the Privilege of

of *Sac*, *Toll*, and *Theam*; but the Canons themſelves ſhall have therein the ſame Privileges as in the other Lands of St. *Peter*.

10. When the King ſhall raiſe an Army, the Canons ſhall, for their Lands, ſet forth one Man, who ſhall carry the Banner of St. *Peter*, and be Captain and Enſign to the Burgeſſes of the City, if they go to War; but in Caſe they do not, then the Canons' Man ſhall be excuſed.

11. No Perſon belonging to the King's Courts or his Armies ſhall have free Lodging or Quarters in the Canons' Houſes, whether they be within the City or elſewhere.

12. If any fight a Combat in *York*, the Parties ſhall make their Oath upon the Text, or Relicks of St. *Peter*'s Church; and when the ſame is over, the Victor ſhall offer the Arms of the Vanquiſhed in the ſaid Church, returning Thanks to God and St. *Peter* for his Victory obtained.

13. If any of the Canons or their Tenants be tried in Pleas of the Crown, their Cauſe ſhall be heard before any others, and alſo be determined, as far as it can, ſaving the Church's Dignity. *

18 *Kal. Julii*, 1194, Pope *Celeſtine* III. confirmed to the Church of *York* their ancient Privileges and Poſſeſſions; and by Virtue of his Apoſtolical Authority prohibited the Archbiſhop, for the Time being, from denouncing any Sentences of Excommunication, Interdicts, Suſpenſions or Expulſions againſt the Dean, or any of their Canons, or their Miniſters, whether Clerks or Laicks; or againſt the Immunity of their Predeceſſors which they had hitherto enjoyed, without Aſſent of the Dean and Chapter firſt obtained.

He alſo decreed that the Ordination of Canons or Parſons ſhould be free, as was uſually heretofore obſerved from the very Foundation of the Place, *viz.* That an honeſt and fit Perſon, whom the Archbiſhop ſhall pleaſe to nominate, ſhall be collated to every Dignity or Prebend in the Church, and ſo be preſented to the Dean and

* *Monaſt. Ang.* Vol. III. p. 135. Torre, *ex Regiſtro albo*, p. 6. *Decan. et cap.* Ebor. *confirm. ampla cart. et privileg. pat.* 3 Ed. IV. *p.* 3. *m.* 3.

Chapter, and be by them admitted into their Canonſhip or Dignity, by the Tradition of a Book and Bread, and be inveſted by the Hands of the Dean in the Chapter-Houſe, and then be received by a Kiſs of the Brethren; and when that is done to adminiſter the uſual Oath, conſiſting of Fealty to the Church, defending its Liberties and legal Cuſtoms, and not revealing the Secrets of the Chapter; after this he is to be inſtalled by the Hands of the Chantor by a Mandate from the Dean and Chapter, and take the ſecond Oath to them in all Things lawful and canonical.

Laſtly, this Pope ratified to the Dean and Chapter of *York* the Privilege which the *Lateran* Council gave them, *viz.* of conferring any Prebend or Parſonage to the Church belonging, which, by Lapſe of the Archbiſhop, continues vacant beyond the limited Time of his collating. This Grant alſo confirms to the Dean and Chapter the Poſſeſſion of ſeveral of their Eſtates. *

The Church of *York* had likewiſe theſe following Privileges granted and confirmed by King *Henry* III. dated *July* 5, 1223.

1. That they ſhould have the Goods and Chattels of any of their Men, if they be outlawed, attainted, or Fugitives; and alſo ſuch Cattle as are waifed upon their own Lands.

2. That the ſaid Dean and Chapter, each Canon and their Succeſſors, and all their Tenants and Men † in City, Town, Markets, Fairs, Bridges, and Sea-Ports, within the Realms of *England*, *Ireland*, and *Wales*, be free from Payment of *Toll*, *Tallage*, *Paſſage*, *Pedage*, *Laſtage*, *Stallage*, *Ludage*, *Wardage*; alſo from Works and Aids belonging to Caſtles, Walls, Bridges, Parks, Banks, Ditches, Vivaries, or from the Buildings at the King's Navy or Houſes Royal; likewiſe from Caſtle-Guard, Carriage, and Summage; neither ſhall their Wains, Carriages, or Horſes be taken for any Service whatſoever.

3. To

* Torre, *ex Reg. albo*, p. 54.

† *Homines ſuos.* King *Edward* III. by Charter, dated *Weſt. Jun.* 19, *anno reg.* 10. declares that theſe Words ſhall extend to Freemen, as well as to Natives of the Dean and Chapter. *Decan. et cap.* Ebor. *placit. coram juſticiar. itinerant. anno* 3 *Ed.* III. *de libertat. et privileg. olim conceſſ. et uſurpat. per cartas regum.* Record. 5 *Ric.* II. *n.* 107. *Turre* London.

3. To be quit of all *Gelds*, *Danegelds*, *Fengelds*, *Hangelds*, *Forgelds*, *Pennygelds*, *Tything-penny*, *Hundred-penny*, *Thuſkemung*, *Chevage*, *Cheanage*, and *Herbage*, and of other *Vectigals* and Tributes of the Army and Horſemanſhip.

4. That they be free and quit of all Suits at Counties, Hundreds, Wapontakes, Tythings, and of Murder, Larceny, Eſcape, and Concealments; alſo of *Hanſoline*, *Gribruch*, *Blodewite*, *Filwite*, *Forſtall*, *Leirwite*, *Hengwite*, *Ward-penny*, and *Harward-penny*.

5. Of all Aids of Sheriffs and their Miniſters; of Scutages, Aſſizes, Recognitions, Inquiſitions, and Summons, except it be for the Liberty and Affairs of the Church.

6. That they the ſaid Dean and Chapter have their own Court and proper Juſtices, with *Soc* and *Sac*, *Toll* and *Theam*, *Infangentheof* and *Outfangentheof*, *Slementryth*, *Ordeal*, and *Oreſter*, as well within Time as without. And if they, their Canons, or their Men, have any Plea againſt others or amongſt themſelves, or others againſt them, the ſaid Pleas ſhall be no where elſe heard but at the Church-Door of St. *Peter*, ſaving Pleas of the Crown, which ſhall be held in ſome one of the Canon's Houſes, or in the Church-Yard, as the Dean and Chapter have hitherto uſed; and when the ſaid Pleas are ended, the Dean and Chapter ſhall have the Eſtreats out of the King's Juſtices' Rolls, who hold thoſe Pleas touching the Amerciaments of any of their Men.

7. No Sheriff or his Bailiff, or Miniſter, ſhall enter the Lands of the Dean and Chapter, or their Liberties, without Leave given, to make any Diſtreſs and ſeize any of their Goods: But they ſhall for ever have Return of the King's Writs, in all Things relating to themſelves, their Men, or their Lands.

8. All the King's Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other Miniſters, are hereby prohibited within the Lands of the Dean and Chapter, or their Church, from arreſting, binding, beating or killing any Man; alſo from Bloodſhed, committing Rapine, or any other Violence; likewiſe from moleſting them, or their Men, in their Concerns, out of Pretence of any Cuſtom, Service, or Exaction, or upon any Cauſe whatever. *

* *Torre*, p. 489, *ex Reg. alto.*

On the 20th of *February*, *Henry* III. in the 51ſt Year of his Reign, alſo granted to *Walter* Archbiſhop, and the Dean and Chapter of *York*, the Liberty of having Coroners of their own Men and Tenants within the City, who ſhall anſwer to the King's in all Things to the Coroner's Office appertaining; whereupon he prohibited, upon Forfeiture of 10*l.* either the Sheriff, his Bailiff, or any other Coroner, from intermeddling in any Thing belonging to the Office of a Coroner, without the Licence or Aſſent of the ſaid Dean and Chapter and their Succeſſors. *

The Juriſdiction of the Archbiſhoprick, when vacant, wholly belongs to the Dean and Chapter; the Inſtitutions of all Clerks preſentative; the Examinations, Confirmations, and Informations of all Elections of Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, and other Perſons whatever; the Corrections of all Exceſſes of the Miniſters of the Choir; to them belongs the placing of Vicars in the Stalls of ſuch Canons as are abſent and out of the Realm; and the placing of Auditors over their own Clergy, the placing of their own Steward, Sub-Treaſurer, and the Maſter of St. *Laurence*'s Hoſpital. †

King *Richard* II. by his Charter, under his Broad Seal, dated *July* 24, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, grants and confirms, that the Lord Mayor, *&c.* ſhould not enter within the Minſter-Yard or *Beddern*, or any Houſes of Canons, *&c.* within or without, to exerciſe any Juriſdiction, *&c.* ‡

A tedious Controverſy between the Dean and Chapter of *York*, about the Archbiſhop's Viſitation of them, was by *William de Melton* compounded; and the Order ſet down by himſelf, he procured to be confirmed by Pope *John* XXIII. his Apoſtolic Letters bearing Date at *Avignon*, 6 *Id. Mar. An. Pontif.* 12. *id eſt*, *An. Dom.* 1328, who commiſſioned *William*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, and Maſter *Hugh de Engoliſme*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, his Procurators, to compound the ſame, which they did accordingly; but the Articles of this Agreement are too long for our Purpoſe. §

The

* *Torre*, p. 489, *ex Reg. albo.*
† *Ibid.*
‡ P. 533, *ex charta penes dom.* Rob. Squire.
§ Vide *Torre*, p. 491.

The Dean and Chapter's Court and Priſon is kept on the North Side, and contiguous to the great Gate of the *Cloſe*, oppoſite to *Loplane*. The Dean is Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Liberty of St. *Peter* of *York*; and, by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, Juſtices of the Peace are appointed, who hold Seſſions and act in a judicial Manner for the Towns and Diſtricts within the Liberty, as fully as the ſame are adminiſtered by the Juſtices for the ſeveral Ridings of *Yorkſhire*; and they alſo have an excluſive Juriſdiction in all criminal and judicial Caſes from the other Ridings. There is alſo a Court of Record which holds Pleas in all Civil Cauſes, and in which the Steward, appointed by Patent by the Dean and Chapter, preſides. The Fees in the Court of Pleas to the Steward or his Deputy are as follow:

	s.	*d.*
FOR entering every Plaint	0	2
A Precept or Summons thereon	0	8
For every Eſſoign upon a Plaint	0	2
For every Special Imparlance (including Stamps)	2	0
For every Diſtreſs and every Caption	0	8
For Warrant of Attorney in Actions of Caſe	0	4
For Warrant of Attorney in Debt	0	2
For entering Defendant's Appearance by Attorney	0	4
For filing every Declaration, Plea, or other Pleadings	0	4
Fees in Pleading by Demurrer are all double.		
For a Copy of every Declaration	1	0
If in Contract, for every Count after the firſt	0	4
If Sheets, for every Sheet	0	4
For every Order in Ejectment	1	0
For every Rule to declare or plead	0	4
For entering an Order	0	4
For a Copy thereof	0	4
For every Default by Non-Summons, Cognizance, or the like	0	4
For every Non-Proſs or Nonſuit	0	4
For a Copy of every Special Pleading	1	0
For every General Iſſue	0	8
For joining Iſſue	0	4
For allowing a Certiorari, or Habeas Corpus cum Cauſa	4	10
For Return thereof	2	0

For

	s.	d.
For Return of each Action	2	4
For allowing a Procedendo	2	0
For every Venire Facias, or Habeas Corpora Juratorum (beſides Stamps)	0	8
For every alias Habeas Corpora Juratorum (beſides Stamps)	0	8
For every Subpœna for Witneſſes (beſides Stamps)	0	8
For ſwearing each Witneſs	0	6
For reading every written Evidence	1	0
For appointing to hear Judgment on Demurrer	1	0
For interlocutory Judgment	0	4
For Non-Proſs or Cognovit	0	4
For ſigning final Judgment	2	0
For every Proceſs after Judgment, as Capias ad Satisfaciendum, Fieri Facias, & Scire Facias (beſides Stamps)	0	8
For taxing Coſts	0	4
For allowing a Plea in Arreſt of Judgment	1	0
For a Copy thereof	1	0
For recording a Verdict	0	4
For drawing up a Special Verdict and Copy	0	8
For a Copy of every Record	6	8
For a Copy of every Plaint	0	4
For every Search	0	4
For allowing a Writ of Error	12	5
For Superſedeas to an Execution	2	4
For Superſedeas to an ordinary Proceſs	0	4
For every Protection or Privilege	0	8
For every Liberate	0	4
For every Replevin	3	4
N. B. Fees in Pleadings in Replevins are double to Fees in other Cauſes.		
For dividing every Action	0	8
For renewing any judicial Proceſs	0	8
For a Copy of any judicial Proceſs	0	8
For every Venditioni Exponas	0	8
For every Eſſoign at the Court-Leet or Sheriff's Turn	0	4
For ſwearing a Conſtable in the Court-Leet, or Sheriff's Turn	0	4
For every Certificate out of the Charter for Exemption of Tolls, with Stamps	6	0

Chief

Chief Bailiff's Fees in St. Peter's.

	s.	d.
For Diſcharge of a Civil Action, for Liberate	8	0
For Return of every Habeas Corpus ——	4	0
For Arreſt of every Perſon, out of Arreſt Fee	1	0
For every Special Warrant or Summons ——	2	4
For every Mittimus upon a Civil Action ——	1	0
For granting an Allowance or Warrant upon the Sheriff's Warrant, upon a Writ Specialty, 2s. 4d. Warrant 1s.	3	4

The Noblemen and Gentlemen who are named to be Juſtices for the Liberty of St. Peter *of* York, *in his Majeſty King* GEORGE *the Third's Commiſſion of the Peace, dated* January 4, 1770, *and in the Tenth Year of his Reign.*

JOhn Fountayne, D. D. Dean of York, Cuſtos Rotulorum
Charles Marquis of Rockingham
John Earl of Mexborough, in the Kingdom of Ireland
Charles Viſcount Irwin
John Viſcount Downe, of the Kingdom of Ireland
William Viſcount Galway, of the ſame
The Rt. Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Biſhop of Briſtol
Hon. Chriſtopher Dawnay

Sir Wm. St. Quintin,
Sir George Cayley,
Sir Robert Hildyard,
Sir William Milner,
Sir George Savile,
Sir Geo. Strickland,
Sir Ralph Milbanke,
Sir Wm. Robinſon,
Sir Brian Stapylton,
Sir Geo. Armytage,
Sir John Eden,
Sir Tho. Frankland,
Sir Cecil Wray,
Sir Griffith Boynton,
Sir Rowland Winn,
Sir Beaumont Hotham
} Baronets.

Sir Joſ. Pennington,
Sir Bellingham Graham,
Sir William Foulis,
Sir John Goodricke,
Sir Lawrence Dundas,
Sir James Norcliffe,
The Rev. Sir William Lowther,
The Rev. Sir William Anderſon,
} Baronets.

Sir Fletcher Norton,
Sir Clifton Wintringham, M. D.
Sir Geo. Montgomery Metham,
} Knights.

William

William Maſon, M. A. Precentor and Reſidentiary of the Cathedral Church of York
John Skinner, B. D. Subdean of York
Hugh Thomas, Chancellor of the Church of York, and Dean of Ely
Charles Cowper, M. A.
William Berdmore, M. A. } Reſidentiaries
William Cayley, M. A.
William Herring,
John Fogg,
Robert Gilbert,
William Worthington, } Doctors in Divinity,
Thomas Hurdis,
William Tatton,
Henry Yarborough,
Richard Jackſon, } Prebendaries of York
Timothy Lee, D. D.
Francis Wanley, D. D. Dean of Ripon
Francis Blackburn, D. D. Archdeacon of Cleveland
Edmund Pyle, D. D. Archdeacon of York
Francis Topham, LL. D.
Robert Roper, LL. D. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of York
George Leigh, LL. D. Prebendary
Richard Oliver, M. A. Archdeacon of the Eaſt-Riding
William Abbot, B. D. } Prebendaries of York
Richard Haye, LL. B. }

Henry Egerton, M. A.
Thomas Herring, M. A.
Francis Dodſworth, M. A.
George Watts, M. A.
Charles Cooper, M. A.
William Conybeare, M. A. } Prebendaries.

Hon. & Rev. G. Talbot
Henry Goodricke
James Worſley
Lewis Ettij
Richard Thompſon
Thomas Lamplugh } Prebendaries.

John Dealtry, M. D.

Robert Ward,
Thomas Fairfax,
Richard Darley,
Matthew Chitty Saint Quintin,
Andrew Wilkinſon,
Francis Barlow,
William Aiſlabie,
William Stables,
John Wright, } Eſquires.

William Goſſip,
Stephen Croft,
Francis Beſt,
Eaton Manwaring Ellerker,
William Strickland,
George Morton Pitt,
Walter Strickland,
Stanhope Harvey,
William Danby } Eſquires.

Thomas

Thomas Haſſel,
William Stainforth,
Godfrey Wentworth.
William St. Quintin,
Henry Willoughby,
Nathaniel Cholmley,
Thomas Worſley,
Beilby Thompſon,
Boynton Langley
Edwin Laſcelles,
John Thompſon,
John Grimſton,
John Liſter,
Henry Brewſter Darley,
William Cholmley,
Henry Cholmley,
Joſiah Wadſworth, of Wadſworth,
Thomas Robinſon, of Welburn,
Wm. Tuffnel Jolliffe,
John Taylor,
Mann Horsfield,
Robert Belt,
William Read,
Peter Johnſon,
John Robinſon, of Buckton,
John Hudſon,
Fountayne Wentworth Oſbaldeſton
William Weddell, of Newby,
Richard Frank,
Bacon Morritt,
Charles Hotham,
Thomas Barſtow,
John Sawrey Morritt,
Edward Leedes,
Thomas Maude,
Charles Turner,
Stephen Croft, jun.

Eſquires.

John Harland,
Ralph Lutton,
Thomas Weddell,
Barnabas Foord,
Lionel Place,
Peter Conſitt,
Ralph Bell, ſen.
Ralph Bell, jun.
Peter Bell,
Gregory Elſley,
Miles Stavely,
Francis Smith, jun.
Charles Wilkinſon,
William Burrell Maſſingberd,
Anthony Dawſon,
Giles Earle,
Henry Stapleton,
Emanuel Jefferſon,
John Walton,
Robert Grimſton,
Leuyns Boldero,
John Hill, of Thornton,
John Yeoman,
Thomas Mauleverer,
Henry Chayter,
John Hardcaſtle,
Leonard Smelt,
——— Blomberg,
John Smith, of Heath,
——— Smith, of the ſame,
William Lawrence,
Charles Yarburgh,
John Bowman,
Iſaac Bradley,
Thomas Duncombe,
Roger Talbot,
Henry Duncombe,
Charles Duncombe,
Richard Wilſon, of Leeds,

Eſquires.

Chriſtopher

Esquires.

Chriſtopher Crowe,
Thomas Dundas,
James Shuttleworth,
Henry Maſterman,
Samuel Liſter,
Samuel Tucker,
—— Maſon, of Nottinghamſhire,
Oliver Coghill,
Francis Barlow, jun.
Roger Gee,
Daniel Laſcelles,
Edward Laſcelles,

Esquires.

Matthew Dodſworth
George Hartley,
Hugh Palliſer,
William Wilberfoſs,
John Dalton,
Thomas Place,
John Hudſon,
Anthony St. Leger,
Anthony Fountayne Eyre,
James Collins,
Bacon Frank,
Anthony Surtees,

Clerks.

Walter Palliſer,
George Fairfax,
Chriſtopher Spencer Brearey,
Spencer Madan,
John Dealtary,
Thomas Moſley,
Cuthbert Allanſon,
Edward Place, Rector of Bedale,
Marwood Place,
James Willoughby,
Edward Place, Dean of Middleham,

Clerks.

Henry Hewgill,
Francis Beſt,
Jacob Coſtobadie,
Edmund Hodgſon,
James Wilkinſon,
Rich. Kitchingman,
John Marſden,
Thomas Collins,
William Tomlinſon,
Guy Fairfax,
John Preſton,
Thomas Wright, of Birkin,
Thomas Bowman,

A TABLE *of the* FEES *to be taken by the Clerks to the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the Liberty of St.* Peter, *made, ſettled, and approved of by the ſaid Juſtices, at their ſeveral General Quarter-Seſſions, and ratified and confirmed,* April 1, 1754, *by Sir* Edward Clive, *Knt. one of the Juſtices of the Court of* Common Pleas.

	s.	*d.*
FOR every Warrant or Summons ——	1	0
For every Recognizance for the Peace —	2	0
For every Recognizance to anſwer any Miſdemeanor, or to be of good Behaviour	4	0
For every Commitment to Gaol —— ——	1	0
For every Liberate or Diſcharge for any Perſon out of Priſon	1	0

For

	s.	*d.*
For every Superſedeas, if required, where Perſons have given in Bail	1	0
For every Information in Writing, except Felony	1	0
For every Examination taken in Writing before one or more Juſtices, in order to a Settlement, or Adjudication of Baſtardy	1	0
For every Judgment concerning a Removal, ſigned by two Juſtices	2	0
For every Copy thereof, with a Warrant thereon for the Overſeer of the Poor	1	0
For every Certificate concerning the Settlement of any poor Perſon, to each Juſtice's Clerk	0	6
For Confirmation of Rates concerning the Poor or Highways, by two Juſtices, each Clerk	0	6
For every Judgment or Order againſt one Perſon	1	0
Againſt two or more, unleſs a joint Fact —	2	0
For every Warrant of Diſtreſs for Non-payment of Poor Rates or other Rates, and for every Commitment thereupon, to each Juſtice's Clerk	1	0
For every Summons or Warrant of Diſtreſs againſt one Perſon	1	0
Againſt two or more, unleſs a joint Fact —	2	0
For a Warrant againſt the reputed Father of a Baſtard Child	1	0
For the Adjudication of Baſtardy —	2	0
For the Copy of the ſaid Adjudication to be ſerved on the reputed Father	1	0
For ſigning each Pair of Indentures for Children put out by the Pariſh	2	0
For every Alehouſe-Keeper's Licence, excluſive of the Duty to the King, and to the Clerk of the Peace for recording the Recognizance	4	0
For drawing and preparing an Affidavit and Certificate of burying in Woollen	0	6
For every Conviction on any penal Statute relating to the Exciſe and Cuſtoms	4	0
For every Conviction on all penal Statutes not herein mentioned	1	0
For adminiſtering every Oath that is not to be adminiſtered gratis	0	4
For every Warrant for appointing Overſeers of the Poor or Surveyors of the Highways	2	0

	l.	*d.*
For a Certificate by two Juſtices, of a Highway or Bridge being repaired, to the Seſſions by one Juſtice	2	6
To the Aſſizes, by two Juſtices — —	5	0
For giving every Conſtable the Oath of Office, and Officer of Exciſe or Cuſtoms	1	0

Saving all Fees heretofore ſettled by particular Acts of Parliament.

FEES *to the* CLERK *of the* PEACE *for the* LIBERTY *of St.* Peter *of* York.

	s.	*d.*
TAking the Oaths and ſubſcribing the Teſt at the Seſſions	2	0
Certificate thereof — —	1	0
For Badger's Licence 1 *s.* taking Recognizance 8 *d.* Regiſtering 4 *d.*	2	0
Drawing up an Order of Court and Copy for Maintenance of the Poor	2	0
Every other Order of Court and Copy —	3	0
Drawing every Indictment for Felony —	2	0
Every other Indictment — — —	3	0
If long, *per* Sheet — — —	0	8
Ingroſſing, *per* Sheet — — —	0	4
Swearing every Witneſs — —	0	6
Swearing Conſtable in Court, Chief or Petit	1	0
Recording every Voucher in Court —	1	0
Regiſtering every Deputation of a Gamekeeper at the Seſſions	1	0
Certificate for a Fire — —	6	8
Reſpite of every Recognizance, Indictment, or Fine	2	0

Upon a Submiſſion to an Indictment.

For Defendant's Appearance — —	2	4
Copy of Indictment, if long 6 *s.* 8 *d.* if ſhort	3	4
Entering Cognovit — —	2	0
Diſcharge of Indictment — —	8	0
Diſcharge of every Recognizance — —	8	0

Upon

Upon a Traverſe Entering.

	s.	*d.*
Diſcharge of a Recogniz. to anſwer, or Liberate	8	0
Appearance —— —— ——	2	4
Copy of Indictment, if long 6 *s.* 8 *d.* if ſhort	3	4
Diſcharge of Proceſs —— —— ——	2	0
Entering Plea of not guilty —— ——	4	0
Recognizance to proſecute Traverſe — —	4	0

And when tried at the following Seſſions.

Drawing up the Record of the Traverſe ——	13	4
Venire Facias Juratorum — — ——	2	4
Diſcharge of Recognizance or Liberate ——	8	0
Diſcharge of Indictment —— ——	8	0
If Defendant be found not guilty —— ——	4	0

N. B. If Defendant be upon Recognizance, and pleads and traverſes the ſame Seſſions, Fees are taken as above, ſave only the Recognizance to proſecute Traverſe.

Liberate, if Defendant be committed ——	8	0
Reading Evidence in Court, for each ——	1	0
Swearing Witneſſes, each —— ——	0	6

When Defendant withdraws his Plea and ſubmits at the following Seſſions.

Withdrawing Plea of not guilty — ——	4	0
Cognovit —— —— ——	2	0
Liberate of every Priſoner committed ——	8	0

Upon a Certiorari when produced at the firſt Seſſions.

Allowing Certiorari —— ——	6	8
Appearance to Indictment —— ——	2	4
Diſcharge of Proceſs — — ——	2	4
Drawing Record, *&c.* —— ——	13	4
Returning Certiorari —— ——	2	0
Taking and ingroſſing Recognizance to proſecute Certiorari	4	0
Certifying thereof —— ——	4	0
Diſcharge of Recognizance to anſwer ——	8	0

Upon a Certiorari when produced at the ſecond Seſſions.

	s.	*d.*
Allowing Certiorari	6	8
Return thereof	3	0
Drawing and ingroſſing the Record, *&c.*	13	4
Taking and ingroſſing Recognizance to proſecute the Certiorari	4	0
Certifying thereof	4	0
Diſcharge of Recognizance to traverſe	8	0
Venire	2	0
Drawing up Record of Acquittal or Conviction, for each Sheet	0	8
Ingroſſing, *per* Sheet	0	4
Clerk of the Peace's Hand	6	8

Eight Days Notice of Traverſe to be given by the Defendant or his Attorney to the Proſecutor.

Six Days Notice of Appeals againſt Adjudication Orders of Baſtardy, or other Orders from the Juſtices.

Chief Bailiffs Fees at the Seſſions.

	s.	*d.*
Return of every Venire, Defendant pays	7	0
Upon Diſcharge of every Recognizance (of which 4*d.* to the Bailiff)	1	0
For the Diſcharge of every Felon, for Liberate	6	8

The Dean and Chapter of *York* at preſent alſo enjoy the following Privileges, which were granted to them, on their humble Petition, by the Charter of King *Edward* VI. bearing Date *April* 20, 1547, *Anno Reg.* 1, whereby the ſaid King confirmed unto them, or rather commiſſioned them to exerciſe under him, all ſpiritual Juriſdiction in theſe Matters:

1. To have Probates of Wills and Teſtaments of all his Subjects within thoſe Pariſhes, Towns, and Places which they or their Predeceſſors formerly uſed. Alſo to grant Adminiſtrations of the Goods and Chattels of ſuch Perſons as ſhall die inteſtate, ſo that they exceed not the Sum of 5*l.* of debtleſs Goods.

2. The

2. The Collations to Eccleſiaſtical Benefices within their reſpective Juriſdictions; alſo Inſtitutions and Inductions to ſuch as are preſented to them.

3. Viſitations of the Clergy and People in their reſpective Pariſhes, Vicarages, and Eccleſiaſtical Places; and to make Inquiry, either by themſelves or Delegates, of the Defects, Exceſſes, Crimes, and Defaults whatſoever belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical Court within their Juriſdiction, and the ſame to reform and puniſh according to that Law.

4. To receive due and accuſtomary Procurations in their Viſitations, and proceed againſt the Contumacious according to the King's Eccleſiaſtical Law.

5. To hear and determine ſuch Cauſes and Suits as were then depending before them or their Commiſſioners, or any other which may hereafter belong to the Spiritual Court of which they ſhall have Cognizance.

It is obſervable that this Commiſſion was granted only during the King's Pleaſure, from whom and his Crown all Eccleſiaſtical and Secular Power, Authority, Judicature, and Juriſdiction is derived, as being then declared the Supreme Head of the Church of *England*, and of all Magiſterial Government within this Realm.

The Dean and Chapter of *York* have Juriſdiction, in ſome Reſpect, over the Pariſhes and Towns within the ſeveral Dignitaries and Prebends of the Church, and over the Prebendal Places themſelves, alſo in theſe Towns following: *

Abberford	*Fenton* Preb.
Acclam	Chanc.
Acomb	Treaſ.
Aldbrough	*Maſſam* Preb.
Aldwark	Treaſ.
Alne	Treaſ.
St. *Anſton*	*Laughton* Preb.
Barthorpe	Canc.
Belthorpe	*Fenton* Preb.
Bolton	
Biſhop Lathes	*Oſbaldwick* Preb.
Biggins	*Fenton* Preb.
Brakehouſe	*Laughton* Preb.
Brewby	*Salton* Preb.

* *Torre*, p. 492.

Bromfleet	*Cave* Preb.
Burne	*Maſſam* Preb.
North-Cave	Part *Huſthwaite* Preb. Part *North Newbald* Preb. Part *Oſbaldwick* Preb.
Carrhouſe	*Laughton* Preb.
Carlton	*Huſthwaite* Preb. *Wiſtow* Preb.
Cawood	*Fenton*
Clifton	Part *Strenſal* Preb. Part Treaſ.
Cotton	*Langtoft* Preb.
Colton	*Stillington* Preb.
Dringhouſes	*Oſbaldwick* Preb. and Treaſ.
Ellington *Ellingthorp*	*Maſſam* Preb.
Elloughton	*Wetwang* Preb.
Earſwik	*Strenſal* Preb.
Fetherby	*Maſſam* Preb.
Finnimore	*Wetwang* Preb.
Firbeck	*Laughton* Preb.
Flaxton	*Salton* Preb.
Flawith in *Aline* Par.	Treaſ.
Faxfleet	*South-Cave* Preb.
Fryſton	*Wiſtow* Preb.
Water Fulford	*Ampleford* Preb.
Goodmanham	*Fridaythorp* Preb.
Gildenwells	*Laughton* Preb.
Givendale	*Salton*
Golthorpe	*Biſhop-Wilton* Pariſh
Grafton	*Grindale* Preb.
Grimſton	*Dunnington* Preb.
Grimſton	*Langtoft* Preb.
North-Hayton	*Laughton* Preb.
Hamilton	*Wiſtow* Preb.
Hanſworth	*Laughton* Preb.
Haxby	*Strenſal* Preb.
Headon	Subdecan.
Gate-Helmſley	*Oſbaldwick* Preb.
Heſlington	*Ampleford* Preb. and *Driffield*
Hewyke	*Dunnington* Preb.

Ilton

Ilton	*Maſſam* Preb.
Kirkby-Malzard	
Kirkby-Wharf	*Wetwang* Preb.
Leavening in *Acclam* Pariſh	*Cave*
Letwell	*Laughton* Preb.
North-Liverton	*Ampleford* Preb.
Malton, Part	*Dunnington* Preb.
Mapleton	Archdeacon Eaſt-Riding
Marton near *Burlington*	*Bugthorp* Preb.
Marton in *Burghſhire*	*Dunnington* Preb.
Mexburgh	Archdeacon of *York*
Mickleburgh	*Salton* Preb.
Millington	*Givendale*
Newton-Staingrave Pariſh	*Salton* Preb.
Newthorp	Treaſ.
Oxmerdyke	*South-Cave* Preb.
Pocklington	*Barmby* Preb.
Preſton-Hold	Subdecan.
Rawcliffe	*Strenſal* Preb.
Sherburn	*Fenton*, *Newthorpe* Prebends
Shipton	*Wighton* Preb.
Skelton	Treaſ.
Slade-Hutton	*Laughton* Preb.
Stamford-Bridge	*Oſbaldwick* Preb.
Stockton	*Bugthorpe* Preb.
Suardby	
Sutton	*Maſſam* Preb.
Tollerton and *Thoreſthorpe*	Treaſurer
Towthorpe	*Strenſal* Preb.
Tunſtall	Succ. Canon.
Uſburn parva	Precentor
Wedworth	*South-Cave* Preb.
Waghen	Canc.
Wales	*Laughton* Preb.
Wallerwells	
Wardeſmark	*Maſſam* Preb.
Wigginton	Treaſurer
Wimbleton	*Stillington* Preb.
Woodſetts	*Laughton* Preb.
Youlthorp	*Biſhop-Wilton* Preb.

Pariſhes

Pariſhes and Towns wherein the Dean and Chapter have all Manner of Spiritual Juriſdiction. *

Aldbrough near *Boroughbridge.*
Aſkam, in *Nottinghamſhire*, Chapel and Town of the Pariſh of *Eaſt-Drayton.*
Brotherton Church and Town.
Bubwith, ſixteen Tenements.
Byrom, a Town in the Pariſh of *Brotherton.*
Burton-Pidſey, all the Parriſh.
Burton-Leonard.
Copmanthorp, Chapel and Town of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*'s upon *Biſhop-Hill, York.*
Dalton upon *Teeſe*, Town.
Eaſt-Drayton in *Nottinghamſhire*, the Pariſh.
Eaſt-Lutton, Chapelry of the Pariſh of *Weverthorpe.*
Helperthorpe Pariſh.
Helperby Town.
Hornby Pariſh
Kirby-Irelyth Pariſh, in *Lancaſhire.*
Laneham, in *Nottinghamſhire*, the Church and Pariſh.
Miſterton, Church and Pariſh.
Over Poppleton, of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*'s *Biſhophill, York.*
Poole, a Town in the Pariſh of *Brotherton.*
Stokam, in *Nottinghamſhire*, Chapelry in the Pariſh of *Eaſt-Drayton.*
Sutton, a Town in the Pariſh of *Brotherton.*
Topliff, twelve Tenements.
Weverthorpe Pariſh.
Weſt-Lutton, Chapelry of the Pariſh of *Weverthorpe.*
Wharram-in-the-Street Pariſh.

Churches in the City of *York*, which are, or were, in the Gift, and of the Juriſdiction, of the Dean and Chapter.

St. *Michael le Belfrey.*
St. *Martin*'s in *Coney-ſtreet.*
St. *Mary*'s *Biſhophill*, jun.
St. *John*'s *Ouſebridge* End.
St. *Laurence*, extra *Walmgate.*
St. *Andrew*'s.
St. *Maurice.*
St. *Joun del Pyke.*
St. *Ellen*'s near the Walls.
St. *John*'s in *Hungate.*
St. *Mary*'s in *Laythorpe.*
St. *Sampſon*'s.

Houſes in the City and Suburbs of *York*, of the Juriſdiction of the Dean and Chapter.

Minſter-Yard, all Houſes whatſoever within the *Cloſe.*
Water-Lane, one Houſe.
Bennet-Rents, ſeven Houſes.
Pavement, two Houſes.
Beddern,

* This and the following are taken from a MS. of *R. Dodſworth.*

Beddern, all Houſes within the ſame.
Petergate, all the Houſes from the North Side of *Bootham* Bar to the Back Gates of the Deanry.
On the South Side, 17 Houſes.
All the Houſes on the South Side, from the Minſter-Gates to *Grape-Lane* End.
Stonegate, 14 Houſes.
Jubbergate, four Houſes.
St. *Andrewgate*, five Houſes
Salve-Rent, three Houſes.
Shambles, 17 Houſes.
Oldwork, 16 Houſes.
Lop-Lane, one Houſe.
Goodramgate, 33 Houſes.
Coppergate, one Houſe.
Ouſegate, one Houſe.
Walmgate, one Houſe.
St. *Laurence* Church-Yard, two Houſes.
Foſſgate, one Houſe.
Davygate, one Houſe.
Highmangergate, 2 Houſes.
Colliergate, one Houſe.
Micklegate, three Houſes.
St. *Martin*'s *Lane*, 5 Houſes
Patrick-Pool, two Houſes.
Hornpot-Lane, two Houſes.
Cham-Hall-Garth, 1 Houſe
St. *Martin*'s Church-Yard,
Coney-ſtreet, two Houſes.
Monkgate, five Houſes.
Laythorpe, two Houſes.
Barker-Hill, one Houſe.
Thurſday-Market, 1 Houſe.
All that Side of *Grape-Lane* towards *Stonegate*.

The Revenues of the Dean and Chapter were alſo very conſiderable, but have been much diminiſhed by long-leaſing of their Tithes, Lands, &c. ſince the Reformation. We ſhall not enter into theſe Particulars for Reaſons before-mention'd, and ſhall only give Mr. *Torre*'s Account of the whole Rents, as they occurred to him from the Leaſes themſelves.

The particular Rents of the Dean and Chapter of *York* are to be thus reckoned:

Aldbrough -	72	13	10	*Dalton* ſuper *Teeſe*	18	13	4
Aſkam & Drayton	25	0	0	*Lanum* — —	17	0	0
Brotherton ——	43	6	8	*Hornby* ——	29	6	8
Bubwith ——	15	6	8	*Kirkby-Irelyth* -	29	6	8
Burton-Pidſey -	23	0	0	*Langwith* —	8	0	0
Burton-Leonard	11	0	0	*Heworth* ——	1	13	4
Biſhop-Burton -	37	0	0	*Sturton in the Clay*	30	0	0
Brodſworth —	13	6	8	*Stillingfleet* —	33	13	4
South-Cave —	3	6	8	*Worleby* ——	5	0	0
Cotum — —	9	15	2	*London* — —	5	3	4
Weverthorpe —	26	0	0	*Holgate* ——	10	0	0

Poppleton

Poppleton —	10	0	0	*Laythorpe* —	2	18	9
Biſhop-Fields -	2	13	4	Penſions — —	153	8	2
Copmanthorp —	16	0	0	Several Houſes			
St. *Laurence* Ch.	9	13	4	in *York*.			

The Houſes and Ground-Rent belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *York*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *London*, commonly called *Serjeant's Inn*, came originally to the Church by the Will of one *Dalby*, who deviſed 400 *l.* to the Dean and Chapter to find a Chantry in their Church perpetually, and an Obit for the Soul of *Dalby*; and that the Chantry Prieſt ſhould have 48 Marks yearly, *&c.* King *Henry* IV. granted Licence to them to purchaſe the Houſe now called *Serjeant's Inn*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, and ſome Houſes and Shops thereunto adjoining, with ſome other Lands at *York*, *ad Onera & Opera Pietatis*, according to *Dalby*'s Will *: Thereupon they purchaſed theſe Houſes and Lands, and made Ordinances how the Prieſt ſhould be maintained, and agreed with the Executors of *Dalby* for finding him perpetually. They afterwards received the 400 *l.* and obliged themſelves *ac omnia Bona ſua ad performandum, &c.* The Dean and Chapter employed 8 *l.* yearly for the Maintenance of a Prieſt, and other Sums for the Obit. Theſe Lands, ſays Sir *Thomas Widdrington*, from whoſe Manuſcript this Account is extracted, were, in the firſt Year of *Edward* VI. certified to be employed for a Chantry, and the King had it as Chantry Land, and gave it to Sir *Edward Montague*. All this appeared upon a Special Verdict in the Court of Common Pleas, where it was adjudged contrary to the Opinions of *Daniel* and *Warburton*, there being five Judges then preſent, that theſe Lands were not given to the King by the Statute of the firſt of *Edward* VI. becauſe there were no Lands given by *Dalby*, and his Intent could not make a Chantry; and the Dean and Chapter did not make any Chantry or appoint any Land thereto, but obliged their Goods for the Payment of an annual Sum to the Prieſt, and the Sum paid was not out of this Land only, but out of all their Poſſeſſions. †

Thus

* *Pat.* 10 Hen. IV. *p.* 2. *m.* 3. *Unum meſſuag. & quinque* Shoppe *cum ſolariis ſuper ædific. in parochia* St. Dunſtani Weſt, *in* Fleet-ſtreet, *in ſuburbio* London, *&c.*

† Mic. 2 Jac. C. B. Holloway *verſus* Watkins. 2. Cr. 51.

Thus this Morſel eſcaped being ſwallowed up by thoſe Times, and the Church of *York*, we mean the Dean and Reſidentaries, are now the Leſſors of this Ground and Houſes; which, however, has been ſeveral Times diſputed with them by the Judges, who were then Tenants in the *Inn*. The Church has at laſt gained a total Victory, by Law, over thoſe Executors of it, and the Ground being leaſed out into other Hands, ſeveral fine new Buildings are now erected upon it

The Firſt-Fruits of the Chapter of *York* are valued in the King's Books at 439*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Arms of the Dean and Chapter are *Gules*, two Keys in Saltire *Or*.

Before we conclude this Head we ſhall preſent the Reader with an Abſtract from Sir *Thomas Widderington*'s Manuſcript, relating to ſome Differences ariſing betwixt the Dean and Chapter and the City, in a Note upon which that Author writes, that he loves the City, but the Truth better; and therefore he ſhall not conceal the Particulars, though perhaps then, adds he, the Table of St. *Peter* had more Reſpect than the Sword of the Lord Mayor in the Diſquiſition of them. In another Place, he tells you, that the large Poſſeſſions of the Church of *York*, ſpangled and embroidered with ſo many Royal Favours, did blow up this ſpiritual Body into a Tumor or Tympany, and it became a much greater Body than the City of *York*; as the Gates of *Mindus* were greater than the City of *Mindus*. What Sir *Thomas* has given us on theſe Controverſies is taken from the *Regiſt. mag. alb.* now in the Cuſtody of the Dean and Chapter, a Book of great Authority and Antiquity.

Anno 1275, *An. Reg.* Ed. *fil.* Henrici, xv *Kal.* Aprilis, * *coram* Roberto de Nevile, Alexandro de Kirkton, Johanne de Reygate, Ricardo de Chaccum, *et* Willielmo de Northbrough, *et poſtea craſt. quindene purificationis beate* Marie *apud* Eborum, between the Mayor and Citizens and Dean and Chapter, an Inqueſt was taken by twenty-four Knights, all therein named, who were charged to inquire

* *Ex Regiſtro magno albo.* There is Mention alſo made of this *inter Annales Monaſt. B.* Mariæ Ebor. *in biblioth.* Bodleian. Oxon. Nero A. 3. 20.

inquire of the following Articles. The Verdict was given up at *Scarthbourg* before the King and Council.

The Articles on the Behalf of the Mayor and Bailiffs againſt the Dean and Chapter were theſe:

1. Whether *Ralph de Curteis*, a Citizen of *York*, was excommunicated by the Dean and Chapter for his Fidelity which they required from him, as the Mayor and Citizens ſay; or was he excommunicated for his Contumacy, becauſe he did not appear before the Judges of Cauſes in the Church of St. *Peter*, to render an Account touching the Will of one *Roger Samond*, whoſe Executor he is.

2. If the Dean and Chapter did excommunicate *John de Conington*, a Citizen of *York*, for a Debt which was not teſtamentary or matrimonial, or for his Contumacy in not appearing before the Judges of Cauſes, *&c. pro leſione fidei*, becauſe he did not obſerve his Days of Payment of a Debt to the Dean and Chapter, which he was bound upon his Faith to pay.

3. If the Tenants of the Dean and Chapter, within the City, ought to receive their Meaſures from the Bailiffs of the City, ſigned with the Seal of the City, as heretofore they have been accuſtomed; or if the Dean and Chapter have a Standard of their own, and all that belongs to a Standard, ſealed with the Seal of St. *Peter*.

4. If the Dean and Chapter do appropriate to themſelves the Pleas of the King's Tenants, or only the Pleas of their own Men and Tenants; or whether they hold Pleas by Writ or without Writ, as in Court Barons.

5. If the Mayor and Bailiffs do diſtrain the Men of the Dean and Chapter, as well within the Liberties of St. *Peter* as without, as the Mayor and Citizens ſay, or otherwiſe; and if they did, if it were not *per* ESKEKUM, in Time of War or Peace; or if the Mayor uſed to enter into the Lands of St. *Peter* to levy the King's Debts, as well after theſe Charters made to the Church as before; or whether the Dean and Chapter have Return of Writs, and may levy the King's Debts.

6. If the Men of the Dean and Chapter have uſed to be tallaged with the Citizens, at what Time ſoever the King ſhould think fit to tallage the City; or if theſe Tenants ought to be free as Tenants to the Dean and Chapter, who are of the Table of St. *Peter*, after the making

making of theſe Charters; and if they have been tallaged at any Time, if it were not *per* ESKEKUM, and in the Time of War or Peace.

7. If the Mayor and Bailiffs may enter into the Lands of St. *Peter* in the City and Suburbs, and take Felons or Malefactors there only; or that they ought not to be taken by the Bailiffs of the Dean and Chapter.

8. If the Dean and Chapter have excommunicated any by Name for ſuch Takings and Arreſts by the Mayor and Bailiffs; or if they have not excommunicated any by Name, but only in general, twice a Year, all the Intruders into the Liberty of Holy Church, as it has been uſed always in the Catholick Church.

9. If none of the Men of the Dean and Chapter ought to be free of Toll within the City, but only the Tenants of twenty-four Carucates of Land of *Ulphus* the Son of *Thorald*; and if the Servants of theſe Tenants ought to render yearly to the Mayor and Citizens for ever the Carucate of Land paid for Acquittance for that Toll upon St. *James*'s Day, as the Mayor and Citizens ſay; or that all the Tenants of the Dean and Chapter ought to be free by the aforeſaid Charter.

10. If the Dean and Chapter did excommunicate *John Matherb* and *Hugh Payte*, the Bailiffs of the City, becauſe they did arreſt a Labourer or Reaper of *Acomb* in the High-ſtreet, being a Tenant of the Treaſurer of the Church; or if the Dean and Chapter did excommunicate them becauſe they arreſted him in the Church-yard of St. *Mary*'s, which is near the Church of St. *Peter*, and not in the High-ſtreet.

11. If the Men of the Dean and Chapter did hinder the Bailiffs of the City to arreſt a Felon, who killed his Companion in the Hoſpital of St. *Leonard*.

ARTICLES *propounded by the* DEAN *and* CHAPTER *againſt the* MAYOR *and* CITIZENS.

1. If all the Men of the Dean and Chapter ought to be, and uſed to be, free of Toll, Tallage, Pavage, Stallage, and Murage, by the Charters of Kings, except the Tenants of the twenty-four Carucates of Land of *Ulphus*, or not.

2. If the Tenants of the Dean and Chapter ought not to uſe and have not uſed their Court with *Sac*, *Soc*, *Toll*,

and *Theam*, *Infangtheof* and *Outfangtheof* within the Time of Pleading, and without their Tenants of St. *Peter*, ſo that none of their Tenants ought to be impleaded but in their own Court.

3. If all Pleas of Land within the City and Suburbs may be tried before the Mayor; and if the Mayor and Bailiffs did not make a publick Proclamation throughout the whole City, that no Perſon, upon Pain of Impriſonment, ſhould come before the Dean and Chapter to anſwer, unleſs it be in Caſe of Marriage or Teſtament.

4. If any Sheriff, Bailiff, or Miniſter of the King ought to enter into the Lands and Tenements of the Dean and Chapter, to take any Diſtreſs or Pledge, or to levy any of the King's Debts; or that the Dean and Chapter ought not to have, and have wont to do, theſe Things themſelves; or that the Mayor and Bailiffs have Return of Writs, levied the King's Debts, and anſwered them in the Exchequer, as the Mayor and Citizens ſay.

5. If no Vicar or Clerk of the Church of St. *Peter* hath hitherto uſed to anſwer for any perſonal Treſpaſs, before the Mayor and Citizens, by the Charters of the King's Predeceſſors, and not before the Mayor in the Court of the City.

6. If the Dean and Chapter have a Standard for Meaſures and Ells by the Delivery of King *Henry*, the Father of the preſent King, to be ſealed with the Seal of St. *Peter*; or that in the third Year of this King, the Mayor and Bailiffs did not come into the Houſe of the Treaſurer of *York*, would have tried the Meaſures, and would have ſealed them with the King's Mark, and have delivered a Standard unto them, as the King's Marſhals have uſed to do, and the Mayor and Bailiffs did hinder them in the Performance of their Office; or that none ought to have a Standard within the City, but by the Delivery of the Mayor and Citizens.

There were other Articles of Complaint on both Sides.

The Jurors, as to the Articles of the Mayor and Citizens againſt the Dean and Chapter, give this Verdict and Judgment:

1. That the Dean and Chapter have not uſurped any Pleas of Lay-fees, or of Debts or Chattels, which are not of Teſtament or Marriage, or Breach of Faith, or violent laying on of Hands upon Prieſts or Clerks, which

which Pleas belong to the Liberty of the Church.

And Judgment was given, That the Dean and Chapter ſhall be without Day, and the Mayor and Citizens *in Miſericordia pro falſo Clamore.*

2. The Dean and Chapter and every Canon of St. *Peter* having Land within the City and Suburbs, hath his Court of his Tenants, and ought to have the Pleas of his Tenants by the King's Writ directed to them, and ſhall hear and determine all Plaints of their Tenants in their own Courts by the King's Writ to them directed; and this they have uſed, *ſicut Magnates et Liberi de Regno faciunt per Angliam*, from the Time of the Confirmation of King *Henry* III.

And the Judgment was, That the Dean and Chapter and Canons ſhall have and hold their Courts of all their Tenants within the City and Suburbs, when the King's Writs are directed to them in that Behalf; and ſhall hear and determine the Complaints of their Tenants in their Courts for ever, as other great Men of the Kingdom do.

3. That the ſaid *Ralph Curteis* was not excommunicated for his Fidelity required by the Dean and Chapter, but for his Contumacy in not appearing before them of the Cauſes of the Chapter, to give an Account of the Teſtament of *Roger de Samond*, whoſe Executor he was; and the ſaid *John de Coningſton* was excommunicated by the ſaid Judge for Breach of Faith, becauſe he did not obſerve the Days of Payment of a Debt which he owed the Dean.

Therefore Judgment was given, That the Dean and Chapter, as to this Article, ſhould be *ſine Die*, and the Mayor and Citizens in Mercy for their falſe Clamour.

4. That the Dean and Chapter do not appropriate to themſelves any Men but their own Men, and that only when the King's Writs are directed unto them, and they hear and determine the Plaints of their Tenants in their own Courts, as other great Men of the Kingdom do.

And the Judgment was, That the Dean and Chapter ſhould be without Day; and the Mayor and Citizens in Mercy for their falſe Clamour.

5. That the Mayor and Citizens of *York*, after the Confirmation of King *Henry* III. made to the Dean and

Chapter of their Liberties, did take no Pledge or Diſtreſs in the Land of the Dean and Chapter, nor of any other within the Fee of St. *Peter*, for any Debts of the Citizens, unleſs it were *per* ESKEKUM, or in Time of War, and that they ought to take no ſuch Pledge or Diſtreſs within thoſe Liberties.

And the Judgment was, That the Mayor and Citizens thenceforth ſhould take no Pledge nor Diſtreſs in the Fee of St. *Peter*, within the City or Suburbs, for any Debts of the Citizens, or of any other; and the Mayor in Mercy for his falſe Clamour.

6. That none of the Men or Tenants of the Dean and Chapter of the Fee of St. *Peter* ought, nor uſed, to be tallaged, unleſs by reaſon of their Merchandize, if they ſhall uſe any within the City of *York*, out of the Land and Fee of St. *Peter*; and, by reaſon of their Merchandize, ſuch Men and Tenants of St. *Peter*, being within the City, ought to be tallaged, when the King will tallage the City aforeſaid, according to the Quantity of Merchandize which they uſe as aforeſaid.

The Judgment was, That all the Men and Tenants of the Dean and Chapter, and alſo of the Fee of St. *Peter* within the City and Suburbs, ſhall be quit from Tallage for ever, unleſs the Merchandize they uſe be within the City and Suburbs, without the Land or Fee of St. *Peter*; and the Mayor and Citizens in Mercy.

7. That all Men and Tenants of the Dean and Chapter ought to be free from paying Toll in the City and Suburbs, and have been free from it by the Charters of the Kings of *England*, and by the Confirmation of King *Henry* III. and they ſay that the forinſical Tenants of the Dean and Chapter, of the Lands of *Ulphus*, do yearly pay to the Mayor and Citizens half a Mark of ancient Cuſtom, which they have uſed to pay to this Day; but they know not whether this was paid for an Acquittance of their Toll, or no.

Therefore the Judgment was, That all the forinſical Tenants of the Dean and Chapter, of the Lands of *Ulphus*, do pay to the Mayor and Citizens half a Mark yearly for ever, as they have uſed to pay; and the Mayor and Citizens in Mercy.

8. That the Dean and Chapter ought, by their Bailiffs, to receive and arreſt Thieves and Malefactors within

in the Liberties of St. *Peter* in the City and Suburbs of *York*, and to detain them in Priſon till they be delivered by the Law of the Land; and this they have uſed fully and conſtantly from the Time of the Confirmation made to the Dean and Chapter by King *Henry* III. and if the Mayor and Bailiffs have at any Time taken and arreſted ſuch Malefactors within the Liberties of St. *Peter*, it hath been *per* ESKEKUM in the Time of War.

Therefore Judgment in this was given for the Dean and Chapter; and the Mayor and Citizens in Mercy.

9. The Dean and Chapter have not excommunicated any of the Citizens by Name, by reaſon of any Arreſt made by them in the Liberty of St. *Peter* within the City and Suburbs of *York*, but have only twice a Year excommunicated all Treſpaſſers upon the Rights and Liberties of the Church, as is uſed in every Church in the Kingdom.

For this alſo Judgment was given for the Dean and Chapter.

That the Dean and Chapter did not reſcue the Felon who killed his Fellow in the Hoſpital of St. *Leonard*; but ſay that the Felon was mad and killed his Fellow, and taken and put in Bonds by the Men of the Hoſpital, and he died in that Heat of Infirmity.

In this alſo Judgment was given for the Dean and Chapter.

For the Articles of the Dean and Chapter againſt the Mayor and Citizens, they find, That the Men of the Dean and Chapter, and their Tenants, ought to be free of Toll, Murage, and Stallage, both by the Charters of the Kings of *England*, and by the Confirmation of King *Henry* III.

For Paving, they ſay, That the Dean and every Canon, and every Tenant of St. *Peter*, ought to pave before their Doors when the City is to be paved.

And Judgment was given in both theſe, and that the Dean and Canons, and their Men, hereafter ſhould make the Paving aforeſaid in Form aforeſaid; and the Mayor and Citizens were as to this *ſine Die*, and the Dean and Chapter in Mercy.

That the Dean and Chapter ought to have their free Court, with *Toll* and *Theam*, *Sac*, *Soc*, *Infangtheof* and *Outfangtheof*, within the Time of pleading and without, of all the Tenants of St. *Peter*, ſo that out of that Court

they ought not to be impleaded, unleſs they will ſubmit to it *gratis*.——And Judgment was given accordingly.

That the Mayor and Bailiffs did not make any publick Proclamation, under the Pain of Impriſonment, that none of the City or Suburbs ſhould anſwer before the Dean and Chapter of any Pleas, as the Dean and Chapter have alledged: But they gave Warning that none of the City or Suburbs ſhould go to anſwer before them for any Thing but Plea teſtamentary or matrimonial.

Therefore Judgment was given, That the Mayor and Citizens be *ſine Die*; and the Dean and Chapter in Mercy.

That no Vicar or Clerk of the Church of St. *Peter* ſhall anſwer to any Matter of the Court of the City, but only of ſuch Things and Poſſeſſions as concern the Liberty of the City, and of perſonal Treſpaſſes within the City, done without the Fee of St. *Peter*; and if any be attached to anſwer before the Mayor and Bailiffs in the Court of the City, if the Dean and Chapter, or any on their Behalf, ſhall come into the Court of the City, and demand their Court of ſuch Vicars and Clerks, they ought to have it.

Judgment was given accordingly.

They ſay that the Mayor and Citizens, *Die Martii* 21, *prex. ante Paſch. floridum* laſt paſt, came into the Lands of St. *Peter*, in the Suburbs of the City, and there did take up the Meaſures, Gallons, and Ells or Yards, and carried them away by Force; but they broke no Doors, nor took away any other Goods.

Judgment was given, That the Mayor ſhould be in Mercy for the Treſpaſs, and the Dean and Chapter in Mercy as to the Complaint of breaking the Doors and taking away other Goods.

For the Article by which the Dean and Chapter claim the Standard, they ſay, That the Dean and Chapter have anciently received Meaſures in their own Lands from the Mayor and Bailiffs, until King *Henry* III. did by his Marſhal deliver a Standard unto the Dean and Chapter, and all Things belonging to a Standard, becauſe that, in the Charters of ancient Kings, it was contained that the Lands of the Canons is the proper Table of St. *Peter*, and that the Canons of the Church ſhould in their Houſes and Lands have all Liberties, Honours, and Cuſtoms, as the

the Kings had in their Lands. And they ſay, That, in the Time of the King that now is, the Marſhals of the King came to *York*, and would have delivered the Standard to the Dean and Chapter, but the Mayor and Citizens would not permit them; and ſo by this Impediment they are not in Seiſin of the Standard, although they were in Seiſin thereof in the Time of King *Henry* III. and long before.

Therefore this Article was reſpited to another Day, and in the mean Time to ſpeak with the King.

For the Article whereby the Dean and Chapter claim Return of Writs, they ſay, They have ſuch Return, and to levy the King's Debts in their Lands; and if the Mayor and Bailiffs have entered their Lands to levy theſe Debts, it was by Force and ESKEKUM, and in Time of War. But in regard it is not contained in any of their Charters, nor in the Confirmation of King *Henry* III. that they may by their own Hands levy the King's Debts, nor anſwer for them to the Exchequer, but only that they ſhall have Return of Writs.

Therefore this Article was alſo reſpited.

For the Article of excommunicating *John Maleherb* and *Hugh Payte*, by the Dean and Chapter, for taking of a Reaper at *Acomb*, they ſay they were excommunicated for that Caption; but it does not appear to them whether the Reaper was taken within the Church-Yard or without.

Therefore it was reſpited for a further Inquiry.

It was inquired of theſe Jurors, That if the Liberties granted to the Dean and Chapter, and to the Abbot of St. *Mary*'s, ſhould all be allowed, if the Citizens would be able to pay their Fee-Farm Rent to the King?

The Anſwer was, They were able, and did know that when they took the Farm.

I have mentioned theſe Things, ſays Sir *Thomas*, that ye may ſee the Vogue and Humour of thoſe Times, their blind Devotion to the Church, and their Blindneſs in Juſtice. The Sword of the City muſt be lodged under the Table of St. *Peter*, adds he, and that poor Sword was afterwards prohibited to be carried with the Point upwards in St. *Peter*'s Church. This laſt Stroke with the Sword is aimed at King *Charles* I. who, by his Letters Mandatory

tory to the Lord Mayor, *&c.* firſt prohibited the bearing of the Enſigns of Authority at all in the Church; and when they were allowed to enter, it was with the Point of the Sword debaſed, and the Mace unſhouldered.

The King's Letter that the Lord Mayor ſhall not bear his Enſigns in the Church, and for receiving the Communion, &c.

CHARLES R.

RIght truſtie and well-beloved, and truſtie and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas for the Preſervation of the Solemnity of divine Service in ſome of our Cathedral Churches, and for the Good of the Inhabitants of thoſe Cities, we have required the Mayor, Aldermen, and their Companies, to frequent thoſe holy Places upon *Sundays* and Holidays with all due Reverence; and that they be there at the Beginning of divine Service; and at their going out and coming in, and whilſt they are there, carry themſelves ſo as becometh them in Obedience to the Canons of the Church and the Cuſtoms of thoſe Cathedrals; requiring alſo the Mayors of thoſe Cities, that they ſhall not uſe the Enſigns of their Authority within our ſaid Cathedral Churches; that hereafter the diſtinct Liberties and Privileges granted by our Royal Progenitors to thoſe ſeveral Bodies, be inviolably kept. We therefore caſting the ſame gracious Eye upon our Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of St. *Peter* in our Citie of *York*, to have it regulated in like Manner, do hereby require you, according to your ſeveral Duties, to take Care for the due Performance of all the ſaid Orders in that Church. And further that as well you the Lord Mayor, and alſo the Recorder and Aldermen, at ſome ſolemn Times every Year, ſhall receive the holy Communion in the ſaid Cathedral Church of *York*, to manifeſt your Conformitie to the Orders eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Church.

Given under our Signet at our Court at *Greenwich*, the 2d Day of *July*, in the 13th Year of our Reign, 1637.

To our right truſtie and well-beloved the Lord Mayor of our Citie of York, *and to our truſtie and well-beloved the Recorder and Aldermen of the ſaid Citie.*

But

But that Holy Church may not aſſume to itſelf unlimited Favours in former Days, we here give a Tranſlation from a Record in the Tower of *London*, of a ſevere Mandate ſent to the Dean and Chapter of *York* from King *Henry* III. in relation to their meddling too much in Temporals in thoſe Days, and making Uſe of the Church's Thunder (Excommunications) to ſerve their own Purpoſes. The Mandate is the moſt extraordinary of any Thing we ever met with of that Kind, and is as follows:

THE King to the Dean and Chapter of St. *Peter*'s of *York*, greeting: From the Complaints of the Mayor and Citizens of our City of *York*, we frequently underſtand that you uſurp to yourſelves Pleas of Laick Fees, and of Chattels and Debts, which are not of Teſtament or Matrimony, and other Rights and Liberties in the ſaid City, to our Mayor and Bailiffs of the ſaid City belonging; neither do you permit the Keepers of our Meaſures in the ſaid City to try Meaſures in the Grounds which you ſay be yours, nor them with our Seal to ſign, but with a counterfeit Seal you cauſe them to be ſigned; likewiſe you do not permit the ſaid Citizens to take the * Diſtreſſes of your Men for their Debts, according to the Tenure of our Charter, which thereupon they have, whereby neither your Men nor others are excepted: Likewiſe you appropriate to yourſelves our Men, and all their Pleas you hold in your Court by Force of Excommunication, by reaſon of their Lands wherein they reſide; neither do you permit our Bailiffs of the ſaid City to enter the Lands which you ſay be yours, although they are not, our Debts to levy, nor Thieves nor Malefactors to take and arreſt; but if your Lands without your Licence they enter, and endeavour to preſerve themſelves through our Right from the ſaid Grievances, forthwith you cauſe Sentence of Excommunication, without our Aſſent of Amends to be made, to be proclaimed againſt them; nor the ſame, upon any of our Commands, you take Care to diſcharge, unleſs Oath be made for obeying the Eccleſiaſtical Rights. Seeing therefore

* The *Latin* Word made Uſe of here is *Namia*; which comes from the *Saxon* Name, *Captio, Captura*, a Taking or Seizing on; whence our *nimming*, which is now ſtealing. See *Somner*'s *Saxon* Dictionary, or *Spelman*'s Gloſſary.

therefore that the Premiſſes happen now to be no little Prejudice to our Rights, and the great injuring of our Royal Dignity, and that you have been often required by our Letters that you ſhould deſiſt from the like Exactions and Uſurpations, we admoniſh, exhort, and command you again, to the End that the Mayor and Bailiffs, and Citizens aforeſaid, we permitting them peaceably to enjoy the Rights and Liberties before uſed in the ſaid City, from henceforth you attempt nothing which may happen to the Prejudice of our Rights; and the Sentence of Excommunication, if any of you have cauſed to be proclaimed, through the Occaſion aforeſaid, againſt the Bailiffs and Citizens aforeſaid, you forthwith without Delay cauſe to be recalled; any longer to forbear we ſhall not, as indeed we ought not, but of ſo great Exceſs and Injuries to us offered, which not only redounds to our Diſinheritance, but alſo to our moſt grievous Diſgrace and Reproach, a heavy Revenge, as we ought, we ſhall ſurely take.

We alſo enjoin the Mayor and Bailiffs aforeſaid, that our Rights and Liberties uninjured they preſerve, and firmly on our Side and Behalf cauſe to be inhibited that not any one of the ſaid City appear before you in your Court, to anſwer for any Matters belonging to our Crown and Dignity.

Witneſs the KING.

At Weſtminſter, 19 *Die* Feb.

In like Manner the Abbot of St. *Mary*'s of *York*, and the Prior of the *Holy Trinity* of *York*, and the Maſter of the Hoſpital of St. *Leonard* of *York*, were commanded; excepting that in theſe Letters there is no Mention of the Sentence of Excommunication brought upon the Mayor, Citizens, and Bailiffs of the ſaid City; nor that the ſaid Abbot, Prior, and Maſter ſhall be otherwiſe required by the King's Letters to deſiſt from the like Exactions.

Witneſs as above.

FINIS.